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The New-York Times.

Part One
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SELECTED BY GOV. MORTON

Nominations for Three Important New-York Offices.

JACOB PATTERSON PROVIDED FOR

Thomas J. Callaghan for Port Warden and Thomas Allison to Succeed the Late Judge Martine.

ALBANY, April 9.—One of the results of the visit of Thomas C. Platt to this city last week was made known this afternoon, when Gov. Morton sent to the Senate the nomination of ex-Police Justice Jacob M. Patterson for Quarantine Commissioner, in place of Edward Jacobs, who was nominated last June by Gov. Flower.

This is the first Republican nomination for this important office since Gov. Cornell

Jacob M. Patterson,
Nominated for Quarantine Commissioner by the Governor.

nominated Mr. Platt fifteen years ago. It would indicate that Mr. Platt is reaching out to obtain the control of his old patronage ground.

Judge Patterson has always been identified with the Platt interests, and has been a recognized leader of the Platt contingent in New-York City.

Before the Legislature adjourns, it is definitely settled that Gov. Morton will nominate John A. Nichols as the successor of Charles F. Allen, who succeeded Mr. Nichols as Commissioner in 1888.

Gov. Morton also nominated as Port Warden Thomas J. Callaghan of New-York, to succeed Thomas M. Lynch, former Alderman from the Twenty-fourth Ward, in New-York, who was given this soft billet because of his persistency in nominating Roswell P. Flower for Governor, prior to 1891, and who recently testified that he never performed a stroke of work as Port Warden, but divided his salary with a man whom he selected to do the work.

Late in the afternoon Gov. Morton announced that he had concluded to appoint Thomas Allison of New-York Judge of the General Sessions, in place of Randolph B. Martine, deceased. Mr. Allison is a friend of both Mr. Brookfield and Mr. Platt, and was recommended by each apparently without the knowledge of the other.

PATTERSON A PLATT MAN.

His Career and His Adherence to Thorough Machine Ideas.

Jacob M. Patterson, selected by Gov. Morton to be Quarantine Commissioner, was spoken of yesterday by an old campaigner as "a man with an awful past, politically."

He has been a prominent and picturesque figure in local politics for a score of years. In that time he has been at the top of the local ladder on several occasions, and as often well down toward the bottom. At such times as he has been getting from the bottom to the top the process has been simply one of mechanics. A machine has raised him. The Platt derrick has boosted him over the obstructions, and whenever he has tumbled to the bottom has hooked itself to his person and repeated the process.

The politics of the present situation is an easy problem. There is hardly a man in the city who would be so quickly selected as the typical Platt man. He is a member of the Republican county organization, and as such was the acknowledged head of the patronage firm of which Police Commissioner Murray was up to a short time ago a partner on about equal terms. If it had been Gov. Morton's intention to select the most prominent Platt exponent for the place he could not have done better.

More than twenty years ago Mr. Patterson was an east-side butcher, and there has never been a syllable lisped that he was not a good butcher. He became a district leader, and in the seventies was something of a power in the politics of the city.

He was appointed a Police Justice in 1879 by Mayor Cooper, and served a full term of ten years. Then he became more of a power in politics. He became a member of the State Committee, went as a delegate to National and State Conventions, became the sub-boss of New-York Republican politics, and as such has been openly accused of being one of the most skillful traders with Tammany Hall that ever engaged in the business.

At times ex-Justice Patterson has broken with Mr. Platt. At the last national convention he supported Harrison against the orders of Mr. Platt. Later, he attempted to head a revolt against the Tioga man by nominating John Sabine Smith for Judge in the State Convention, but Mr. Platt had him beaten before New-York County was reached. The ex-Justice lost little time in putting on the Platt collar again.

He was for many years the district leader in the Seventh District. He became Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican organization, and was in that position when the old county organization was dissolved and the reorganization under the Committee of Thirty's plan was adopted last year. He was one of the leaders at whom the Committee of Thirty tried to strike a blow in that reorganization. Mr. Patterson promptly came to the front when the new committee was organized, and he is still a member of it. In the recent struggle over the Presidency of the committee he was most active in behalf of Mr. Platt's candidate, Mr. Lauterbach.

Mr. Patterson is credited by some with political sagacity. Others do not attribute this to him. Edwin Einstein, who introduced the resolution calling for the appointment of the Committee of Thirty, and is now a member of the Dock Board, said, in an interview at Saratoga last July:

"Patterson is a chump."

When Mayor Strong was elected, Patterson became a candidate for a position on the Board of Charities and Correction. Mayor Strong promptly turned him down. The ex-Justice then appeared as an applicant for other positions, but did not fare any better. It was said that Mayor Strong caused it to be understood that he would not appoint him to any position. Naturally the ex-Justice was "at outs" with the Mayor.

The place which he will now hold is worth $2,500 a year, and has a little patronage. Except for the glory of receiving an office just now, the place could hardly prove attractive to the ex-Justice. The patronage at the disposal of the Quarantine Commissioners includes the appointment of a Secretary at $1,800, a Superintendent of Swinburne Island at $1,500, a Superintendent at Hoffman Island at $1,500, a Superintendent at Swinburne Hospital at $2,500, and minor employes and officials.

Ex-Senator Platt was Mr. Patterson's chief backer for the place, it is said. He was once a Quarantine Commissioner.

The Special Quarantine Commission consists of the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, the Health Officer of the port, the State Engineer, and the Commissioners of Quarantine, so that upon occasions Commissioner Patterson will sit with the Mayor, exercising equal powers with him.

Thomas Allison.

Thomas Allison, who has been appointed to the vacancy in the Court of General Sessions, caused by the death of Randolph B. Martine, was born in this city in 1840.

He was educated in the public schools and the College of the City of New-York. His entire life has been spent in this city. He studied law in the office of Chief Justice Edmunds of the Supreme Court and was admitted to the bar in November, 1861.

Mr. Allison has never held a public office before, but as a Republican ran on the citizens' ticket for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1889. He polled 92,000 votes, but was defeated by Judge Bischoff.

Mr. Allison has been prominent in his profession for many years. He early established a reputation for his knowledge of municipal law, and, although a Republican, he has been retained by most of the Democratic Corporation Counsels since the time that William C. Whitney held the office.

Messrs. Whitney, Andrews, Lacombe, O'Brien, and Beekman retained him to defend the city in cases that were under their control. He brought the suit in which Hubert O. Thompson enjoined Tammany Hall from initiating 167 new members, and balked Tammany's scheme to control the Presidential nomination in the Tilden campaign.

Prior to Edward Cooper's election as Mayor, Mr. Allison argued against the Public Burdens bill before the Senate committee, and secured its rejection after it had passed the Assembly. By this bill Tammany Hall had sought to legislate the County Democracy men out of the offices they held in this city and to secure the control of the offices.

He conducted the contest on behalf of E. Henry Lacombe for Corporation Counsel against Col. E. P. Wood, the appointee of Alderman Kirk, the "midnight Mayor," and won it.

He represented the city as sole counsel in all the Broadway surface railroad litiga-

Thomas Allison,
To succeed the late Judge Martine in the Court of General Sessions.

tion, and obtained an injunction against the Board of Aldermen restraining them from passing the ordinance giving the franchise to the Broadway company. He represented the city in the cases against the Shepherd's Fold and the Twenty-third Street Railroad Company and won them both.

For nine years he was the head of the firm of Allison & Shaw, but since May, 1882, he has been alone in practice.

During Mayor Edson's administration Mr. Allison was asked to permit his name to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for approval as Corporation Counsel, but declined. He afterward refused a nomination for a judicial office when it was tendered to him by a citizens' committee.

He has for years been prominent in the Republican Party in this city and was slated for the nomination that was given to Judge Beekman last Fall. He was the choice of his party, and had the nomination gone to the Republicans he would have had it. He is popular with all the factions in his party, and says that he is and always has been a "straight out" Republican.

Mr. Allison received congratulations from many attorneys yesterday. He was in court for a time after his selection as Judge was known, and the demonstration was almost like an informal reception.

"I had many backers," he said. "Among them were Edward Lauterbach, James L. Wells, George B. Brown, and others whose names I do not care to mention."

Thomas J. Callaghan.

Thomas J. Callaghan, the new Port Warden, is a Republican, whose home is in the Twenty-first Assembly District. He was formerly a member of the county organization, and for a time was Sergeant at Arms of that body. He was recently appointed Excise Inspector by Commissioner Murray.

He is one of the supporters of Commissioner William Brookfield, and is a personal friend of Gen. Anson G. McCook. He had the backing of the two men named, and was recommended by all the Republican Assemblymen from New-York City. His salary will be $2,000 a year.

Diamond Cutters Must Be Deported.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Commissioner General of Immigration Stump this afternoon telegraphed an order to New-York for the deportation of the diamond cutters who lately arrived in that city from Europe. The reason for this order is that the men are here in violation of the alien contract labor law.

Cheap Telephones in Michigan.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 9.—The Holland Telephone Company has been organized with local capital to furnish telephones at $12 per year for residences and $18 for business houses. The Bell Telephone Company has cut rates from $48 to $12 per year for all purposes, in order to kill off the local company.

A Steamer Ashore at Orient.

ORIENT, L. I., April 9.—A large white steamer was sighted soon after daylight this morning about a mile off Orient Shoals, Long Island. She was apparently aground, as she remained stationary until about 9 o'clock, when a dense fog concealed the vessel from sight.

The fog lifted about 11 o'clock, but the steamer was not insight, and it is believed that she floated off the shoals all right. The wind was blowing off shore at the time.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 9.—The Providence Line steamer Pequot entered Narragansett Bay early this forenoon. The Nashua left here for New-York last night and has not been heard from.

If she is the steamer reported ashore she must have been stranded in an effort to enter Gardiner's Bay.

John B. Y. Fulper a Suicide.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., April 9.—John B. Y. Fulper, a prominent politician of this place, hanged himself last night. Worry over his father's illness was the cause.

ELECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY

Rioting Between Whites and Blacks in New-Brunswick.

MONTCLAIR DEMOCRATS TRIUMPHANT

Yard Believed to Have Been Elected in Trenton—Sunday Baseball the Issue in Orange—A Quiet Election in Newark.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 9.—Just before the polls closed in the Sixth Ward this evening there was a riot at the polls, and shots were fired. One man was shot. The police quelled the disturbance by a free use of their night sticks.

A gang of negroes was the cause of the trouble. A rumor had been circulated during the day that a fund of $5,000 was on hand for the purchase of votes. Some of the rumors had it that the fund was as much as $50,000. There seemed to be little money in circulation, and the purchasable voters refused to approach the polls to vote, although they were constantly within reach of the polling booth.

A gang of twenty-five or thirty negroes was hanging about all day. They demanded money, and vowed they would not vote unless the money was paid. As the hour for closing the polls approached and neither the Republicans nor the Democrats appeared ready to purchase votes, the negroes became anxious. They had been promising themselves a good time with the election money, and when they realized that they would receive none they became demonstrative and openly demanded that they be paid to vote.

One of the negroes approached the polling place about 6:40 o'clock. John Forman, a Democratic worker, asked him to vote and offered him an official ballot. The negro took the ballot and held out his hand. Forman paid no attention to this open demand for money. He started to urge the negro to vote the ticket. The negro asked for $5. Forman replied that he had no money, and would not buy the vote. The negro threw the ballot away, with an offensive exclamation.

Forman had half turned away. When the offensive words were applied he swung about on his heel and brought his open hand with force across the face of the negro. The negro sprang at him. Forman was prepared, and dealth the fellow a blow with his closed fist on the jaw. The negro dropped as though shot.

Forman and the negro had become the centre of a mixed crowd of negroes and whites before the blows were struck, and, as the negro went down a number of other blacks sprang at Mr. Forman. In a minute a hundred men were fighting in the street, the whites outnumbering the negroes three to one, and the negroes were obliged to retreat. The whites followed, led by Forman. Many of the whites were bleeding from wounds received during the fight.

As the negroes went down the street, followed by the whites, four shots were fired in quick succession. All were from one revolver, it is thought, although some claim there were three revolvers used, and that the shooting came from a group of young negroes in the centre of the mob.

Forman was the only one hit by the bullets. One of the shots entered his shoulder. He was assisted away. The wound is not serious.

Sidney Hardy and Ralph Scudder, two of the negroes, were pointed out as having fired the shots. They were arrested.

It will be late before the returns are all in. The returns in thus far show the election of Nicholas Williamson, Republican, for Mayor, by a majority that, on a full count, cannot fall below 500. The Board of Aldermen, from present indications, will be a tie. The Republicans have elected three Aldermen at least. The County Board of Freeholders will be Republican by two majority. The Republicans are already celebrating their victory.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 9.—The Republicans have carried the city by about 800 majority, electing all their candidates to the Street and Water Board. They are George W. Harding and William H. Hooker, members of the present board, and John C. Kaiser, George R. Paterson, and Richard Brown, new members. The Democrats elect three Aldermen, carrying the First, Second, and Third Districts, while the Republicans also elect three, carrying the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth. There was a spirited contest for Alderman at Large, Edward Hoos, the Democratic candidate, cutting down the majority of Reuben Simpson, the incumbent, to 300 or less. The new Board of Aldermen will be Republican by two majority. The result of the contest is to insure the city a new water supply, the fight having been made by the Democrats on that issue.

Several persons were arrested for attempting to vote illegally. Among them was Florence Sullivan of New-York, a brother of Timothy (Dry-Dollar) Sullivan. He said he had been engaged to come here by ex-Sheriff Robert Davis for the purpose of picking out Republican repeaters who had been brought from New-York to vote. He was released on condition that he should return to New-York within fifteen minutes. He kept his word.

RAHWAY, N. J., April 9.—Indications point to the election of the full Republican ticket with the exception of Halliday (Dem.) for Freeholder, who is probably elected over Ehrlich. The returns are very slow in coming in, owing to the wholesale cutting. Later reports indicate that Howard, County Clerk, will be elected Councilman over Freeman in the Third Ward by a slight majority. In the new Fifth Ward the clerks got tangled up in counting the ballots and they were two hours counting fifty votes.

PATERSON, N. J., April 9.—The election in this city resulted in a sweeping Democratic victory. Mayor Braun is re-elected by a plurality of not less than 2,500, although the city is classed as Republican and gave a Republican majority of over 2,000 last Fall. At least four of the eight wards return Democratic Aldermen, as follows: Condon in the Fifth, Kirsinger in the Sixth, Ryan in the Seventh, and Boylan in the Eighth. The Republicans elected are Van Wyck in the First, Patton in the Second, and Rawson in the Fourth. In the Third Ward the result was doubtful up to midnight, both sides claiming it. This ward generally gives a Republican majority of 500.

HOBOKEN, N. J., April 9.—The Democrats scored a clean sweep here to-day. Mayor Lawrence Fagan (Dem.) defeated ex-Mayor E. V. S. Besson (Rep.) by about 700 majority. Water Register Henry Lohmann, Jr., (Dem.,) defeated Cornelius Kiel, Jr., (Rep.,) by about 500 majority. The Democrats elected all their candidates for Councilmen.

ORANGE, N. J., April 9.—The issue in the borough election in Vailsburg to-day was whether or not baseball playing in the borough on Sunday would be allowed during the Summer. Party lines were not drawn, and the issue was between a ticket on which all favored ball playing and one on which all favored the enforcement of the blue laws. The battle was warm, and resulted in a draw. George A. Smith and James Skelly were elected Aldermen. Smith is opposed to Sunday games, and Skelly favors them. Their companions on their respective tickets were defeated.

NEWARK, N. J., April 9.—Scarcely two-thirds of the usual vote was polled at the elections here to-day. The Republicans elected every one of their five candidates for members of the Board of Works by an average majority of 4,000. Twelve Aldermen out of fifteen were also elected by the Republicans, insuring them a majority in the next Council. The Democrats elected two out of fifteen School Commissioners. Nearly all of the Republican candidates for Justice of the Peace were elected. In the city the appropriations for an increase of the salaries of firemen and policemen were carried by 8,000 majority. In the county 25,000 majority was given for the $2,500,000 appropriation for parks.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 9.—The Republicans have again carried Elizabeth, and besides retaining control of the Board of Aldermen have also captured the Board of Education. The next Board of Aldermen will stand: Republicans, 7; Democrats, 6. The Board of Education will stand: Republicans, 7; Democrats, 5. The victory of the Republicans gives them the selection of a City Attorney, City Clerk, and Street Commissioner, in place of the present Democratic incumbents, and also a Superintendent of Public Schools and a Secretary of the Board of Education, in place of the Democrats now holding these offices.

CAMDEN, N. J., April 9.—The municipal election here to-day resulted in the election of the present incumbents of the offices of Mayor, Recorder, Receiver of Taxes, and City Treasurer, who were the nominees of the regular Republican organization. Party lines were almost obliterated, as the ticket headed by Mayor J. L. Westcott was opposed by a ticket headed by Cooper B. Hatch, who was the nominee of the reform element of the city, and who was indorsed by the Democrats, who put no ticket in the field. Mayor Westcott and the Republican ticket were elected by about 900 majority. The regular Republican majority is about 2,500. The regular Republican organization lost several members in City Councils and the Board of Freeholders, but will still retain control of these bodies.

NEWARK, N. J., April 9.—The Republicans have carried this city by good-sized majorities. They elect every one of the five members of the Board of Works, and will have a majority of the Board of Aldermen. The majority of the School Commissioners will also be Republican. The proposition to increase the pay of the firemen and the policemen was carried. The indications are that the public park scheme, which means a chain of parks and parkways, has been indorsed by the county. The returns are coming in slowly, but the indications are that the Republicans will have a majority of over 5,000 on the city ticket.

ORANGE, N. J., April 9.—The election passed off very quietly here to-day. The Republicans elected to the Common Council James H. Riker in the First Ward, Edward S. Perry in the Third Ward, and William H. Henderson in the Fifth Ward. The Democrats chose Henry M. Dowd in the Second Ward and Joseph T. Matthews in the Fourth Ward. The Council will be Republican by ten to six, and the School Board Republican by nine to five.

In East Orange Joseph G. Thompson (Rep.) was elected over Henry Hall, the Citizens' candidate for Township President, by a considerable majority. The remainder of the Republican ticket was unopposed. In South Orange and West Orange combination non-partisan tickets were elected.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., April 9.—John S. Perdoe (Rep.) was re-elected Mayor of this place. The Democrats elected the four Councilmen balloted for, and also the Freeholder.

WASHINGTON, N. J., April 9.—Dr. Charles B. Smith was elected Mayor of this place. The Republicans elected one Councilman and the Democrats one.

HACKETTSTOWN, N. J., April 9.—Charles J. Reese (Rep.) was chosen Mayor. The Republicans elected two Councilmen and the Democrats five.

BELVIDERE, N. J., April 9.—This place chose a Prohibitionist for Mayor. The new Chief Executive of the city will be D. Lefferts. He is opposed to the sale of liquor in any form. One Democrat and two Republicans were elected to the Council.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., April 9.—The Democrats carried three of the four wards of Montclair to-day, electing S. J. Murphy in the First, Charles L. Coffers in the Third, and Willis Depue in the Fourth to the Town Council. The Republicans elected C. Wilbur Sanford in the Second. The Council will be Republican by five to four. Mrs. Marie Marshall, the Improvement Society's candidate for School Commissioner in the First Ward, was elected over S. J. Holmes (Rep.) by 48 votes. The Republicans will contest the legality of her election.

BAYONNE, N. J., April 9.—The Democras made a clean sweep here to-day. Egbert Seymour was elected Mayor. The Board of Aldermen will stand seven Democrats and four Republicans. The Board of Education will stand Democrats eight, and Republicans seven.

TRENTON, N. J., April 9.—Emory N. Yard (Rep.) was elected Mayor for two years, at the election to-day. He defeats ex-Mayor John Briest by at least 2,500 majority, and will succeed the present Democratic incumbent. The next Council and Board of Freeholders will be strongly Republican, as they have been for the past year.

HARRISON, N. J., April 9.—The Democrats elected to-day all of the four candidates named by them for Aldermen.

KEARNEY, N. J., April 9.—This town went solidly Republican to-day.

WEEHAWKEN, April 9.—The Democrats carried West Hoboken, Union Hill, and Weehawken. In the latter town Mayor Simon Kelly's ticket was elected by a large majority. In West New-York the Citizens' ticket won.

Says Her Son Was Poisoned.

FLUSHING, N. Y., April 9.—The funeral of John W. Hoffman, who died at the Flushing Hospital, was to have taken place to-morrow.

Mrs. Hoffman, the mother of the man, declares that her son was poisoned by his wife during her frequent visits to the hospital. The mother called upon Coroner Corey to-day and had him give orders not to remove the body from the undertaking establishment, where it is lying, until he examined it, and to-day a jury was impanelled and viewed the body. An inquest will be held to-morrow.

Lashed Farragut to the Rigging.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 9.—John H. Knowles, the sailor who during the naval engagement in Mobile Bay lashed Admiral Farragut to the rigging of the Hartford, died here to-day. He had been in the navy forty-five years.

FLOODS IN MANY PLACES

Port Jervis, Troy, Binghamton, and Small Towns Partly Submerged.

BRIDGES AND HOUSES SWEPT AWAY

Serious Damage Feared in the Vicinity of Kingston—Landslides Block the West Shore's Tracks.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., April 9.—The most disastrous flood that has visited this section for seventeen years is now prevailing. The Neversink and the Delaware Rivers have overflowed their banks, and fields for miles along their courses are submerged. Farmers along the Neversink Valley from this village to Oakland have suffered great damage.

A large bridge across the Bashes Kill at West Brookfield was swept away, as well as many smaller ones in the vicinity of Huguenot and Sparrowbush.

At Tristates, a suburb of Port Jervis, the main street is flooded and the residents go to and from their homes in boats. The streets of that locality have been torn up and rendered impassable for horses by the bursting of sewers, causing numerous depressions and pitfalls.

A large portion of Laurel Grove Cemetery is covered with water, and the large receiving vault is flooded.

An extensive wash-out on the Summitville Branch of the Monticello Railroad near Huguenot has blocked travel. The eastbound tracks of the Erie are covered with water at Bouchue and Long Eddy, and all trains pass around on the west-bound track.

At Cocheston Flats and Barryville the rise of the Delaware River has submerged many of the houses, and their occupants have been compelled to take refuge on the hills. There is a bad wash-out of the Erie track at Hankins.

The water in both the Delaware and Neversink Rivers was to-day higher than at any time in seventeen years. Reports from up the Delaware River indicate that the flood reached its height at about 3 P. M., and is now falling rapidly, though the effect is not yet perceptible at this place. The total rise of water at Lordville was twenty-one feet above low-water mark.

The dam at Lackawaxen, eleven feet high, was almost obliterated.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., April 9.—The present storm has done more damage to property in Sullivan County than any storm within the remembrance of the oldest settlers. Much stock has been drowned in the Neversink Valley, and bridges and buildings have been swept away.

The New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company was unable to run trains by Livingston Manor last night, owing to damage to bridges along the Willowemoc River.

TROY, N. Y., April 9.—The Hudson River continues to rise, and the water is now extending into the dock streets. The Citizens' steamboat dock is under water, and the mills near the river which depend for power upon the Hudson have been compelled to close.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., April 9.—Both the Chenango and Susquehanna Rivers have risen rapidly, and are threatening much damage to property on their banks.

Both driving parks and the ball grounds are under seven feet of water, and all of the families on Shear Street have been driven from their homes by the flood. A number of valuable horses, which are in the barns on the exposition grounds, cannot be taken out, and are liable to be swept away.

KINGSTON, N. Y., April 9.—There is a heavy flood along the Hudson River and the creeks and streams in this section, caused by a steady rain that fell for twenty-four hours. The Rondout Creek is over the docks and navigation is almost entirely suspended because of the swiftness of the water.

At Eddyville the water has been higher to-day than it was seventeen years ago, when the guard lock was washed out and Eddyville destroyed.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal is merged with the Rondout Creek for a distance of twenty-five miles, making a stream at places half a mile wide. Many buildings have been carried away. The Esopus Creek for miles covers the lowlands, and much damage has been done.

The mains that supply this city with water are said to be broken where they cross Esopus Creek, and it is feared that this city will be without a full supply of water for several days, as it is impossible to get within a quarter of a mile of the creek.

People are moving into the upper stories of their houses at Eddyville, Rosendale, High Falls, Kerhonkson, and other places. Thousands of dollars worth of damage was done along the Ulster and Delaware Railroad.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., April 9.—A portion of a large dam here gave way this morning, and for a time it was feared that houses in the lower part of the village would be swept away. Many cellars and first floors were flooded. The occupants were aroused, and warned of their danger.

A storm of unusual violence swept through the Highlands last night. It was the most destructive experience here in over twenty years. Huge boulders, weighing tons, were carried down the mountain side. The beds of former rivulets, dry for nearly a quarter of a century, were filled with torrents.

The wind blew a gale, and trees and fences were blown down.

At Target Hill, just north of the West Point tunnel, a landslide blocked the West Shore tracks. The section workers were called out at midnight to remove the obstructions. Other large landslides are reported farther north in the neighborhood of Kingston.

Large snow drifts on the hills are now melting rapidly.

MOUNT MORRIS, N. Y., April 9.—The Genesee River is rising with rapidity, and the rain continues to fall. The ice which was supposed to have gone out, was only lying up the river channels, waiting for a sufficient volume of water to make its appearance to enable it to break its bonds.

No serious damage has been done as yet, but if the water continues to rise at the present rate, all bridges in the Genesee Valley will be endangered, owing to the body of immense cakes of ice that will be dashed against them by the current.

THE SHAD FISHERIES ABANDONED

Freshet in the Delaware Has Destroyed Millions of Young Fish.

FRENCHTOWN, N. J., April 9.—The Delaware River at this point is rising very rapidly and the residents regard the situation with apprehension. The water is al-

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TO CAPTURE THE WORKINGMAN

Leaders of the Silver Party Laying Plans to Take Advantage of His Prejudice and Ignorance.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The leaders of the new silver party are said to be laying plans for the attempted conversion of the labor elements of the East to the free-silver doctrine. They are credited with the opinion that the existing unrest and dissatisfaction among the laboring class can be utilized to excellent advantage in furthering their plans.

An outline of their intentions, furnished to-day, contains the statement that they will charge that much of the trouble of the laboring classes is due to what they term a contracted currency, and to the monopoly of the "gold bugs," as they say. The Socialistic classes will be arrayed against the gold standard as being synonomous with capital and monopoly. Wall Street and the Rothschilds will be set up as the bugbear of the workingmen, responsible for all their ills, and the free coinage of silver and an enlarged circulating medium will be suggested as the only cure for existing troubles.

The first move in the direction of eliciting the attention of the people upon whom the new party is working is a dissemination of vast amounts of free-silver literature. Hundreds of books and pamphlets presenting the silver question in a manner calculated to appeal to the prejudice and ignorance of the people are being circulated throughout the country. Every time an Eastern man, usually a theorist, makes a declaration in favor of free coinage the promoters of the new party seize upon it eagerly and give it the widest circulation.

On the other hand, the assertion of Senator Sherman, a financier of world-wide reputation, and not a theorist, to the effect that free coinage "would result in the most tremendous financial panic this country has ever known, and that it would paralyze business and trade beyond anything ever known in the history of any nation in the world," is hooted at as being merely the raving of a "gold bug."

DEMOCRATS GAIN IN LOCKPORT

Win a Majority of the Supervisors—Saratoga Decides Against the Gamblers—Elections in New-York State.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., April 9.—The Democrats made substantial gains in the election here to-day, electing three Aldermen out of six, and four Supervisors out of six; also a Democratic Police Justice. They gain three Aldermen and three Supervisors. Incomplete returns indicate that the next Board of Supervisors will stand thirteen Republicans and nine Democrats. The City Council will stand eight Republicans and four Democrats. A majority was registered in favor of a municipal lighting plant and against a city market.

ALBANY, April 9.—Full returns from the Watervliet town election, held on Monday, show that the Republicans carried their ticket through by pluralities ranging from 700 to 900. But this was by the aid of the Boylan faction of the Democracy. The Boylan people, it is alleged, put a ticket in the field to make the success of the Republicans more complete. This ticket was not supported by its promoters, who cast their votes for the Republican ticket. The regular Democrats ran Edward J. Toohey for Justice of the Peace, the Republicans Christopher Frischknecht, and the Boylan Democrats Michael T. McKeon.

SARATOGA, April 9.—Saratoga voted to-day that "gamblers must go." It decided that the laws against gambling and kindred evils shall be rigidly enforced.

The Republican village ticket received the support of both Republicans and Democrats, and the result is that eleven out of thirteen members of the new Board of Trustees will be Republicans. The Republican Trustees elected are James Mingay, Austin Nash, William Gailor, James M. Rouse, Walter H. Hanson, Frederick M. Pennoyer, Thomas J. Totten, Arthur L. Churchill, Hosea B. Ormsbee, William J. Case, and Charles D. Thurber. The Democrats elected are J. M. Minehan and William J. Fitzgerald.

SALVATION BARRACKS SET ON FIRE

West Street Crowd Yelled Regret When Flames Were Extinguished.

An attempt was made last night to burn the Salvation Army barracks, 22 West Street, near Battery Place, and a crowd in front of the building howled its regret that the attempt had failed.

The members of the army were holding a meeting at 8:30, when the crowd cried "Fire!" No flames or smoke were visible then. The fire had been set to a sheet that covered a broken window of a rear room. The damage was confined to the window sill.

Reverses Drove Him to Suicide.

OMAHA, Neb., April 9.—Judge John H. Sahler, one of the best-known men in Omaha and for forty years a resident of Nebraska, arose early this morning and, going into his dining room, shot himself. He was found dead a few moments later.

He was sixty-five years old, and had been a Police Judge and a banker here. Later he lost all his money in business, and became a railroad lobbyist before the Legislature at Lincoln. Recently he had been very much depressed on account of his reverses, and this undoubtedly led to his death.

Celebrated the Pastor's Birthday.

The Rev. Mr. Benjamin B. Tyler, pastor of the Church of the Disciples of Christ, 323 West Fifty-sixth Street, celebrated his fifty-fifth birthday last night in the Sunday school room of the church. He received with Mrs. Tyler.

Robert Christie, on behalf of the congregation, presented Mr. Tyler with a handsome easy chair and a clock and Mrs. Tyler with a Dresden china lamp. The evening was spent in recitations, singing, and music.

New Controller for Philadelphia.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 9.—The Governor sent to the Senate to-day the name of John M. Walton to be City Controller of Philadelphia until the first Monday of January, 1896, vice Thomas M. Thompson, resigned. The Senate went into executive session, and confirmed the nomination—39 to 0.

Pleased With Southern Prospects.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 9.—The committee of New-England manufacturers and capitalists which has been touring the Southern States for the purpose of investigating the industrial resources of that section passed through Baltimore to-day en route for Boston.

Mr. Mansur Is Better.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Deputy Controller Mansur, whose condition has been critical for several days, is resting somewhat easier to-night. His physician says there is no immediate prospect of Mr. Mansur's death.

WHISKY TRUST SWINDLES

Startling Discoveries by the Committee of Experts.

MONEY OF THE TRUST APPROPRIATED

Receiver McNulta Files a Bill of Complaint Against Greenhut and the Other Directors.

CHICAGO, April 9.—Another chapter of Whisky Trust sensation was made public to-day in the filing of a bill of complaint in the United States District Court by Receiver McNulta and the reorganized committee. The general allegation is made that up to April, 1893, the three experts who have been at work on the books of the Cattle Feeding and Distilling Company have found that $3,000,000 cannot be accounted for on the records of the trust.

The bill charges Joseph B. Greenhut and Samuel Woolner of Peoria with the misappropriation of $290,000. The other defendants named in the bill are Peter J. Hennessy, Nelson Morris, and the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company. This is the first time the receiver and the New-York Reorganization Committee have joined hands in the legal proceedings. It is only one of a series of bills which will be filed against the trust Directors resident in Illinois.

It is charged that at a Directors' meeting held Nov. 4, 1892, it was agreed to buy the Nebraska Distillery, at Nebraska City; the Central Distillery, at St. Louis, and the Star and Crescent Distillery, at Pekin, Ill. Samuel Woolner acted as agent for the trust, receiving $25,000 for his services. The price contracted for was $1,685,000, but the amount that appears on the books is $1,954,440. Of the latter amount the bill alleges that Greenhut received $225,000, and Woolner $65,000 besides his fee as agent, and that these amounts have not been accounted for in any manner.

The first news of the foregoing condition of affairs was received by Gen. McNulta yesterday, and he immediately telegraphed the three experts at Peoria to return to Chicago at once and bring documents and books in support of the charges. The experts and receiver met Attorney Levy Mayer at his office, and the session lasted until 6 o'clock this evening. Nathan Bijur, the New-York counsel for the reorganization committee, and Herrick Hutton, a Director, were also present. All were astounded at the exposures of the gigantic frauds made by the experts, who presented a rough report of their examination made up to April, 1893.

Chief Expert O'Brien said he had not, in his fifty years of experience, seen anything like such a condition of accounts, and he had handled the Erie and Lackawanna books. The disclosures were so startling that Mr. Bijur left for New-York this afternoon, and Mr. Hutton returned to Cincinnati.

The experts allege that all sorts of transactions were covered by fraudulent entries, and a lawyer in the case even went so far as to charge forgery.

The expert's full report up to April, 1893, will be ready by the last of the week. As to the news that the American Distributing Company and the Whisky Trust had consolidated, a man prominent in the latter organization admitted that it was among the possibilities, but said that nothing definite had been done yet.

PEORIA, Ill., April 9.—A cut of 2 cents was made in the price of whisky to-day as a result of the break in the Spirits Distilling Association, making the basing price $1.23. The seceders intend to take the aggressive, and another cut is expected. All the distilleries outside the trust are running. Henry Kanne, one of the outsiders, said Receiver McNulta was informed by the independents that they would have nothing further to do with the American Distributing Company, and that the trade did not like to buy of the combination.

CONDEMNS LANSING UNSPARINGLY

The Organ of the New-England Methodists Censures Him for Slandering the President.

BOSTON, Mass., April 9.—Zion's Herald, the organ of New-England Methodism, says editorially in this week's issue, upon Dr. Lansing's charge against President Cleveland:

The Rev. I. J. Lansing, D. D., pastor of Park Street Congregational Church, Boston, delivered an address at the anniversary of the New-England Conference Temperance Society, at Salem, April 4. In his address he distinctly declared that President Cleveland was intoxicated at the naval review in New-York.

This accusation has aroused a storm of indignation throughout the country, and the regret is general and profoundly sincere that this distinguished minister made so grave a charge against the occupant of the highest office in the gift of the people.

Even were the statement true, it would have been much more discreet not to have uttered it. But it appears, beyond question, from the President's own statement and from those who were nearest to him on the day in question, that, not only was he not intoxicated, but that he had not tasted liquor.

While we have no doubt that Mr. Lansing fully accredited the information as reliable upon which he based his assertion, there seems now to be for him no other manly and Christian course than to humbly confess his indiscretion and to ask President Cleveland and an indignant public to condone his wrong.

Of course, the ministers of the New-England Conference and the membership of the Methodist Church, as a whole, utterly disclaim all responsibility for this rash charge.

The Herald's view is shared by all the leading Methodist ministers in Boston.

MRS. ANSON PHELPS STOKES MAKES DENIAL

Says the Statements Regarding Mr. Folwell Were Unfounded.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., April 9.—Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes says that the article recently published in The Berkshire Evening Eagle, which was the basis of the articles appearing in the New-York papers with reference to F. S. Folwell, is entirely untrue. In justice to the man, Mrs. Stokes desires that her denial be published. Folwell was superintendent of the magnificent place owned by the Stokes family in Lenox. The story, as published, charged him with being a defaulter in the sum of $6,000 or $7,000. It was said that Folwell had incurred expenses in his employer's name and had appropriated checks given him, with which to pay them.

A Fine Hotel for Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 9.—Plans have been drawn by a Chicago architectural firm for a palatial new hotel for this city. The complete outlay will be about $2,500,000, divided between the site and the building, the first to cost $1,500,000, the latter a round $1,000,000. Chicago capitalists will furnish the money.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

A NATION'S GROWTH AND PROSPECTS

THE BUILDING OF A NATION. The Growth, Present Condition, and Resources of the Nation, with a Forecast of the Future. By Henry Gannett, Chief Geographer of the Geological Survey and of the Tenth and Eleventh Censuses. Illustrated with Maps, Charts, and Diagrams. 18mo. New-York: The Henry T. Thomas Company.

There is a reminder in this book of a practice that prevails in political conventions. "What's the matter with Smith?" some one shouts, and all those in the hall who desire that Smith shall be the nominee of the convention for the office of Governor, Justice of the Peace, or whatever it may be, reply in unison, "He's all right." "What's the matter with the United States of America?" is the substance of Mr. Gannett's inquiry, and he answers with about 250 pages of statistics, diagrams, maps, and remarks, all of which are designed to show that the United States of America are "all right." He does not say that the country is in perfect order, that its condition might not be improved; he takes the ground that ours is the foremost nation in all that helps to make civilization, and lets it go at that. If there is anything seriously wrong with the country, somebody else must tell what it is.

Mr. Gannett's work is based on the census returns of 1890, and though it is conceded generally that some of those returns are inaccurate and misleading, it does not appear that Mr. Gannett has fallen into any glaring errors in trusting to Mr. Porter's tables, charts, and classifications. The scope of the work is such that a person forced to form his conceptions of this country without personal study of its geography, topography, population, revenues, civilization, religion, Government, commerce, and other leading features may gain all the information necessary from what Mr. Gannett has furnished. His volume is as interesting as it is impressive and valuable.

The work opens with a description of the national domain. In this description are included paragraphs relating to the contour of the country and its profile, the mountain systems and the watersheds, the temperature, the rainfall, and the forests. The next chapter describes briefly the governmental institutions of the country, from the General Government down to the Government of the smallest subdivisions. In this chapter is given a list of the States and their histories, with brief accounts of their organization, and a table showing the gross area of each State and its water surface and its land surface. Some diagrams exhibit various phases of municipal, county, State, and National indebtedness. Considerable space is given to presenting information about the public lands.

The statistics of population which are presented exhibit some interesting facts relating to the growth of cities, the shifting of the centre of population, the distribution of the population as to mean annual rainfall and altitude, the size of families, the taxes, and the foreign element in cities. One of the tables shows the distribution of the sexes by States. It appears that if it is a good thing to have more women than men in a State, Massachusetts is open to congratulations, for of her population 51.42 per cent. are of the weaker sex. In the States bordering on the Atlantic, Maine, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Georgia, and Florida excepted, the women predominate, and in the District of Columbia they constitute 52.44 per cent. of the population. It is strange that some enterprising man has not organized colonies of the unmarried women of the Eastern and Atlantic States and taken them west, where the men preponderate to such a degree that a woman may have her pick of husbands, instead of being compelled, like her sisters in the East, to wait fifty, sixty, and a hundred years without getting married. What a paradise for women is Montana, where the men outnumber the women two to one!

One of the most interesting colored plates shown in the chapter of population exhibits the constituents of the populations of the States in 1890. North Dakota is at the foot of the list in respect to native whites born of native parents—only 20 per cent. of her population are of this sort. Minnesota's percentage is 23; Wisconsin's is 25. Illinois and Wyoming stand at 50 per cent. each. West Virginia heads the list, 87 per cent. of her population being native whites, children of native parents; 5 per cent. native whites, born of foreign parents; 3 per cent. foreign whites, and 5 per cent. colored persons. A similar table relating to cities puts Milwaukee at the foot of the list, New-York next, Chicago next, and then, in the order named, Detroit, San Francisco, Buffalo, St. Paul, Cleveland, Jersey City, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Brooklyn, Pittsburg, Boston, Rochester, New-Orleans, Newark, Minneapolis, Allegheny, Providence, Louisville, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Omaha, Denver, Indianapolis, and Kansas City.

An important chapter in Mr. Gannett's work relates to manufactures. He exposes the fallacy of those who maintain that the manufacturing industry of this country is a sickly infant that needs to be protected from competition with the manufactures of the Old World. As a manufacturing country the United States, Mr. Gannett says, lead the world and need no artificial protection. Speaking particularly of iron and steel manufactures, he says:

> How far inferior to the mother country are we in the production and manufacture of iron and steel? Twenty years ago, in 1872, she produced nearly three times as much iron, while our production of steel bore no appreciable proportion to hers. In 1890-1-2 we produced 12 per cent. more iron than Great Britan; while in the production of steel we passed her in 1886, and now produce 25 per cent. more than she does. Thus it would seem that she is rather in need of protection against our overgrown industries.

Mr. Gannett concludes his work with "a forecast of the future." He takes a hopeful view. The government will be developed under the policy of making the individual independent and happy. We shall take in all of North America and have a republic whose dominion shall extend from Greenland to Panama. Manual labor will go out of fashion, through the development of machinery. Woman will have her rights and take a proud position in business, society, and politics. Cities will be reformed with a view to making them healthful; the tenement houses will send their peoples to the suburbs. Corporations will grow, but as they grow they will become more and more under control of the Government. In time we shall know enough to pull down the barriers of protection and then we shall sell not only food, but clothing and all other kinds of manufactured articles, to the rest of the world.

BURNS'S LYRICAL VERSE

THE LYRICAL POEMS OF ROBERT BURNS. Edited by Ernest Rhys. London: J. M. Dent & Co. Imported by Macmillan & Co. $1.

This small and well-printed edition of the lyrics of Robert Burns is very welcome. There has not been a time since the days when these hearty verses first appeared in the world when they were more needed than they are now. The poetry of the present time is, to a large extent, conspicuous for the absence of precisely those elements which make the work of the Ayrshire plowman immortal. Much of our contemporaneous poetry is "sickled o'er with the pale cast of thought." It smells of the library and the midnight oil. It is heavy with the weight of philosophic thought, imposed upon it by overmuch contemplation of systems better left to the hardened digestion of theologians. It is introspective, metaphysical, argumentative, and, worst of all, smothered in a new-fangled symbolism.

To be sure, we need no new Peter Bell to preach us a gospel of realism, for we have a realism of our own that spreads itself in fiction and deifies the woman with a "past" on the stage. What we need in our poetry to-day is the one thing that is almost an ideal vision in any advanced state of civilization—the power to get away from the artificialities of our culture and to stand close to nature's heart. To be sure, we have had our little renaissance of the natural school, and we have pricked up our wise ears at the sound of the lyrics of Norman Gale and Bliss Carman. But the great army of our minor poets is trying to do in the smaller lyrical forms what great men like Tennyson and Swinburne have seen was reserved for extended poems or even for the drama. Of the smaller forms, the sonnet alone seems capable of universality of expression, and yet the finest sonnets since Shakespeare's—those of Mrs. Browning—were devoted to the exposition of phases of the oldest topic of all poetry, the passion of love.

The lyric ought to be personal. An impersonal lyric is an artistic blunder. It should be a direct expression of individual feeling, but to achieve greatness it should be typical—that is, representative of feelings common to humanity. To be that it cannot be philosophical, for all philosophy is debatable because it is a matter of opinion. To be truly typical, a lyric poem must be elementary; it must get at fundamentals. And that is what Burns did in his immortal lyrics. We may dismiss from consideration here his revolt against the aristocracy of his time, his unconscious participation in that revolutionary spirit which had spread itself over Europe till it danced the Carmagnole on the smoking barricades of Paris. Taine has admirably traced all that for us and shown us how the revolt of Burns and the revelation of Cowper were part of that same British literary movement which culminated in the "White Doe of Rylestone" and the "Intimations of Immortality."

These lyrics of Burns show us that the half-ignorant plowman, in whom burned the divine spark, had the advantage of Pope and Addison in that he started, as the Greek poets did before him, from the feet of nature. As Mrs. Oliphant has excellently said: "With a new life to elucidate, and all the primary passions and impulses of humanity to furnish him with poetic themes, he was far better off in his ignorance than the cultivated critics who patronized him afterward and made allowances for his rusticity. He was at the fountainhead of life, and had nothing in him to obscure that vividness of sight which is the poet's first qualification."

That was his power; he was "at the fountainhead of life," whence have come all such immortal lyrics as "Blow, blow, thou Winter wind," "As the bee sucks," "Break, break, break," "Home they brought her warrior dead," "Evelyn Hope," "Fons Bandusiae," and the "Archete, Sikelikai" of Moschus. He stood, like the first poets, who sang together as the morning stars, before the unveiled shrine of nature. No wonder that he could write four lines which Walter Scott justly said "contained the essence of a thousand love tales":

> "Had we never loved sae kindly,
> Had we never loved sae blindly,
> Never met—or never parted,
> We had ne'er been broken-hearted."

It will do all our poets good to read their Burns again. He may not have known much about the technics of his art, but he wrote like a master out of the fullness of his heart. As for the reading public, it should never weary of thumbing the leaves of such a dainty volume. Its very table of contents is a land of promise, for there one sees such immortal titles as "Highland Mary," "To Mary in Heaven," "My Heart's in the Highlands," "The Rigs o' Barley," "Green Grow the Rashes, O," "For A' That and A' That," "My Love She's But a Lassie Yet," "To a Mountain Daisy," and a score of other songs that have sung themselves into the hearts of readers of the British poets all the world over. Mr. Rhys has added much to the historical interest of the book by the little notes at the beginning of many of the poems. They contain just the kind of information that a sympathetic reader desires.

THE YEAR BOOK FOR STATESMEN

THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK. FOR THE YEAR 1895. Edited by J. Scott Keltie, with the assistance of I. P. A. Renwick. 16mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $3.

This annual publication comes as near being an indispensable book of reference as publications ever come. It contains a stock of information which students of history, readers of newspapers, and those who make politics a business cannot afford to be without, and as these classifications include about all of the intelligent men and women in the world, it would seem that the word indispensable is not much too strong to use in estimating the value of the work. It shows the sort of government existing in each country, gives the names of all the Kings, Queens, Emperors, Presidents, Sultans, Ameers, and other heads of Governments, exhibits the geography of all the countries, and furnishes statistics relative to population, resources, trade, foreign commerce, education, religion, currency, shipping and navigation, railroads, weights and measures, navies, armies, and many other things. A special feature of this year's issue is the information appended to the commercial statistics of the several countries as to their systems of customs valuations. The leading table shows the yearly average price of silver in England in the last thirty-seven years, and other facts about silver which are of interest just at this time.

Mr. Freeman H. Butler, a leading druggist in Lowell, is Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Registration in Pharmacy, a member of the Mass. Pharmaceutical Association, and of the American Pharmaceutical Association. He says:

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LITERARY NOTES

—With the present number, All the Year Round will be discontinued and then incorporated with Household Words. Household Words, conducted by Charles Dickens, was first issued in 1850. All the Year Round, with the same editor, appeared in 1859 and has been carried on under the editorship of Charles Dickens's son. The author of the "Pickwick Papers," when writing "David Copperfield," conceived the idea of a weekly periodical, which he thought of calling The Shadow. His idea was to make it "a kind of semi-omniscient, omnipresent, intangible creature." The title was, however, abandoned, and that of Household Words adopted. Dickens wrote "Hard Times" for Household Words between April and August, 1854. Then came about trouble between Mr. Dickens and his publishers, and Household Words was discontinued, and All the Year Round took its place. In All the Year Round appeared "A Tale of Two Cities," in 1859, and "Great Expectations" in 1860 and 1861.

—On the announcement list of D. Appleton & Co. appear several novels by the newer writers, some of whom are already among the Appleton authors. The list includes "The Gods, Some Mortals, and Lord Wickenham," by John Oliver Hobbes; "Bog-Myrtle and Peat," by S. R. Crockett; "The Chronicles of Count Antonio," by Anthony Hope; "In the Fire of the Forge," a romance of old Nuremberg, by Dr. Georg Ebers; "In Old New-England; or, The Romance of a Colonial Fireside," by Hezekiah Butterworth; "The New Moon," by C. E. Raimond, author of "George Mandeville's Husband"; "The Story of Sonny Sahib," by Mrs. Everard Cotes, (Sara Jeannette Duncan;) "Eve's Ransom," by George Gissing; "The Marriage of Esther," by Guy Boothby, author of "On the Wallaby"; "Into the Highways and Hedges," by F. F. Montrésor; "Fidelis," by Ada Cambridge; "A Study in Prejudices," by George Pastnor, and "James Vansittart's Vengeance," by Mrs. J. H. Needell.

—Harper & Brothers will issue this week the long promised biography of Samuel J. Tilden, by the Hon. John Bigelow. Other works on the Harpers's list for the week are "The American Congress," by Joseph West Moore; "Literary Landmarks of Jerusalem," by Laurence Hutton; "Among the Northern Hills," by William C. Prime; "Mr. Bonaparte of Corsica," by John Kendrick Bangs; "A Daughter of the Soil," by M. E. Francis, and "The Helpful Science," by St. George Mivart.

—A volume of "Yale Yarns," by John S. Wood, uniform with "Harvard Stories," is in preparation at G. P. Putnam's Sons'. Other works soon to come from this house are "The Ancient Egyptian Doctrine of the Immortality of the Soul," by A. Wiedemann, Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Bonn, and, in the Hudson Library, "The Countess Bettina," by a new writer, and "Her Majesty the Queen," by Elizabeth Knight Tompkins.

—The biography of Cervantes, which will form the fifth volume of the new Macmillan edition of H. E. Watts's translation of "Don Quixote," has been wholly recast and very largely rewritten. It will be ready in July, and will have as its frontispiece a reproduction of the bust supposed to represent Cervantes in Cacheco's picture at Seville, with an exhaustive bibliography of Cervantes and his translators appended.

—During a visit to Paris in February of this year Mr. Moncure D. Conway discovered in the Government archives some additional documents relating to Thomas Paine. Mr. Conway's third volume of Paine's writings has recently come from the press of the Putnams.

—Another translation of Charles Nodier's "Trilby, the Fairy of Argyle," comes from Boston. The publishers are Lamson, Wolff & Co. and Minna Caroline Smith is the translator. The volume has a Scotch plaid cover, with a red guard.

—The volume of "Miscellaneous Studies," by the late Walter Pater, which is now in press, will include papers on "Romanticism," "The Child in the House," Prosper Mérimée, Raphael, Apollo in Picardy, Notre Dame d'Amiens, and Pascal.

—The German translation of Benjamin Kidd's "Social Evolution," for which Prof. Weismann has written an introduction, will be published this Spring at Jena.

—A work on "Social Theology," by President Hyde of Bowdoin, is issued this month by Macmillan & Co.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

SOCIETY PICTURES. By George du Maurier. Chicago: Charles H. Sergel.

ARMY BOYS AND GIRLS. By Mary G. Bonesteel. 12mo. Baltimore: John Murphy & Co.

THE BODY-SNATCHER. By Robert Louis Stevenson. Illustrated. 24mo. New-York: The Merriam Company.

THE EQUALITIES OF PARA-PARA. Written from the Dictations of George Rambler. By Paul Haedicke. 12mo. Chicago: The Schuldt-Gathmann Company.

FOR THE SAKE OF THE FAMILY. By May Crommelin. 12mo. New-York: United States Book Company.

THE TOWER OF TADDEO. By Ouida. 12mo. New-York: Lovell, Coryell & Co.

APPLEDORE FARM. By Katharine S. Macquoid. 12mo. New-York: United States Book Company.

AN ARRANGED MARRIAGE. By Dorothy Gerard. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

CATMUR'S CAVE. By Richard Dowling. 12mo. New-York: United States Book Company.

PICTURESQUE DETROIT AND ENVIRONS. 1,000 Illustrations. Folio. Northampton, Mass.: Picturesque Publishing Company. $2.50.

THE WAYS OF YALE IN THE CONSULSHIP OF PLANCUS. By Henry A. Beers. 18mo. New-York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents.

AFTER THE SIX STRUCK; OR, ZUGASSENT'S DISCOVERY. By George N. Miller. 18mo. Boston: Arena Publishing Company. 25 cents.

KOLBERG. Historisches Schauspiel in fünf Akten, von Paul Heyse. Advanced text, with notes by R. H. Allpren. 16mo. New-York: Maynard, Merrill & Co.

CHRIST AND THE CHURCH. Essays concerning the Church and the Unification of Christendom. With an introduction by the Rev. Amory H. Bradford, D. D. 12mo. New-York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50.

The Dickinson Case Goes to the Jury.

SCRANTON, Penn., April 9.—Judge Acheson, in the United States Circuit Court, this afternoon, in summing up the case of Anna Dickinson against Dr. Underwood and others, charged strongly in favor of the defendants. The court could not see from the evidence how Dr. Underwood was responsible to the law in this case, unless it was for negligence in making out the certificate, by virtue of which Miss Dickinson was sent to an insane asylum. The jury took the case at about 3 o'clock; it has not agreed yet.

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WEIGHING THE DECISION

Nobody Knows How Much Is Left of the Income Tax Law.

COMMISSIONER MILLER IS PUZZLED

Various Estimates as to What the Tax Will Yield the Government — More Litigation Expected.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Those whose plans at some critical time have been completely disarranged can best appreciate the difficulties caused by the decision of the Supreme Court in the income tax cases. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is face to face with the most serious problem which he has encountered since he assumed the duties of the office. The more he studies it, the more complicated it appears, and he frankly says that he is much worried over the situation. Commissioner Miller sent telegraphic instructions this afternoon to each Collector of Internal Revenue in the country to hold all the income tax returns in his possession until further orders should reach him.

He then visited the Supreme Court room and tried to obtain an official copy of the income tax decision, on which to base the necessary modified instructions to the Collectors. A copy was not available, however, and recourse was then had to the printed reports. The time for making returns expires next Monday, so it will be seen that the Commissioner has his hands full. The modified instruction probably will be issued to-morrow.

The declaration of the court that rents are exempt from taxation has opened up the question whether the effect of the decision is not to include, not only rents proper, but all profits of whatever character growing out of real estate, including farm products, timber, coal, and all mine products within the exempt clause, so that all real estate, including buildings thereon, with whatever else is held by law to be a part of the realty, will be entirely exempt from the tax. Another question is whether losses sustained through bad rent, debts, and the amount of expense incurred in collecting rents or repairs in houses, are to be deducted from incomes.

Commissioner Miller will have to decide among other things, whether, if a man's income is of a mixed character—that is from real and personal property, the former of which is exempt—the expense necessary for the collection of the income from the realty can be deducted from the income from the personal property before making a return. The decision is held also to raise the question whether the roadbed, roundhouses, and stations of railroads are real estate or personal property within the meaning of the law. The laws of several States differ on this point and on several others of importance which are involved in the opinion of the court.

The supplementary regulations which the Commissioner will issue will cover the opinion of the court in a general way, leaving the complex questions to be solved as they are presented.

It is still impossible to procure at the Treasury any idea of the loss in revenue involved in the Supreme Court decision. This is due to the fact that the original estimates were largely conjectural, being based on the returns of the income tax law of twenty-four years ago and the growth of population since. Well-informed Treasury officers say a loss of $15,000,000 in revenue is a conservative estimate of the effect of the exemptions made by the court. One officer, with whom a correspondent of The New-York Times talked to-day, said he would be surprised if the total amount received from the tax should exceed $10,000,000. This would be a loss of fully $20,000,000, the estimate of the Treasury Department being that the law would swell the revenues by at least $30,000,000. Every investor knows that the two eliminated subjects of taxation cover the most popular forms of investment. It is thought by careful real estate operators here that the loss in returns in Washington will reach 75 per cent., but this is exceptionally a renting city. The statistics of rentals covering all the cities show a large percentage.

Among the supporters of the income tax idea the opinion is freely expressed that it would have been better had the court declared the entire law unconstitutional. The fact that the court was divided evenly on the main constitutional question is expected to result in endless litigation, which will complicate still further the methods of collecting the tax and add to the unpopularity of the law. That the provisions of the law not condemned by the court remain in operation only because the Justices were equally divided in their opinions is far from consoling to Democrats of the McMillin stripe, who paid no attention to the sound arguments directed against the income tax when it was being discussed in Congress. Some of the men who voted for the law now say that if the objections made by Mr. Hill and other opponents of the proposition had received proper consideration the law might not now be discredited, with the prospect good for its repeal.

In view of the suggestions that have been made by prominent lawyers since the decision was rendered, it is believed that many people will fail to make their returns, even at the risk of the 50 per cent. penalty, in the hope that they may escape the tax altogether. In an interview this afternoon, Attorney General Olney said that the division of the Supreme Court upon the income tax law was as binding as if the whole court had been unanimous in its favor. This, while technically true, does not operate to give the law the standing which would have followed a unanimous decision in its favor. Mr. Olney does not believe that any Judge would grant an injunction to prevent a Collector from collecting the tax on incomes derived from other sources than rents or State and municipal bonds in the face of the Supreme Court's action. The only way he can see by which persons who object to paying the tax can secure judicial action is by paying the tax under protest and entering suit for its recovery. Mr. Olney did not add that a suit entered now or hereafter would not come before the Supreme Court for final adjudication for at least two years unless the Department of Justice should ask that it be advanced. In view of the pressing need of the Government for revenue, there is no reason to believe that the Attorney General would make such a request, for the present at least.

Mr. Olney is quoted as saying that he does not think the law will stand as the law of the land, for the reason that it is too technical. The number of people who think that the law will survive the blow administered to it yesterday by the Supreme Court must be comparatively small, judging from the reports which reach Washington from all parts of the country. Now that the "bloated bondholders", and the landlords have been placed outside the pale of the tax, the Populists and Democrats who were aiming at these classes of capitalists feel that their labor has been thrown away, and undoubtedly are interested much less in the law than they were before the decision was rendered. There are still a few members of Congress in town who favor the income tax, and they are not backward in criticizing the court for its failure to indorse the Populistic law. Their statements are based on nothing stronger than prejudice, and attract but little attention. The opinion still prevails that there will not be an extra session of Congress.

JUDGE COOLEY NOT SURPRISED.

The Decision in the Income Tax Cases Accords with His Expectation.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 9.—Judge T. M. Cooley, in an interview on the United States Supreme Court decision on the income tax law, said to-day:

"I am not surprised at the decision so far as it concerns the exemptions of incomes from real estate and from the income of bonds of public corporations. I expected in these particulars the law would be held to be invalid. Beyond that I am unwilling to go into any expression of opinion now.

"The abstract of opinion you have furnished me is very brief. The court seems to have been equally divided on vital points. There is one Judge not sitting. Under the circumstances, the precise nature of the decision rendered by the court below, of which I am not informed, is of high importance in any particular case that may arise hereafter.

"While I should expect the law in general to be sustained, it would be presumptuous in me to express any definite opinion to that effect now."

THE TAX ON WEALTH

Isn't half so serious a matter as the **TAX ON HEALTH** imposed by a neglected Cough, or Cold. This can be repealed at once, however, by

RIKER'S EXPECTORANT,

the only Swift, pleasant, and **CERTAIN CURE** for a Cough or Cold, Grippe, Bronchitis, Croup, or any other disease of Throat or Lungs.

Only 50 cts. a bottle, and your money back if you aren't cured. Of your druggist, or—at

Riker's

6th Av., corner 22d St.

COLLECTORS KEPT BUSY.

Corporations Rush for Tax Blanks—Views on Supreme Court Decision.

Internal Revenue officials and employes were busy yesterday at the two district offices in this city. Only six days remained for those affected by the income tax law to file returns, while three-quarters of them had delayed action pending the decision in the United States Supreme Court.

Neither Collector John A. Sullivan of the Second Internal Revenue District, which comprises First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, and Fifteenth Wards and parts of the Fourteenth and Sixteenth Wards, nor Collector Edward Grosse of the Third District, which comprises the Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second Wards and parts of the Fourteenth and Sixteenth Wards, and Blackwell's, Randall's and Ward's Islands, has attempted to make an estimate of the number of corporations or individuals who will file returns. Collector Sullivan's is a corporation district, and Collector Grosse's is one of individual taxpayers. But an estimate in which they concurred is that in the Second District are 8,000 to 10,000 corporations, and in the Third District about 3,000 taxpayers.

Collector Sullivan has eight assistants to attend to income tax business. Before office hours yesterday more than a hundred persons had assembled at 114 Nassau Street to file returns, ask for blanks, or procure information, and throughout the day there was a steady flow of visitors at the offices, which were kept open until after 5 o'clock. Some were private capitalists, others officers of corporations, and many were lawyers employed to file returns with a view to ultimate protest and litigation. The Collector and his staff are prohibited by law from giving other than general information in regard to the filing of returns or naming individuals or corporations who thus comply with the income tax law, but it was stated last evening that during the day many important returns had been received, among them those of three of the principal banking institutions in the city, and three large insurance companies.

In talking of the operations of his office yesterday, Mr. Sullivan said:

> Quite a busy day. Corporations appear to be intent on complying with the law and in freeing themselves of their obligations. Of individual citizens who are not "exempts," I have a few in lower Fifth Avenue and its neighborhood and in Washington Square, but mine is a corporation district, and of individuals I do not think that I have more than 3,000 who will be taxed. Of the corporations and individuals, about 10 per cent. made returns without waiting for the decision of the Supreme Court.
>
> The rush was principally for blanks today, and we had a sort of a town meeting. Some were in doubt about the old blanks, and I want to say that we shall use the old blanks. They will meet all the requirements, and the questions about rents and incomes from State and municipal bonds may be ignored. I might as well add that there is really no necessity of taxpayers filing returns in person. We receive money by mail, and might, so far as legality is concerned, receive all that way, but those who post their returns should remember that it is important to have the notary affix his official seal to the declaration.
>
> While there has been a rush, we have not been embarrassed. We have had no instructions from Washington and are going on under the law as if there had been no decision of the Supreme Court. I have no opinion to give yet as to the loss to the United States by the decision. I have not noticed any rebellion among the taxpayers yet. On the contrary, there seems to be a disposition to acquiesce, perhaps because the decision saves money to many who would have had to pay more on rents and State and municipal bonds.
>
> Our canvassing is going right on, as we have no discretion as to the action of Congress. In regard to returns that were made before the Supreme Court decision, we are making corrections so far as practicable in the congested condition of business. We have had requests for amendments, and it has not been settled whether we or the taxpayers shall make the alterations.
>
> A very inconsiderable amount has been received in income tax already, but people as a rule do not get ahead of their engagements, and there will not be much hurry to pay until July 1, the limit day, approaches. Some who have paid will be entitled to have money refunded. Such refunding will be by the Treasury officials and by checks, which we will attend to. At least, this course will be adopted, unless new and special arrangements are made. So far, there is only a small sum to return through errors, payments on account of rents or State and municipal bonds and abatements.
>
> At Collector Grosse's office, at Fourteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, yesterday morning, nearly 200 persons, the majority of them individual taxpayers, awaited the opening of business hours. Mr. Grosse has seventeen subordinates detailed to income tax work, and all were busy the entire day and until 7 P. M. o'clock, the office being kept open three hours after the usual time.
>
> Unless the filing of returns and applications for blanks and information ceases at the usual hour for closing business next Monday, the Collector will keep his office open until 7 o'clock P. M. Returns may be sworn to before a notary and mailed to his office.

Collector Grosse said yesterday:

> I have been overwhelmed, and the end is not yet. My clerks have given out about 32,000 blanks, and we have only a few left. We shall need 10,000 to 15,000 more. In my judgment, the United States will lose about 40 per cent. by the Supreme Court decision. I shall use the old blanks.
>
> I have received several hundred returns already, but cannot, under the law, say who these prompt taxpayers are. Some money has been received for income tax, and some of this is on rents and income from municipal and State bonds. Of course, this will have to be adjusted. I have not yet decided how to act in the case of "exempt" persons, who have an income of over $3,500 and under $4,000, who are required to make a return. The question of those who may be punished for neglecting or refusing to file returns on or before April 15 will be considered in due time.

Thomas Harland, ex-Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and now a member of the law firm of Rollins & McGrath, was asked yesterday by a reporter for The New-York Times for his views on the decision of the Supreme Court. He said:

> I have not yet seen the full opinion pronounced by the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, but such examination as I have been able to make from the reports in the newspapers has satisfied me that the court reached its decision in a hurry, and without such full examination of the law as it would have made if it had felt that there was ample time.
>
> My opinion has already been published in The New-York Times to the effect that the 15th of April is fixed as the day on and after which it becomes the duty of the Collector of Internal Revenue to call at the taxpayers' residences or places of business for returns, and that no taxpayer is liable to a penalty if he delivers the return to the Collector when first called on, or then consents to disclose the particulars to the Collector.
>
> The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, apparently without any examination of the previous statutes, reached the conclusion that every taxpayer would incur a liability to the penalty of 50 per cent. unless his return should be delivered to the Collector on or before April 15. As this question was not discussed before the Supreme Court, the court naturally made no examination on the point and assumed, naturally, that the Commissioner was right in his conclusion, and therefore made its hurried decision.
>
> One especial reason for thinking that the court announced its decision without carefully going over all the ground is that one of the questions argued at the bar was whether the void provision as to rents and income from real estate invalidated the whole act. I have carefully examined the argument which was made before the Supreme Court and I can safely assert that this question was not really argued at all.
>
> It is true that it was pleaded by counsel who opposed the tax that the taxation of rents of real estate was unconstitutional and that on this account the whole act was void, but there was not a word said by any of the counsel as to the effect of a decision which should strike such rents from the law and leave its other provisions in force.
>
> It cannot be claimed, of course, that the Supreme Court can wipe out of the law any exemption or deduction to which the taxpayer may be entitled by the terms of the statute. Now, the act of last August, in Section 28, expressly declares that all taxes paid within the year shall be deducted from the income, and the joint resolution of Feb. 19 further authorizes the deduction of the amounts paid for insurance premiums and for ordinary repairs. Taking the law as it was enacted to impose the tax upon rents derived from real estate, these deductions were clearly equitable, for no man who owns and rents real estate can be said to derive an income from such real estate beyond that portion of his receipts from rents which remains after the payment of taxes, repairs, and insurance.
>
> But what shall be said of the equity of the law which imposes a tax upon the income of one man who receives, say $50,000 income from personal property, and who at the same time owns no real estate, while another man who receives the same amount of income from personal property and owns real estate yielding a gross income of $100,000, and requiring an expenditure of $50,000 for the payment of taxes, repairs, and insurance, shall ecape entirely?
>
> If the court had looked far enough into the matter to understand the practical working of the law as it is left by its decision, I think it impossible that any Judge could have failed to see that the unconstitutionality of the one part rendered the whole void; and there are other indications in the opinion which, in the same way, lead to the conclusion that the decision was reached under the stress of what was supposed to be a public necessity. I cannot doubt that when the question again comes before the court the whole act will be pronounced void.
>
> Persons having only small amounts to pay under the interpretation now put upon the law may think it easier to make the returns and payment than to contest, but certainly no person liable to any large payment will fail, if assessed, to make payment under protest and to thereafter bring suit to recover back the amount.
>
> It is true that when a tax is paid under protest it may take several years before the Supreme Court can be reached in actions to recover, and in the meantime the Government would have the use of the taxpayer's money without paying any interest therefor; but it is so nearly certain that money thus collected would be ultimately recovered that I cannot persuade myself that the authorities will persist in making the collection.

Justice Gaynor of the State Supreme Court expressed himself as follows yesterday on the income-tax decision:

> I have not read the opinion of the Chief Justice, but I do not understand how any of the law is allowed to stand after parts of it so large and material have been eliminated. Who can say that Congress would have passed the law as it is now left by the decision? Would Johnson and his adherents in the House have allowed the law to pass if it had exempted rents?

An officer of one of the wealthiest trust companies in this city, speaking both for it and other financial organizations of this character, said:

> A very large proportion of our returns is exempted by the decision of the Supreme Court. It has almost whittled the thing down to nothing, so far as trust companies are concerned, and our returns will not, comparatively, amount to anything. Our class of trust funds deals with exactly that class of exempted revenue, rents, and interest on State and municipal bonds. Of course, we have a great number of trust funds, but far from all come up to the amount of non-exemption, so that now our income tax will be small.
>
> Most of the trust companies will file their returns the last of the week.

The opinion of bankers yesterday regarding the income tax decision was practically unanimous. Bankers had opposed the law from its earliest discussion in Congress. To the extent that the Supreme Court declared it unconstitutional, they felt that their position had been sustained. Now they look for attacks on the portions left undecided, and are confident that the law will not stand in any part.

J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, speaking of the decision, said:

> As a Democrat, I have no hesitation in saying that income taxation is a violation of every principle of Democratic theory and tradition.
>
> It was a principal issue in the Presidential canvass of 1868. The Democratic platform of that year squarely demanded repeal of the income tax as an odious and inquisitorial scheme of direct taxation. Again, in 1872, the same demand was made in the Democratic platform. And yet if there was ever a time when such direct taxation was justifiable it was then, when the Nation was staggering under its war burdens.
>
> Samuel J. Tilden came into national prominence largely through his contention that the income tax was unconstitutional, and his personal suits to bring that contention to final adjudication.
>
> That the Democratic Party should be made the sponsor for such outrageous class taxation in a time of peace, when there is no Treasury demand for it, is what no Democrat can understand. Personally, I never entertained a doubt that the tax was unconstitutional, and that the august tribunal which was to pass upon it would so declare. It seems incomprehensible to me that any Judge of Democratic antecedents should have declared it constitutional.
>
> I have not had time to study out the complications of its assessment and collection. The exemption of incomes from realty and Government bonds will mix matters terribly, no doubt, but I have not yet seen just where it will land us. I do know, however, that it is the costliest tax that ever was invented, and its enactment was an outrage upon Democratic principle and precedents.

George G. Williams, President of the Chemical National Bank, said:

> The administration of the law will give rise to much litigation before its provisions can be definitely fixed. Bank stockholders will have their dividends assessed by the banks to meet the tax on that account. They need not return bank dividends in their statements of income. This provision of the law can be easily enforced. I apprehend that in other respects the law will prove costly and unpopular. Its unfair discriminations and its inquisitorial character must certainly complicate its operations and make it thoroughly detested. Its troubles have hardly begun.

E. K. Wright, President of the National Park Bank, said:

> The law will make fees for lawyers. It is conceivable that a person whose income is less than $2,000 will have to pay a share of the tax. Suppose all the income of one of our stockholders was derived from his holding of our stock. Say his dividends are $1,995. Any other income of that amount would be exempt. In this case, inasmuch as the bank has to act as the fiscal agent in paying the tax, it would remit it to the Treasury and deduct the amount from the dividends upon the stock. This hardship, I believe, would be irremediable. The whole law is full of inequalities, and no income tax ever levied was free from them. It is the costliest and most unequal exaction ever devised.

Assistant United States Treasurer Conrad N. Jordan thought that any threatened deficiency in the Treasury through failure to make income-tax collections would be overcome by improving trade conditions before the deficiency could be seriously felt. The Treasury surplus will be about $200,000,000 when the bond syndicate payments shall be completed. This sum furnishes ample protection against actual inconvenience to the Government. Bankers recalled yesterday the fact that the average Treasury surplus of late has been $125,000,000. Since the loss for the first fiscal year has already been sustained, no anxiety is feared for the surplus in the future. Money and exchange can hardly be affected by loss in Government revenue, and, since municipal bonds may be favorably influenced by the decision and other bonds and stocks scarcely affected, opinion seemed quite general down town that the only possible financial stress on account of the decision would fall on the Treasury, and that it could be neither serious nor lasting.

RUMORS OF A GREAT MEAT TRUST

Armour, Swift, Morris, and Cudahy Said to be in a Combination.

Rumors have been circulated among butchers in this city during the last few days of an attempt that is now being made, it is said, to control the meat market of the United States and advance prices to the consumer. Dealers say the recent advance in meat is a false one, for the supply is normal, but the retail dealers have to pay from 20 to 30 per cent. more for meat than they did a month ago.

Armour, Swift, Morris, and Cudahy, the Western meat packers, and Schwarzschild & Sulzberger of this city are said to be the members of the combination that is trying to force the price of meat upward.

There is every chance, the retail dealers say, for the combination to force the price higher, even though meat is higher to-day than it has been for twenty-three years.

From butchers in this city it was learned yesterday that the meat market of the United States is now practically controlled by four Western firms, known as the "Big Four." The representatives of the Western firms in this city assert that there has been no agreement among their firms to corner the market, and claim that the feeling of rivalry which exists between these firms is too great to permit of such a deal.

Passion Music at Calvary.

The twenty-first special musical service was held last night at the Calvary Episcopal Church, where the congregation listened for an hour and a half

FRONTS ON TWO STREETS

The New Y. M. C. A. Building Will Be a Commodious Structure.

TO COST NOT LESS THAN $350,000

Excellent Arrangements for the Accommodation of Many Departments—Site of the Building a Gift.

The Board of Directors of the Young Men's Christian Association has for many years felt the importance of establishing a branch within easy reach of the crowded section of the city, west of Eighth Avenue and below Fifty-ninth Street. The need is about to be satisfied, for plans were filed a few days ago for a large building, that is to be erected in Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Streets.

The architects who will have the building in charge are Parish & Schroeder of 1 Madison Avenue. The new building will stand on a plot of land 200 feet west of Eighth Avenue, with a frontage of seventy-five feet on Fifty-seventh Street, and running through to Fifty-sixth Street. The land was purchased July 15, 1894, for $165,000. It was paid for by the bequest of the late William H. Vanderbilt, which, with accrued interest, amounted to $140,000, supplemented by a gift of $25,000 from Cornelius Vanderbilt.

The character of the construction and use to which the building shall be put were

New Y. M. C. A. Branch Building,
To be built in West Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Streets.

carefully considered during last Summer. As a result the plans provide for a six-story structure on Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Streets, with a space in the centre for light and air.

The portion of the building on Fifty-sixth Street will be occupied as follows: The basement for heating and ventilating apparatus; the ground floor for a larger work for boys than has been undertaken in any other building. The second, third, and fourth floors will contain fifty sleeping rooms for the convenience of students and other young men in that section of the city. The fifth, and sixth floors will be used for the circulating and reference library and reading room of the New-York City Association.

If the library should need larger space in the future, the construction of the building will be such that the lower floors may be also used for the purpose.

The Fifty-seventh Street portion will be arranged for the general purposes of the West Side Branch. The basement, with a mezzanine floor, will contain gymnasium lockers, bicycle storage room, bowling alleys, and a swimming tank.

On the first floor will be a reception room, reading room, parlor, and small lecture room; on the second floor, classrooms and a hall seating 715 persons. The rear of the third floor will be occupied by the gallery of the hall. The remainder of that floor and the fourth and fifth floors will be divided into classrooms, and a restaurant for the convenience of the students living in the Fifty-sixth Street portion, and for such members as may come from a distance to attend the educational classes.

The top floor will be devoted to the gymnasium. The classrooms, library, and gymnasium will be reached by elevators from the ground floor.

It is the intention of this new branch to develop the educational work of the association, so as to be helpful to the largest possible number of young men in the densely-populated district south of the Park and west of Eighth Avenue. It is also expected that a large working committee force from young men residing west of the Park will be secured.

The building can be made fireproof, of modern construction, at a cost of not less than $350,000. Subscriptions amounting to $140,000 have already been made, and it is thought that the rest of the sum necessary to complete the building will be subscribed before the work is done.

The building will have two façades, each seventy-five feet wide, one on Fifty-seventh Street and one on Fifty-sixth Street. They are designed in a simple and dignified Renaissance style. The Fifty-seventh Street front, having in it the main entrance to the branch, and being on the more important Street, will be ornamented by a handsome pediment, supported by brick pilasters. The relief on the tympanum of the pediment, and the attic surmounting it, will indicate the gymnasium, which is in the upper story. The first and second stories of the building will be treated as a base to the order of pilasters, with the main entrance in the centre. It is proposed that the first story shall be built of stone, the second of stone and brick, and those above of brick and terra-cotta to match the stone.

The Fifty-sixth Street front will be quite similar in design to that on Fifty-seventh Street, but, having two entrances, one on each side—one for the boys' branch, and the other to the library and the bedrooms.

The plans show a combination of two six-story structures, which are connected on the basement and first floors, but above are separated by a space for light and air.

The opening of this new branch will increase the annual expense of the association, but a wealthy man, who will not allow his name to be made public, has, unsolicited, offered to present to the association, in fee simple, as soon as the contracts for the new building have been signed, a recently-erected office building in Broadway, running through to Mercer Street, valued at over $200,000. The rentals from this building will materially aid to meet the annual expenses of the different branches of the association.

The members of the Building Committee are Cleveland H. Dodge, Chairman; William Fellows Morgan, Secretary; Cephus Brainerd, William P. St. John, and Cornelius Vanderbilt.

CROWNED
WITH
GOLD 9 MEDALS,
INCLUDING CHICAGO, 1893.
Kronthal
THE BEST OF ALL IMPORTED
TABLE WATERS.
Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, and Wine Dealers.

COUNTERFEIT STAMPS SEIZED

Sent From Hamilton, Ontario, to a Chicago Discount Dealer, Who Expected to Receive Genuine Stamps.

CHICAGO, April 9.—A package of counterfeit stamps was seized yesterday by Government officials. The package was addressed to Nathan Herzog, a cigar dealer in the rotunda of the Chamber of Commerce. They were shipped by express from Buffalo by the Canadian Novelty and Supply Company of Hamilton, Ontario. When a messenger brought the package, Mr. Herzog examined it and, finding the stamps were counterfeit, refused to receive them. He telephoned the United States Marshal and Post Office Inspector Stuart.

Four packages, similar to the one Herzog refused to receive, were delivered by the express messenger, the people to whom they were addressed paying for them without raising any objections.

Mr. Herzog said to-day, in explaining his connection with the matter:

"I dispose of about $100 worth of stamps daily, my customers being the tenants of the Chamber of Commerce. I buy the stamps from wholesale dealers and firms who do a mail business. They get a surplus of stamps, and I buy them at a small discount. I saw an advertisement in a Chicago newspaper a week ago last Sunday reading as follows:

"'We have $115 United States 2-cent stamps which we cannot use here. Will send them by express, cash on delivery, privilege of examination, for $100. Canadian Novelty and Supply Company, Hamilton, Ontario.'

"I answered the advertisement, writing that I would take all the stamps they had at that figure. In reply I received a letter saying they could not let me have more than $300 worth a month. They added that they would make the first shipment Friday via Buffalo, so as to save the expense of sending the stamps across the line."

Capt. Porter of the Secret Service, has 28,750 of the bogus stamps in his possession. The other packages sent here were received without trouble.

HAMILTON, Ontario, April 9.—The Canadian Novelty and Supply Company, referred to as suspected of counterfeiting United States postage stamps, was found this evening in the rear of a store occupied by F. Dunham, painter and glazier, at 22 King William Street.

The place is only half a block from Police Headquarters, but the names of those who compose the Novelty and Supply Company cannot be learned. The police are working on the case.

The Associated Press of Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., April 9.—The Associated Press of Maine held its annual meeting to-day at the Falmouth Hotel. There were present Mr. Boutelle of The Whig, Mr. Pidgin of The Lewiston Journal, Mr. Flint of The Kennebec Journal, Mr. Mudgett of The Bangor Commercial, Mr. Cobb of The Press, Mr. Wish of The Argus, and Mr. Rowell of The Advertiser. Officers were elected as follows: President—L. H. Cobb, Portland Press; Treasurer—O. R. Wish, Portland Argus; Secretary—George S. Rowell, Portland Advertiser. L. H. Mudgett of The Portland Commercial was elected a member of the Executive Committee.

Senator Proctor Recovered.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 9.—Senator Proctor of Vermont, who has been quite ill in this city, has entirely recovered, and was able to be at the offices of his marble company all day to-day.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Thomas McDougall of Cincinnati is at the Gilsey.

—James A. Dumont, Inspector General of Steam Vessels, is at the Murray Hill.

—Governor-elect Charles Warren Lippitt of Rhode Island is at the Buckingham.

—George Bleistein of Buffalo and Martin W. Cooke of Rochester are at the Waldorf.

—Count d'Adhemar of Paris and James D. Tillman, United States Minister to Ecuador, are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Gen. Russell A. Alger and James F. Joy of Detroit, and ex-Congressman John E. Lamb of Indiana are at the Holland.

—Antonio Lazo Arriaga, Minister for Guatemala at Washington, and Col. G. N. Lieber, United States Army, are at the Brunswick.

POLICE BILLS UNDER FIRE

Vigorous Opposition to the Proposed Lexow Measures.

THREE VERY IMPORTANT HEARINGS

The Committee of Ten Pleads for a Non-Partisan Police Force as the Only Earnest of Reform.

ALBANY, April 9.—George L. Rives, formerly Assistant Secretary of State, expressed his opinion of Superintendent of Police Byrnes this afternoon in these words before the Assembly Cities Committee, in the hearing on the Lexow Police bills, which Chairman O'Grady introduced last week: "Superintendent Brynes is not worthy of consideration in the eyes of independent citizens. His opinion is not at all competent, except as to his experience."

The friends of the Superintendent who were present, including the three detectives who have been on duty here for the past fortnight, were shocked at this utterance. The hearing took place in the Assembly parlor. The Committee of Seventy was represented by Mr. Rives, by Secretary John P. Faure, Frederick Taylor, and James R. Reynolds and a numerous assemblage, which included John Proctor Clarke, the representative of the Corporation Counsel. In the course of the hearing, Mr. Faure pricked a bubble that one Lexow had blown to gigantic proportions. Lexow had declared during last week's debate that the reason the Committee of Ten's reform bills had not been formally indorsed by the paternal committee was because the Committee of Seventy was split from top to bottom, and a meeting had never been called to act upon them. Mr. Faure declared this to be not so. On March 22 a fairly well-attended meeting of the Committee of Seventy was held, and a motion was unanimously passed, not only approving these measures, but also urging the Legislature to pass them.

The first speaker, George L. Rives, Chairman of the Committee of Ten, stated that instead of advocating the Committee of Ten bills, the object would be to oppose the Lexow bills and a bi-partisan police commission. Mr. Rives then gave the names of the Committee of Ten and their standing in New-York City. The Lexow committee was opposed to their ideas, and it had introduced bills which did not meet with the approbation of residents of the City of New-York. Four of the members of the Lexow committee were citizens of several places in the State and were not familiar with the conditions in New-York City. Two of the other members of the committee had dissented from the report.

The Committee of Ten believed that there should be one man, one Chief of Police, at the head of the Police Department. His duties should, however, be greatly enlarged. He should be the real head of the police force, without a commission to hamper him. His duties should be to see that the law was enforced, and for that he should be held responsible.

It had been urged that it would be impossible to divorce politics from the Police Department. This could be done by taking the Bureau of Elections out of the hands of the Police Department. The bills of the Committee of Ten proposed the best plan of Civil Service for the Police Department. The Ainsworth and Lexow bills provided a certain form of court-martial. The men would have no confidence in this sort of thing, and would not be at all satisfied with it.

Mr. Rives had no interest in the bills except to obtain good, clean police legislation for New-York City. He had seen in the newspapers that Superintendent Byrnes had been in Albany, and had advocated the Ainsworth bills because they provided that the Bureau of Elections should be retained in the Police Department. As to Superintendent Byrnes, Mr. Rives said he would but call the attention of the committee to the fact that the Superintendent had been before the Grand Jury recently. He was not worthy of consideration in the eyes of independent citizens. His opinion was not competent except as to his experience.

As Secretary of the Committee of Seventy, John D. Faure stated that he could certify the non-partisanship had run through all the actions and history of the Committee of Seventy. There had recently floated down from Albany to New-York an assertion that the Committee of Ten bills had not been approved by the Committee of Seventy. In response to that Mr. Faure said he presented a resolution which denied any such rumors. Mr. Faure believed that he voiced the opinion of the Committee of Seventy in urging upon the Legislature that the people of New-York are opposed to the continuance of the wickedness and corruption which have taken place under a bi-partisan Police Board and favor a single-headed commission. He closed by advocating the Committee of Ten bills.

In answer to certain questions, Mr. Faure advocated the single-headed commission feature of the Committee of Ten bills by stating that the New-York Police Board had on election day refused to transfer officers from one precinct to another, but that Superintendent Byrnes had gone ahead and done it. It had been very successful, thus proving that a single-headed commission was best.

Chairman O'Grady, as he closed the hearing, stated that at the request of the City Club the Police bills would be given another hearing on Thursday.

Senator Kilburn's bill placing mercantile establishments under supervision of the State Factory Inspector in cities of 75,000 inhabitants or more, was given a hearing by the Senate Judiciary Committee this afternoon. It was opposed by Myer Nussbaum, who called it a bad case of paternalism. The owners of stores object to any inspection of their establishments, and assert that there is no need of such a bill, because the existing laws cover all that is necessary. Over 130,000 establishments in the State would be affected by the bill.

E. W. Bloomingdale of New-York intimated that the committee had been imposed upon by friends of the bill. He asserted that the cases of hardship said to exist were chiefly myths. He asked the Legislature not to prevent thousands of girls and boys earning their living by enacting such a law. He said the merchants were all obeying the laws, and objected to any Inspector being placed over them. In New-York there are 140,000 children who cannot be provided for in the public schools and he insisted that they should be enabled to work, which this bill would prevent.

Mrs. Foster of New-York spoke for the womer, who, she said, would be thrown out of work, and objected to the bill. Less than 3 per cent. of the girls who had come under her supervision were shop girls, but she believed such a law as was now proposed by this measure would send a far greater number to ruin. She said the Factory Inspectors now did nothing for girls in factories.

Mrs. Lauterbach advised Mrs. Foster to give less time to the Tombs and more to stores if she would do the most good for her sex. She said many of the merchants are already complying of their own free will with much that this bill requires. The measure is to protect minors and she asserted that they needed protection such as it gives. One of the leading stores, she said, had its girls' lunch and toilet room in one. She had inspected many places, as one of the Consumers' League, and offered to give the names of numerous places where the girls were imposed upon. Only since the investigating committee went to New-York have most of the stores provided the seats which the law requires. She said the committee was asked simply to protect the moral and mental and physical rights of the minors employed in the great stores.

Senator Mullin's Anti-Nudity bill was taken up by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate this afternoon. Mrs. Burt, President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, spoke in favor of its principles. Women, she said, objected to the vile posters displayed in streets, to the living pictures, and similar things. The living pictures had been driven from England, where they originated. The law stopped the vile dance brought from the Midway Plaisance to New-York City. It should do as much for the living pictures and the vile posters. But there is no law to reach such things as living pictures, and this bill is needed to do it. It is needed to save true art. This Legislature has a great opportunity to act for morality and decency, and should pass this bill.

Mrs. Pritchard told the committee that the Comstock bill was not as desirable as that of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. If the latter is passed, the women of the State will see that it is enforced.

Anthony Comstock defended the bill drawn by himself, which, he said, was properly framed and stronger in its provisions than the Mullin bill. It was needed to preserve the sanctity of the home. He asked that both bills be combined into one.

TELEPHONE RATES.
The improved New-York City Exchange Telephone Service, metallic circuit lines, long-distance equipment, is now offered by us at rates which bring it within reach of even the most moderate users. The prices per year are as follows:
Combination Line - - $80.00
Direct Line - - - $120.00
AND UPWARDS, ACCORDING TO USE.
NO EXTRA INSTALLATION CHARGE.
The Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Co.,
18 Cortlandt St.

MINERS IN A PITCHED BATTLE

Four Men Shot in a Fight Over a Lease, and One of the Victims Will Probably Die of His Wounds.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 9.—In a pitched battle at Little Warrior, Ala., a mining camp twenty-one miles west of Birmingham, last night, four men were shot, one of them fatally. The participants were J. Deb Hooper, George Hooper, and Charles Bredier, on one side, and William Bibby, Walter McPherson, and W. E. Thomas on the other.

Bredier was shot in the neck and will die; J. D. Hooper received a shot in his right leg and another grazed his breast; another shot struck George Hooper in the face and Bibby was shot in the right leg.

The trouble grew out of a lease on the Little Warrior Coal mine formerly operated by Hooper & Co., but now leased to Thomas & Bibby. The Thomas party claim that the Hooper party waylaid them in the road and commenced the firing before a word was spoken.

No arrests have been made, but the Grand Jury, now in session, it is uderstood, will investigate the matter.

MRS. DAVIS IN RICHMOND

Going to Witness the Reinterment of Her Son, Jefferson Davis, Jr.

RICHMOND, Va., April 9.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis and her daughter, Miss Winnie Davis, who is called "The Daughter of the Confederacy," will arrive in Richmond to-morrow evening. They come to attend the reinterment of Jefferson Davis, Jr., who died in Memphis, Tenn., during the yellow fever scourge some years ago, and whose remains were recently brought here and temporarily placed in a vault.

The reinterment will be made privately on Thursday in the Davis section in Hollywood, where the ashes of the Confederate President and his grandson already rest. One of these boys died while Mr. Davis was in Congress, and was buried in the Congressional Cemetery in Washington. The other one, little Joe, was fatally injured by falling from the back porch of the house in which Mr. Davis and his family lived while residents of this city. This building is now being converted into a Confederate Museum, which will be opened in the Fall.

This visit of Mrs. Davis and her daughter, who have not been here since the reinterment of Mr. Davis's remains, will awaken greater interest in the efforts now being made by the Davis Monument Association to raise funds on the 3d of June, the anniversary of Mr. Davis's birth, to erect a suitable memorial here to the President of the Confederacy.

Memorial Services for Dr. Wells.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 9.—President A. C. Kaufman of the Vanderbilt Benevolent Association has written to Mr. E. G. Dunnell, Chairman of the committee of Washington correspondents who propose to visit Atlanta about the end of next May, inviting them to stop over at Greenville, S. C., on their way to witness the unique memorial services at the grave of that distinguished divine, the Rev. R. N. Wells, D. D. This will draw together probably the largest gathering ever seen in South Carolina. The Vanderbilt association will conduct the exercises.

Receiver Hays Dismissed.

NEWARK, N. J., April 9.—Frank Knowles, counsel for several hundred of the stockholders of the Industrial Land Development Company, which started to build a city at May's Landing, N. J., moved in Chancery to-day for an order dismissing James L. Hays as receiver of the company, at the request of Mr. Hays. Vice Chancellor Emery granted the order prayed for, and, upon further argument, appointed John C. Short and James Parker, the latter of Perth Amboy, as joint receivers.

A Mobile Foundry Gets the Contract.

MOBILE, Ala., April 9.—The Edgar H. Thompson Foundry and Machine Works have secured the contract for the castings for the marine railway to be constructed at Halifax, N. S. The bid was the lowest submitted in competition with foundrymen elsewhere in the United States and England. The contract calls for about 100 tons of castings.

The Atlanta Exposition.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 9.—An immense electric fountain will be a feature of the exposition. The carnival will illustrate Southern history from the discovery of Florida and the Mississippi River to the present day.

BURIED UNDER THE WALLS

Six Men Killed by the Collapse of a Wheeling Building.

ONE VICTIM WAS THE VICAR GENERAL

The Structure Had Been Condemned for Two Years, but No Steps Had Been Taken to Remove It.

WHEELING, West Va., April 9.—The five-story buildings 1,220 and 1,222 Main Street, occupied by T. T. Hutchisson & Co., wholesale hardware and saddlery dealers, and W. H. Chapman & Sons, wholesale painters and builders' supplies, collapsed at about 8 o'clock this morning, burying ten men.

To add horror to the situation, the débris took fire from a natural gas leak, and, dense smoke arising, the efforts of the rescuers were greatly impeded.

The greatest loss of life was among the employes of Hutchisson & Co., all of whom were at work.

The Killed.

The list of the dead follows:
BIRCH, EUGENE, employe of Hutchisson & Co.
COWL, HARRY, Western Union messenger boy.
HORAN, MICHAEL, employe of Hutchisson & Co.
PARKE, FATHER F. H., Vicar General of the West Virginia Diocese and Chaplain of the Mount Dechantel Catholic Seminary.
PRITCHARD, BENJAMIN, carriage builder, of Buckhannon, West Va.
WINCHER, ROBERT, employe of Hutchisson & Co.

The Injured.

This is the list of the injured, all of whom will recover:
CLIFTON, G. W., carpenter.
FORD, M. J.; slightly bruised and cut.
HUTCHISSON, T. T., senior member of the firm of Hutchisson & Co.; two ribs broken and head cut.
WILLIAMS, C. E., carpenter; head cut and severely bruised about the body.

William H. Chapman and Elmer Chapman, proprietors of Chapman & Son's, and Frank Haller and Adam Blum of Hutchisson's escaped comparatively uninjured.

The Hutchisson Building stood on the corner of Alley 9 and Main Street; the Chapman Building is adjoining.

The employes in Hutchisson's heard an ominous cracking, but before the unfortunate men could make an effort to escape, the alley wall fell with a terrific crash, carrying with it both buildings. Only the rear wall remained standing.

Frank Haller, Adam Blum, and T. T. Hutchisson were in the rear office, and were saved by the aid of two men who pried off the bars of a back window, giving them a place of egress just before a fall of bricks buried the room.

The men in the Chapman Building fared somewhat better than those in Hutchisson's. Clifton, one of the workmen, noticed the plastering and the wall separating them from Hutchisson's crumbling. He gave an alarm, and not a minute too soon, for, before the men had reached the doors, brick and mortar were pelting them in showers. All got out in time, however.

A general alarm brought the Fire Department, and the work of rescuing was commenced. Blinded and suffocated by the dense smoke, the firemen nevertheless worked energetically, and in about two hours the first victim was rescued. He was M. J. Ford and was comparatively uninjured.

He was lying directly across Benjamin Pritchard, who was dead. A medical examination showed that he had been killed by being crushed about the chest.

No more bodies were found until 6:30 o'clock this evening, when the body of Father Parke was taken out. It was so horribly crushed that it was scarcely recognizable.

In the meantime the fire had gained so that the firemen had to give their entire attention to subduing it. After twelve hours' hard work they got the flames under control, but it will be morning before the blaze can be completely extinguished.

Both buildings, together with the stocks, are a total loss. A more complete wiping out of what were once handsome structures could not be imagined. When the first wall fell, it broke off clear down to the foundation, and not one stone was left upon another.

The Chapman Building was new, and, in fact, not yet finished, so the loss will fall on the contractors.

A building across the alley occupied by S. M. Rice & Co., wholesale millinery dealers, was struck by the falling wall and a big hole knocked in the side. The building next to that was also badly sprained and fears are entertained for its safety.

Altogether, the loss will amount to over $200,000. The insurance cannot yet be ascertained.

Father Parke, who was the oldest Catholic priest in the State, was not in either of the buildings, but was walking up the alley when the deplorable affair occurred. Harry Cowl, the messenger boy, was also killed in the alley while returning from a call.

There was great excitement over the disaster, half the police force being required to keep back the immense crowd which quickly congregated. Street-car travel on Main Street, one of the chief business thoroughfares, has been blocked the entire day.

A startling rumor was spread this evening that an explosion was imminent, for stored in the Chapman Building is a carload of turpentine and oil. If the flames reach this nothing can prevent a horrible addition to what is already the most disastrous accident that has happened in this city. At 7:30 o'clock, however, Chief Healey claims to have the fire cut off from the oil.

The cause of the collapse was the defective construction of the Hutchisson Building, which was condemned two years ago, and the work of removing it had been neglected.

A Wide Range.
A preparation which enriches and purifies the blood and assists nature in repairing wasted tissue must have a wide range of usefulness.

Such a preparation is Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. The uses of Scott's Emulsion are not confined to wasting diseases, like consumption, scrofula or anæmia. They embrace nearly all those minor ailments associated with *loss of flesh.*

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

As Woman is the Burden Bearer
the world over—she should economize her time and strength.
GOLD DUST
Washing Powder
helps her do just this and yet do all her work as it should be done. It lets the sunshine of leisure enter the household and drives away the gloom of drudgery. All grocers sell GOLD DUST in large pkgs. Price 25c.
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

A SEA GOING CANNING FACTORY

SCHOONER GRACIE T. STARTS TO-DAY ON A UNIQUE VOYAGE.

Green Turtles and Fish to be Sought For and Canned on Board—To be Gone Until September.

A unique expedition has been fitted out at this port, and will start to-day for West Indian waters. The idea of it is a miniature cannery and fruit and fish preserving establishment. The uniqueness lies in the fact that it will be located on a cruising trader.

The vessel which has been chartered for the purpose is the two-masted schooner Gracie T. She has been purchased from James Tregarthen, her former owner, by Benjamin T. Wood of 34 Pine Street, this city. There are several others associated with Mr. Wood in the enterprise, but their names have been withheld.

When seen on board the schooner yesterday Mr. Wood explained the object of the expedition, and showed the strange fittings of the craft. An eight horse-power boiler has been secured in the hold, and connecting steam pipes run to the twenty-five gallon copper retorts. Conveniently located below is an apparatus described as a "process kettle" which will be used in one of the stages of preserving fruits and meats.

The usual cargo space is filled with empty tin cans of one, two, and three pound capacity.

The vessel has cleared for Port Royal, Jamaica, and will make that point first. Capt. R. P. Wilbur, who is in charge of the vessel, does not know where he will go from there. The schooner has been furnished with a complete fishing outfit, including nets, trawls, and dories. The fish, as fast as caught, will be turned over to the canners, of whom there are six on board. The pompano, so highly-esteemed by epicures, will be sought for in Gulf waters, and especial attention will be given to green turtles.

No ice will be carried by the vessel, and the projectors of the enterprise do not think that any will be needed. In case of securing a catch of fish too big to be handled at once, arrangements have been made for keeping the fish alive by securing them in nets alongside until the canners are ready for them.

When fishing becomes bad the crew will turn its attention to fruit. The vessel has been fitted out as a trader also, and her men will barter with the natives for such fruit as can be preserved, principally guavas, which will be converted into guava jelly.

Capt. Wilbur expects to return from his cruise in September. Before that time he hopes that the 150,000 cans which the vessel will carry out with her will be filled. Should the venture prove a lucky one and the cans be filled before September, the vessel may put into a Florida or Georgia port, land there her cargo, secure more tinware, and start out afresh.

It is quite likely that the venture, if it pays at all, will pay well. The cost of maintaining the vessel will not be great, and the profits should be very large. In addition to the six canners, the schooner will carry an experienced chef, who will superintend the operation of preserving the meats and fruits, and a crew of three men, which is all that will be required for working the vessel.

The Gracie T. was formerly the Etta A. Watt. She was built in Lunenburg, N. S., but now flies the American flag.

PASSENGERS TO SAIL TO-DAY FOR EUROPE

Both the New-York and the Teutonic Will Have Crowded Staterooms.

Many well-known persons will sail for Europe to-day. Among those who are booked to sail by the American liner New-York for Southampton are Mr. and Mrs. Justin H. McCarthy, Miss Olga Nethersole, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Cobb and Miss Josephine Cobb, Col. Charles Fairchild, Admiral José C. Guillobel of the Brazilian Navy, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lewis and Herbert D. Lewis, Lowell M. Palmer, Arthur W. Palmer, and Miss Grace M. Palmer, Mrs. W. H. Bankes-Price and Miss Bankes-Price, Baron von Richthofen, Gen. William J. Sewell, Mrs. Sewell, and Miss Sarah Sewell, H. S. Somerset, Miss Fannie Ward, Frank Thompson, and Miss Anne Thompson.

The White Star steamship Teutonic will have among her passengers for Liverpool J. Ogden Armour and Mrs. Armour, Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Barbey, Miss Eva Barbey, and Miss Rita Barbey, G. E. Beers, Mrs. W. M. Bliss, Mrs. J. A. Bostwick, Mr. and Mrs. J. Crosby Brown, Mrs. James M. Craft and the Misses Craft, Mrs. Julien T. Davies and Miss Davies, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Davis, Miss Bessy Davis, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Duveen, C. Raoul Duval, Mrs. Clement Gould, Mrs. J. C. Gray, Count Hadie, Mrs. W. P. Jaffray and Miss Nannie Jaffray, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Leigh and Miss Nancy Barnum Leigh, Miss E. W. Luling, Mr. and Mrs. James McMillan, Mrs. Gordon Norrie, A. L. Norrie, and the Misses Norrie, Endicott Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ruthven Pratt, Mrs. Arthur Randolph and Miss Randolph, Mrs. Albert R. Shattuck, Col. W. J. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. J. Morgan Wing, Mrs. R. C. Winthrop, and the Misses Winthrop.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

4:20 A. M.—221 West Tenth Street, flat house; damage slight.
2:45 P. M.—67 James Street, Andrew Bria, tenement; damage trifling.
4:20 P. M.—712 Second Avenue; Morris Singer, storage; damage, $200.
6:25 P. M.—85 Amsterdam Avenue, cellar fire; damage trifling.
6:50 P. M.—681 Washington Street, John Wittchen; damage, $35.
8:25 P. M.—23 West Street; Salvation Army building; damage trifling.
8:30 P. M.—232 and 234 Bowery; Abraham Ward & Sons, clothiers; damage, $1,500.

LEGAL ACTION PROBABLE

Equitable Mutual Affairs May Soon Be in the Courts.

AFFIDAVITS ALLEGED TO BE FALSE

The Attorney General Said to be About to Act—Mr. Vanderpoel Says the Stock Was Never All Paid In.

It is probable that the affairs of the Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation will have the close attention of Attorney General Hancock within a few days.

Gilbert Hasbrouck, an assistant to the Attorney General, will leave Albany for this city to-day, ostensibly to attend to a bank case, but it is expected that part of his duty here will be to shape matters in the civil courts against the Equitable Mutual, and also to confer with District Attorney Fellows in regard to affidavits which enabled this insurance company to have a legal existence, and which James F. Pierce, the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, says were false.

When C. C. Shayne, a Director of the Equitable Mutual, assumed the responsibilities of President in the absence of Edward M. Knox, last heard of in Florida, and forced an issue to determine the condition of the corporation, Isaac Vanderpoel of the Insurance Department examined into the company's affairs to determine how it was founded.

Mr. Vanderpoel was found last night at 67 West Forty-sixth Street, and he talked of the company's condition and the prospect of legal action soon to be taken to determine who, if any, of those who founded or managed the concern were responsible for its downfall, and the character of such responsibility.

"It was," Mr. Vanderpoel said, "a 'hat' concern from the start. It was never a company, as no stock was paid in. Affidavits were made that the stock was so paid, but they were false. The makers of thse affidavits committed a misdemeanor. I made an examination of the affairs of the Equitable Mutual, but it went only so far as to ascertain whether or not the stock was paid in, and I reported to Superintendent Pierce that it was not.

"Deputy Attorney General Hasbrouck will be here to-morrow, and I discussed his mission to-day with Deputy Attorney General Clarence M. Francis. I do not know if he has the facts. All he said was that Mr. Hasbrouck would be here to act in a bank case, and that he, perhaps, would do something with the Equitable Mutual.

"At present it is uncertain what shall be done in this case. The trouble is in attacking it as a corporation, when it was never a corporation.

"Can it be resuscitated? Never. All that can be done is to snatch the names of the good men who are Directors out of the fire and then let matters take their own course. I hear that a certain man, who may have to prove that he was not responsible for what has occurred, has told some of the men who were absolutely honest in their dealings that they are all in the same boat, and, inelegantly, that what makes one redolent will make all offensive.

"Mr. Hasbrouck may be in town several days. Superintendent Pierce and I go to Albany to-morrow to attend Gen. Farnsworth's funeral, but we shall be back at night."

Sold to Satisfy a Judgment.

CHICAGO,, Ill., April 9.—The Hagenbeck trained animals which amused the visitors to the Midway Plaisance of the World's Fair were sold to-day at auction by the Sheriff to satisfy a judgment of $4,700 advanced by Edward Dryerling, one of Hagenbeck's trainers. He bid in the lot for $5,000.

West 14th St.
ESTB'D 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE"
CARPETS
Wednesday, April 10th.
Our weekly offer on FINE FANCY SEAMLESS MATTINGS, superior to all, at
$4.50 per roll of 40 yards.
A common-sense view of these Wednesday sales:—
You must have new mattings to wear well.
This is our first Spring; therefore, every piece is brand new and of the latest designs. Every year novelty mattings come out, so we sell at this price to clear all out before the Spring trade is over.
FURNITURE in great variety to make selections from.
CASH OR CREDIT.
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
104, 106, and 108 West 14th St.,
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., near Fulton St.

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Demand a warming, pain-subduing plaster, as well as hot drinks and baths. Nothing warms up like Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-28th St—8:15—A Bunch of Violets. Matinée—Hamlet.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—Oliver Twist.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—Madeleine.
BROADWAY, 41st St. Broadway—8:00—Aladdin, Jr.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
CHICKERING HALL, 5th Av-18th St.—4:00—Ragan Lecture—Paris the Magnificent.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—11:00 A. M.—Stoddard Illustrated Lecture—Passion Play. 8:15—The Honeymoon. Matinée at 2:00.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—9:00—Wax Works. Miss Nellie Ganthony. Matinée, 2:00.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—John-a-Dreams. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FINE ARTS BUILDING, Broadway-57th St—Day and Evening—Exhibition Society of American Artists.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—A Trip to Chinatown. Matinée, 2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Rip Van Winkle.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Francillon.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Herr Senator.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—An Ideal Husband.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—2:00 and 8:00—Barnum's Circus.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—Day and Evening—Seventieth Annual Exhibition.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Two Colonels.
POLO GROUNDS, 8th Av-157th St—3:30—Baseball, Princeton vs. New-York.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	36	50	3:30 P. M.	53	60
6 A. M.	32	49	6 P. M.	50	58
9 A. M.	39	55	9 P. M.	45	56
12 M.	46	58	12 P. M.	43	54

Average temperature yesterday.....55
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 43
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years 46
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Colder.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 13, Column 6.

SIXTEEN PAGES

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1895

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE COURT AND PUBLIC OPINION.

The reception by the public of the action of the Supreme Court on the income tax law is not flattering; in our judgment it is not just. As the decision was not complete or sweeping, it is natural that it offends different parties for different reasons. The friends of the law, and particularly its authors and advocates in Congress, are wroth because the tax on land rents and on the interest of State and municipal bonds is declared unconstitutional. Those who regard the tax as a whole and in all its parts as unjust are gravely displeased because it was not declared entirely unconstitutional, forgetting or choosing to ignore the fact that inequity is not necessarily without authority in the Constitution. That instrument was not an inspiration of omniscience, and the men who framed it never claimed inerrancy for it, and if they were now living would be the last men to make such a claim. The Constitution is not only subject to the uncertainty and incompleteness of meaning that attach to the English language, but it was essentially a compromise, agreed upon by "many men of many minds," who differed from the start as to the exact force of many of its provisions. When the Justices of the Supreme Court came to consider the meaning of the Constitution as to the Populist income tax law they had to consider, not the mere language of the instrument, but the meaning given to it by its framers in the light of the then existing facts, laws, and customs. That is a process that may easily bring men of equal intelligence, candor, and caution to widely different conclusions. Such a result does not justify and does not even excuse the intemperance with which the decision of Monday is condemned by those who, for widely different reasons, do not like it.

We are not, however, contending that the action of the court should be accepted as infallible. We have no use for an infallible tribunal in the United States, and if we should ever get into the habit of thinking that the Supreme Court can do no wrong, we should only be laying up for ourselves some bitter disappointments and some disastrous experiences. But precisely because the court is fallible it should be treated with the fairness, consideration, and, if needed, the patience that honorable men accord to other honorable men. The court is a very valuable part of the organization for the Government of the United States; it has performed services of the greatest and most lasting importance, and it has won—even by the much-abused decision of Monday—the unstinted praise of intelligent critics in England, who frankly own that a tribunal of such lofty courage and independence does not exist and could not be established in that country. But it is a very human institution, conducted by men who are liable to the defects and weaknesses of men, and it is the duty of all sensible Americans to make the most and the best of it.

This duty is likely before long to present itself to the one officer of the United States who can claim to represent the whole people, the President. It is extremely probable that one or two vacancies on the Supreme bench will occur before the expiration of his term. Now, it is quite impossible that in making his nominations for the vacant seats he can absolutely ignore the probable views of his nominees on the only question of serious national concern that is sure to come before the court. If he tried to do so he would gain no credit for it. When the question arose, his nominees, if they were confirmed, would take one course or the other, and whichever they took, public opinion would probably decide that they were put on the bench in order to take that course. Both the friends and opponents of the income tax are already saying that this will be the case, and each side is openly prepared to approve or condemn it, as the case may be. It will be a delicate duty, but we have no doubt that the President will do what he has to do about it with entire conscientiousness. What he can do will not, however, be conclusive. He can only ask the advice and consent of the Senate, and that will be given, we may be perfectly sure, with reference, in great part, if not wholly, to the probable opinions of the nominees. This is not the way in which an ideal court is produced, but it is the way in which democratic government works. On the whole, the result is not so bad, and, whether bad or good, it is inevitable.

THE SCHOOL BILL.

The action of the Board of Education finally approving the bill for the reorganization of the public-school system in this city ought to go a good way toward securing its passage. The objection which seems to have had most weight with the minority was the exclusion of women members of the board from the Board of City College Trustees. But this is merely a matter of very slight consequence compared with the very great advantages to be had from the proposed law.

These are: (1) A clear definition and a substantial concentration of the legislative and administrative power of the Board of Education. (2) Proper provision for a responsible executive force both for the business side and the teaching side of the schools. (3) The abolition of the vicious meddling and confusion of the Trustees under the present law, and the substitution of Trustees with duties that they can properly and usefully perform. In other words, the public schools are to be managed on the general lines adopted in successful private education, adapted to those conditions which are peculiar to public education. Such a system would not only do away with the disgraceful interference of corrupt politics in our schools, which is indispensable, but it would promise a reasonable progress in efficient and intelligent instruction, to which the people of the city are plainly entitled.

The present condition of the schools is not only discreditable, but it is simply barbarous. They do not give to the children of New-York what they ought to have—sensible, practical, and thorough schooling—but they are full of abuses, old and new, some of them stupid, some of them cruel, and all of them entirely capable of prompt and effective remedy.

ALLISON CERTAINLY, BUT WHY PATTERSON?

Gov. Morton's appointment of Mr. Thomas Allison in place of the late Judge Martine to the General Sessions bench is one of his most praiseworthy acts. The Executive choice was wisely guided in that appointment. The Governor's purpose seems to have been to get the best man, and he has got a very good man indeed. Mr. Allison is a highly-trained lawyer, an expert and specialist in laws relating to this city. While he has not been a criminal lawyer, he is sound, sensible, learned, at the height of his powers, and amply equipped for all the work of the court to which he is appointed.

But why, oh! why, did Gov. Morton on the same day name Jacob M. Patterson a Quarantine Commissioner? There is a harsh incongruity between these two appointments. They ought not to be made on the same day or in the same week. In fact, they ought not to be made by the same Governor.

This Patterson appointment must put an end to all talk about "reform" in the State administration. Patterson is a Platt politician of the old-fashioned, irredeemable, impenitent type. There hasn't been a Tammany-Republican deal for years in which he has not had a hand. There is nothing in him but machine politics.

There is a dark significance, too, in the nature of the duties to which he is assigned. Mr. Platt was himself for a long time a part of the Quarantine establishment. It took a long struggle and a decision of the courts to dislodge him. When Patterson takes his office Platt will be re-established as a power in Quarantine matters. Where is the old rag-disinfecting machine? Who is doing the trucking and cartage? Who is counsel to the commission? Some of the members of the old ring are dead, but the living ones most certainly pricked up their ears yesterday when they heard that Jacob M. Patterson had been appointed a Quarantine Commissioner.

Is this Gov. Morton's reply to the appeal of the Cooper Union mass meeting Republicans for help from up the State?

A LOOPHOLE FOR CORRUPTION.

The one serious defect in what is called the Raines Ballot bill, which the Senate is expected to act upon this week, is the provision made for the assistance of illiterate voters. Any man who swears at the time of the registration that he is unable to write "by reason of illiteracy" is allowed to have a person of his own choice enter the booth with him and assist in marking his ballot. The danger of permitting this is quite obvious and has been sufficiently discussed to be fully understood. The only excuse that can be made for it is that it is necessary in order to enable every voter to exercise an absolutely free choice, regardless of the candidates whose names are printed on the official ballot, and that this necessity must be met in order to insure the validity of the law.

It has been judicially decided in this State since the present form of official ballot was adopted that the choice of the voter cannot be limited to the candidates whose names are printed on the ballots, but that he has the right to substitute other names in writing if he sees fit. The question at issue was the legality of ballots containing such written names, but a decision that a man has a right to vote by writing the name of a candidate upon his ballot and that his vote cannot be rejected because he does so does not imply the right to have somebody else write it if he cannot. The very slight limitation upon the voter's choice which the lack of such a privilege would involve can hardly be held to invalidate the law, when we consider its general purpose of securing the secrecy of the ballot and the independence of the voter.

Many a man loses his vote every year on account of the requirements of the registration law, but it has been repeatedly held that that unavoidable consequence does not invalidate the law, which is necessary to the general protection of the purity of elections. Considering the liberality of the present law and of the proposed amendments in the matter of making nominations and of having the names of candidates officially printed, the privilege of having other names written upon the ballot cannot be regarded as so essential to the freedom of the suffrage as to justify such an interference with the main purpose of the bill as would result from this provision. There is no corresponding provision in the present law, and its validity has never been questioned on that ground.

It is proposed to make what is called "straight voting" very simple and easy by a blanket ballot with the party-column arrangement of candidates. The permission to use a sample ballot as a guide will make mixed voting easy for anybody who cares enough about it to take a little trouble. A vote cast for any candidate whose name is not on the ballot would be thrown away, and the privilege of casting such vote is of little consequence. It certainly cannot be considered of enough importance to justify the opening of such a door to coercion and corruption, practices which it is the very purpose of the whole ballot law to prevent.

Under such a provision the vote of any person taking the oath of illiteracy could be bought with impunity and with entire assurance that it was cast as required by the purchaser. There would be a witness to the fact. There would need to be no writing of names, and if there were any it would only afford further evidence of how the illiterate person voted. This provision is so pernicious that if we cannot have the blanket ballot without it we had better wait yet another year. There has not been the least evidence that it is asked for or desired by voters, and it looks like a politicians' device for retaining a means of corrupting the suffrage.

THE "FREE PASS" DECISION.

The significance of the decision of the Court of Appeals on the "free-pass" question does not lie in its holding notaries to be public officers, which was hardly worth disputing, but in the wide application of its language, which seems to have been especially chosen to cover the whole question. It may have been for this reason that Judge Gray went so far as to question the wisdom of the framers of the Constitution in making the prohibition so sweeping, while admitting that with that the court was "not concerned."

He says that the language of the Constitution is "plain and precise," and its intent is to be ascertained from the "words in which the will of the people has been expressed." As to that intent the decision says: "The people have plainly declared in precise and unambiguous words that no public officer shall receive or make use of a pass, and that command is enforceable and it must be obeyed by every person who holds an office which, like the one before us, is public in its relations to the body politic, by reason of the mode of its creation and of the powers conferred and functions defined by law. The provision was designed for the benefit of the public, and had no other object than to do away utterly with the power of corporations to influence any public officer in the performance of the duties of his office."

This language of the highest court of the State is commended to the attention of the Legislature, one branch of which has attempted to get around this sweeping prohibition by passing a bill that requires corporations to give free transportation to certain public officers. The "precise and unambiguous words" of the Constitution are not limited to receiving and making use of "passes," but it forbids any public officer to "receive for his own use or benefit or for the use or benefit of another any free pass, free transportation, franking privilege, or discrimination in passenger, telegraph, or telephone rates from any person or corporation, or to make use of the same himself or in conjunction with another." There is no doubt about the meaning or the intent of these words, as the Court of Appeals takes pains to say, and it is absurd to suppose that the Legislature can authorize any man to do what the Constitution declares in plain terms that he shall not do. Neither is there any doubt about the meaning of these words: "A person who violates any provision of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit his office at the suit of the Attorney General." It needs no legislation to give effect to that positive statement.

TELEPHONE EXACTIONS.

The fact that many local telephone exchanges using the Bell instruments have recently been forced by competition to reduce their rates by one-half may direct attention to the attitude of the parent company toward such local exchanges and the hard terms imposed upon them heretofore by that company. The truth is that many of these local exchanges would have supplied service at reasonable rates in recent years if the Bell company in Boston had not compelled them to exact high rents.

Seven or eight years ago the parent company became dissatisfied with the great profits on its watered stock, which were obtained by requiring every local company to pay $14 per annum for the use of each pair of instruments, (a receiver and a transmitter,) the entire cost of manufacturing each pair being only $3.42. It undertook to increase its gains by exacting 35 per cent. of each local exchange's capital stock as compensation for the privilege of paying this annual rent of four times the cost of the property. In later years it demanded 50 or 51 per cent. of the stock. To meet these demands the local exchanges watered their capitals and turned over to the Bell company the new shares, free of charge.

Because of this watering and these gifts, unwillingly made, of new shares, upon which nothing was paid in, the local companies were forced to increase their rates to subscribers, and in some instances they were required by the Bell company to do this. We could cite numerous examples. The experience of the company in Providence was typical. That company was giving good service to more than 2,000 subscribers at a rate of only $30, and was making satisfactory profits on a reasonable capital, before the Bell company's demands compelled it to water its stock, surrender the new shares thus created, and increase its charges. The same policy was pursued by the parent organization throughout the country.

But since the expiration of the Bell patents the parent company has been obliged to restrain its greed. The patent covering the receiver was the first to go, and then the exaction of the greater part of the exorbitant rent for the use of receivers was of necessity discontinued. On account of this change the income of the Bell company from rents was reduced by more than $1,000,000 last year.

It was announced a few days ago that, owing to the expiration or annulment of the patents covering the transmitter, the rent paid by local exchanges for the use of a transmitter had also been reduced by the parent company from $6 to $1.80. "It is admitted," said The United States Investor of the 6th inst., "that this reduction means a loss of $1,000,000 a year to the Bell company, but it is claimed that part of this money will come back to it in the shape of increased dividends on the stocks in the local companies owned by the Bell company." The Western Electrician publishes the following comparative table, taken from the annual report submitted by the Bell company two weeks ago:

	1893.	1894.
Rental of telephones	$8,513,711	$2,502,992
Dividends	1,824,431	1,937,657
Ex-territorial lines	108,621	106,039
Commission from telegraph business	29,192	29,352
Real estate	68,097	69,675
Interest	225,936	196,455
Miscellaneous	11,086	5,172
Gross earnings	$5,781,074	$4,848,242
Expenses	1,855,591	1,724,459
Net earnings	$3,925,483	$3,123,783

The reduction of $1,010,000 in receipts from rentals was caused by the company's inability to exact its old rent for receivers any longer. The rent for transmitters also now having been cut down from $6 to $1.80, the subsidiary exchange companies will enjoy additional relief, but if competition is to compel them to cut their own charges in two, this relief will offset only a part of the reduction of their own receipts, and the parent company's income from dividends on their stocks may not be increased.

The Bell company's greed has overreached itself. If that organization had been content with the large income which reasonable rents for its instruments and reasonable rates for service would have yielded upon the investments of the local exchanges as well as its own; if it had not pursued an exasperating policy of high-handed exaction with respect to both the public and the local companies; and if it had dealt fairly with the people in its relations with the Patent Office, it could now meet competition with confidence. Indeed, it is probable that formidable competition would not have appeared, and that the original organization would have been permitted to remain in practically undisturbed possession of the field.

IRON EXPORTS AND THE TARIFF.

The possible and even probable invasion of the British home market by American manufacturers of iron and steel products continues to be discussed by English journals. The London Ironmonger is led by "certain occurrences" to ask whether "our already hard-pressed iron and steel manufacturers are to be called upon to meet their doughty foemen from the United States." It goes on to say:

"If that competition does set in, and perhaps set in fiercely, we shall not be greatly surprised—indeed, in two or three lines we have been somewhat surprised not to have witnessed it before now. As things are now in the United States, there is every temptation to make experiment, and, given a little friendly manipulation of freights or benevolent 'through rates' on the part of our shipping and railway lines, it may be quite possible to try a fall with us in our own markets. This would be—we will not say 'is' just yet—reversing the old order of things with a vengeance; yet it is by no means an improbability in the very near future."

The same journal points out that the present price of Bessemer steel billets at Pittsburg "has not been approached" in England "by at least 7s. 6d. or even 10s. [$1.82 or $2.43] per ton for ordinary sorts," and that American Bessemer pig iron "in the opinion of some good judges might be laid down in England or Scotland at figures which would surprise our own producers."

We have recently shown that certain prominent finished products of the English ironmasters have been supplanted in Canada by similar products from this country. The Ironmonger has recently heard of imports from Pittsburg to London which are soon to be made, and it speaks of them as follows:

"Discarding mere surmise, we are told that some hundreds of tons of wrought-iron tubes have just been ordered at Pittsburg for use in London, and that hoops, scrap, and certain kinds of finished steel have been ordered at the same place for use in Scotland. If these are facts—we do not pledge ourselves that they are—then we ought to know the reasons why we are thus beaten on our own ground. If we are 'in for' American competition—which is by no means an impossibility—we should try to quit ourselves as Britishers have always been famed for doing whenever they have found themselves in a tight place."

Our Republican friends would have the people of this country believe that the present tariff on iron and steel and manufactures of the same is too low. They increased the duties in the iron and steel schedule five years ago—although Mr. John Sherman asserts that they did not—and the following official figures show how great the increase was. These figures, taken from the Treasury reports, indicate the "average ad valorem rate of duty" on imports of iron and steel and manufactures of the same in the years mentioned:

	AD VALOREM RATE. Per Cent.
1890	35.37
1891	32.67
1892	55.40
1893	62.87
1894	68.54

The fiscal year 1892 (ending on June 30 in that year) was the first full year of the McKinley tariff, and it will be observed that the ad valorem rate rose from 35.37 per cent. and 32.67 per cent. under the old law to 55.40 per cent. and was increased in each of the two following years, until, in the last full year of the McKinley duties, it was 68.54 per cent.

The reports do not show what the average ad valorem under the new tariff has been, but we presume that the reduction, owing to the changes made by the Senate, has not been very large. It seems probable that before the tariff can be revised again our export trade will furnish proof that in several important branches of the industry the tariff rates now imposed are not required for any legitimate purpose, even from the protectionist's point of view. But the followers of McKinley will continue to assert that they are too low and will demand that they shall be increased.

Yesterday was the hundredth anniversary of the establishment in this State of a public school system, and it was celebrated here and elsewhere. To do so was most proper. Now it would also be most proper to set apart a day whereon to make humble confession that during those hundred years the system then established has been shamefully neglected, when it has not been wickedly abused.

Brooklyn trolley cars are so constructed that, in case of rain, the electric current escapes through the platforms and almost kills a motorman; Brooklyn hospitals are so constructed that a motorman who has been almost killed in this way is turned from their doors and bundled off across the bridge to New-York, through rain and darkness, to get medical assistance. If Brooklyn is not kept too busy, being the City of Homes and Churches, it might do well to give these two facts immediate attention.

NOTARIES PUBLIC MUST PAY

The Court of Appeals Says They Are Public Officers and Are Forbidden to Accept Passes.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 9.—The Court of Appeals to-day affirmed, with costs, the order of the lower courts in the case of the People vs. William Rathbone, appellant. The question at issue was as to whether notaries public are public officers within the meaning of the Anti-Pass provision of the new State Constitution. The court holds that they are.

In its opinion, the court seems to hold that only such officers as take an oath of office come within the meaning of the Anti-Pass provision referred to.

Mr. Rathbone, who is in the service of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, had the Attorney General bring a suit against him for riding on a pass between this city and Cohoes, as soon as the new Constitution went into effect.

The Court of Appeals' opinion is written by Justice Gray, and all the Justices concur. Justice Gray says:

It is impossible to regard a notary as other than a public officer, and we are brought to the consideration of the proposition of the appellant that he could not be one of the public officers intended to be included within the constitutional provision in question. I concede the difficulty of seeing any reason why a notary should be prohibited from receiving favors from corporations. On its face the proposition seems absurd. A notary public is one of the "public officers of this State," concerning whom Chapter 5 of the Revised Statutes treats, and he is therein placed "in the class of judicial officers." A notary is appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, and he must take an oath of office before entering upon his duties. His term of office is fixed by law. All his actions are defined by law, and his acts within their legitimate sphere have force and solemnity, because having the express authorization and sanction of statute.

The very designation "notary public" indicates a relation, which the incumbent of the office sustains to the body politic. It is not easy to see the wisdom or necessity of incorporating in our Constitution a prohibition so unnecessarily comprehensive in its terms, when it would have been possible to specify the public officers who were probably aimed at. But it is plainly to be read there, and for the very reason that it is possible to designate the public officers who should be restrained from accepting the favors of corporations we are perhaps the less able to disregard it.

Justice Gray concludes that the provision was designed for the benefit of the public, and had no other object than to do away utterly with the power of corporations to influence any public officer in the performance of the duties of his office.

CASTING ABOUT FOR CANDIDATES

The Mayor and the Police Commissionerships—Mr. O'Brien Out.

Mayor Strong would add nothing yesterday to what he has already said in reference to the Police Commissioners. Ex-United States District Attorney Edward P. Mitchell's refusal to accept an appointment left the whole question an open one. The Mayor said he was "just casting about" for successors to Kerwin and Murray, Republicans.

As to ex-Sheriff O'Brien and his chance of succeeding James J. Martin, Mayor Strong said:

"Oh, I guess O'Brien considers himself out of the race."

A New Farce by Augustus Thomas.

Before "The Foundling," at Hoyt's Theatre last night, a new farce by Augustus Thomas, called "The Man Up Stairs," was acted in a sprightly manner by Odette Tyler, Maggie Fielding, Georgia Busby, Ferdinand Gottschalk, and Charles Welles. Mr. and Mrs. Ruggles dwelt in a furnished flat, and the cook had vanished. One day of canned soup and canned salmon, and a hopeless attempt at eggs au gratin in a chafing dish, had spoiled Mrs. Ruggles's temper. Mr. Ruggles went down town to get something to eat. In his absence an applicant for the vacant office of cook arrived, and Mrs. Ruggles promptly employed her, at $22 a month, and installed her. Then Mrs. Ruggles went out for a breath of fresh air, and the man up stairs, who had been away on a business trip, came in by mistake. How could he know, having miscounted the flights of stairs, that he was not at home? Why should not the new cook suppose him to be Mr. Ruggles? And why should any "flatter," having been away a week, be surprised to find a new cook at home? His valise was unpacked, and he made himself comfortable, though he wondered where his wife was, and was naturally astonished to find champagne in the ice-box instead of beer. But he liked champagne.

This was all—this and the inevitable embroglio. There was no dénouement. The women were squabbling when the curtain fell, and the men were taking a drink. Such is life. Mr Thomas's dialogue was full of characteristic quips and turns of thought.

Ruggles .....Charles Welles
Frisbee .....Ferdinand Gottschalk
Mrs. Ruggles .....Odette Tyler
Mrs. Frisbee .....Georgia Busby
Mary Nolan .....Maggie Felding

More Favorable Now to Consolidation.

The regular machine Republicans of Brooklyn have undergone a change of mind on the subject of annexation to New-York. Last Fall the Republican machine leaders were almost all against consolidation.

At a meeting of the Kings County Republican Committee, held last night in the Johnston Building, in Brooklyn, a resolution expressing disapproval of the Lexow Greater New-York bill was laid on the table by a large majority, on motion of Congressman Denis M. Hurley.

VESUVIUS MAY SAIL TO-DAY

Work of Dismantling Soon to be Commenced —Chicago Officers Wanted for the Amphitrite.

Owing to some unfinished work in the construction department, the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, Lieut. Commander Harry Knox commanding, will not be able to leave the navy yard before this afternoon or to-morrow. She will proceed at once to the League Island Navy Yard, where the work of dismantling her and landing her stores will be begun immediately.

Here officers and crew are to be sent to the various vessels in commission. There has been a great deal of opposition for many months to retaining the Vesuvius in commission, for, in the minds of the ordnance naval authorities at least, she does not apepar to be fish, fowl, or even good red herring. Her pneumatic guns have hardly been used since they were tried, about two years or so ago, at Port Royal, S. C., and just exactly her place in naval warfare is the problem at present.

She has good speed, and might answer as a torpedo boat or torpedo cruiser, but even in those positions she would be out-classed by vessels especially constructed for the purpose. She has recently been of considerable value in blowing up wrecks drifting along the coast, but for this purpose alone it does not appear to be the intention of the Navy Department to keep a vessel in readiness, desirable though it be, to enforce some such policing of the seas, particularly on our own coast, where high winds prevail.

The Alliance, having already left, the departure of the Vesuvius will leave the Chicago the only vesel in commission at the navy yard. The work of stripping the storerooms of the favorite white cruiser is being vigorously pushed, and anothed week will find this part of the work complete. Just how much will be done toward cleaning, scraping, and painting her to insure preservation from rust in her double bottoms, bunkers, and other inclosed spaces, has not yet been decided upon.

The men and several of her officers are wanted for the Amphitrite, now about ready for them, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, so it is highly probable that these will be transferred in a body toward the close of next week.

Inquiry among various naval officers regarding the sudden orders of one of Admiral Meade's squadron—the Cincinnati—to Port Antonio, in the northern part of the Island of Jamaica, has brought forth the information that the change in her orders has but little, if anything at all, to do with the troubles in Cuba. Port Antonio is frequently visited by English war vessels in order to give their crews liberty. It is one of the healthiest ports on the island, and one where the vessels lie fairly close to the landing place. The Haitian and San Domingo ports seldom admit of liberty for "Jackie," and it is thought that the Admiral wishing to give the Cincinnati's men a run ashore, sent her to Port Antonio.

HUNTSMEN OF CRUISER CONCORD

Amusing End of an Episode in Adventures of Marines in China, the First Phase of Which Was Sad.

WESTCHESTER, Penn., April 9.—An amusing sequel to the Chinese horrors and barbarities that were anticipated in the case of the United States cruiser Concord's marines, arrested in China for accidentally shooting a coolie while ashore hunting pheasants a month or two ago, has just came to hand in letters from Surgeon Walter A. McClurg of the Concord to Westchester friends.

Instead of killing the Chinaman, as was at first reported by cable, and incurring a possible death penalty, the Concord's huntsmen, it seems, merely wounded him with birdshot. For this they have since been tried, fined a total of about 50 cents, and subsequently banqueted by the officials of Chinese justice because Surgeon McClurg so painstakingly, for three weeks, nursed the wounded coolie back to complete health and comfort in a Chinese Government hospital, whither the patient was taken.

It is true that for the offense as first reported to Chinese officials, the Concord's hunters were arrested and detained ashore for a few hours. They were, however, afterward allowed conditionally to return to Uncle Sam's cruiser.

ANTIQUITIES OR ARCHIVES

Many Libraries Interested in a Question Now Broached in Delaware.

Probably few, except antiquarians, would be interested in the resting place of the deed by which William Penn obtained title to the town of New-Castle, Del., and the land round about it, but just now that same document is the cause of a legal controversy, which opens a new law question and jeopardizes the ownership of many collections of historical papers.

J. Henry Rogers of New-Castle is the possessor of the deed of feoffment, by which the Quaker founder of Pennsylvania obtained, Aug. 24, 1682, from the Duke of York, afterward James II. of England, the title to the City of New-Castle and all the land lying within a compass of twelve miles around it. Mr. Rogers has sundry other old documents. His grandfather, James Booth, obtained possession of them during the Revolution, when they had been taken to New-York to save them from British invaders. Now, Mr. Rodgers, for reasons best known to himself, wants to sell these old papers, has hired an auctioneer, and advertised them for sale to the highest bidder.

Here is where the legal question comes in. The State of Delaware claims that this particular document and others in Mr. Rogers's possession are not only the rightful property of the State, but Mr. Rogers is in illegal possession of the same, and in a suit at law has obtained a temporary and asks for a perpetual injunction against their sale. The basis of this claim is that these papers belong to the archives of the State, and are necessary to it in the determination of boundary lines.

This claim is what has aroused the fears of the custodians of many libraries and owners of many collections of historic papers. It seems, from the letters of many antiquarians, that an age of fifty years entitles any document to claim immunity from State right as an archive; that it becomes the personal property, as an antiquity of its holder. If the State of Delaware can, by process of law, oblige the present holder of this ancient deed to turn it over to the State, without compensation, what is the status of the many valuable collecions of old documents in this country—those, for instance, of the Astor Library and the Lenox Library in this city. If the State of Delaware wins this suit, any State finding documents in these collections which can be called part of its archives, can force their present holders to give them up. The literary curios of the Astor Library, relating to various States and foreign countries, are valued at $100,000. For this reason this action of the Attorney General of Delaware has aroused widespread interest in the issue of the question which is to be tried in Dover, April 24.

Called to an Orange Church.

ORANGE, N. J., April 9.—The First Presbyterian Church of this city to-night decided to extend a call to the Rev. Charles Townsend, pastor of the Woodland Avenue Presbyterian Church, of Cleveland Ohio. It is understood Dr. Townsend will accept the call. He will succeed the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Storrs, who died a few months ago. Dr. Townsend is thirty-seven years old and a graduate of Albany Theological Seminary. He is said to be an eloquent preacher.

CHINA WILL HAVE PEACE

Seven of the Eight Conditions of Japan Have Been Accepted.

CHOLERA SPREADING IN THE PORTS

Steamer Yiksang Has Been Seized Near Taku—The Capture Included a Quarter of a Million Cartridges.

LONDON, April 9.—A dispatch from Yokohama to The Pall Mall Gazette says the peace negotiations between China and Japan will be concluded within a week. Seven of Japan's eight conditions have already been accepted.

Cholera is spreading in the infected ports.

A dispatch from Tien-Tsin to the Central News says it is almost absolutely certain that peace will be proclaimed within a few days.

A dispatch from Shanghai to the Central News says that Japan has seized the steamer Yiksang, with a quarter of a million cartridges, near Taku.

CUBA'S DIMINUTIVE BATTLES.

An Increase in Custom House Receipts and Much Hope in Campos.

HAVANA, April 9.—The Governor of Puerto Principe reports that forty-eight insurgents, moving westward, having been attacked by the Government troops in the vicinity of San Miguel and Baga, the leader of the band was killed and a number of his followers were wounded. One of the band was taken prisoner and the remainder fled toward the River Cauto.

Gen. Lachambre reports that a Government reconoitring party to-day met a band of insurgents who had landed at Duaba. The troops attacked the insurgents, taking three prisoners. The rest of the band are being pursued.

The Treasury Department has published a statement showing the receipts at all the Custom Houses in Cuba for the month of February to be $1,220,941.94, an increase of $134,867.04.

The revolutionary troubles continue to be confined to the eastern departments, and, as fresh troops are constantly arriving, it is hoped that when Martinez Campos reaches the island, affairs will take a favorable turn.

The twenty-two insurgents who recently landed near Curacoa are hiding in the woods. It is confidently expected that they will be captured in a short time.

A rumor has been current that Consul General Williams had a violent interview recently with Capt. Gen. Calleja regarding the incarceration of an American citizen, José Carballo, who was arrested in Matanzas as a spy. That the rumor has no foundation is shown by the fact that the Captain General has not seen Mr. Williams for the last two months.

DEATH OF A BRAVE INSURGENT.

Puerto Principe Yields No Reinforcements to the Defeated.

HAVANA, April 9.—Gen. Guillermo Moncada, an insurgent leader, is dead at Mucaral.

The band of insurgents that was defeated at Baga has received no reinforcements in the Province of Puerto Principe.

Guillermo Moncada was in command of the Guantanamo insurgents, and won a victory recently over a body of Spanish troops under Gen. Lachambre. Moncada was a negro carpenter. He was a man of great courage, and fought with distinguished gallantry during the ten years' rebellion.

ETHELRED'S ODD EXPERIENCE.

The Spanish Ship Fired a Blank Cartridge and Showed No Signals.

BOSTON, April 9.—Capt. Hopkins of the British steamer Ethelred, which arrived here to-day, says with regard to his being overhauled by a Spanish cruiser, that there is nothing to add to the story telegraphed at the time.

The Ethelred was off Cape Maysi on the 2d when the Spanish war ship hove in sight and fired a blank cartridge to heave the Ethelred to. Capt. Hopkins stopped his engines, when the Spaniard circled around the Ethelred once, and then steamed away. The first part of her name looked like "Neuva." Capt. Hopkins filed his report with the British Consul at Jamaica.

It is thought that the Spaniard made a serious blunder by refusing to come on board, after having hove the Ethelred to. Under the marttime laws of nations he was bound to send his boat with an officer to demand a view of the Ethelred's papers and inspect her clearances and register. Not having complied with the custom, he is now liable for detaining one of her Majesty's vessels on the high seas needlessly.

A singular feature of the affair is that, at no time, before or after firing the shot, the Spaniard showed signals.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN CHITRAL.

Umra Khan Has Recalled the Troops That Encircled the Garrison.

CALCUTTA, April 9.—The tribesmen north of the Swat River had another battle with the British troops last evening, and were scattered in every direction. Details of the fight have not yet been received.

It is reported that Umra Khan has recalled the picked troops from Chitral and the southward to assist him. If this report is true, the British garrison in the Chitral fort is virtually relieved.

The British garrison in the fort at Chitral consists of 300 men and the officer in charge, Dr. Robertson. They had provisions to last until the end of April, an ample water supply from the river immediately below the walls, and a good defensive position. The fort is an imposing structure, with lofty towers, and walls of stones packed between mortised timbers. The men are Sikhs, Kashmir Dogras, and Goorkhas, who are good soldiers, and Dr. Robertson is a frontiersman of great ability.

NICARAGUA CANAL QUESTION.

An Interpellation in the House of Commons and the Reply.

LONDON, April 9.—Sir Edward J. Harland asked, in the House of Commons, whether Sir Edward Grey was aware of the fact that the United States Government had appointed a commission to examine into the question of the Nicaragua Canal and to survey the proposed route of the canal. Would the British Government, he asked, appoint a commission to co-operate with that of the United States?

Sir Edward replied that he was aware of the appointment of the United States commission, and that the Board of Inquiry, consisting of three engineers, had been ordered to report before Nov. 4.

The British Government, he said, could not consider the question of sending any one to act with the American commission unless the United States desired such co-operation. The British Government was fully sensible of the great importance of the question, and, in the event of the canal enterprise being undertaken by the American Government, would take care that British trade and commerce received as favorable terms as those accorded to other nations.

TERMS OF MEXICAN TREATY.

Details of Settlement of Boundary Dispute with Guatemala.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 9.—The treaty with Guatemala appears in the official organ to-day. Guatemala declares her belief that she acted within her rights, and had no intention of offending Mexico, but for the sake of harmony she agrees to compensate the Mexicans injured by her acts, the amount to be settled by an arbitrator appointed by mutual agreement.

Mexico waives the matter of reimbursement for the mobilization of the troops and other warlike preparations.

Guatemala consents to the immediate occupation by Mexico of the territory westward of the Rivers Chixoy and Usumacinto.

Mexico, on the other hand, agrees, so far as the territory between the River Chixoy and the River Passion is concerned, that the boundary line shall run four miles beyond the mountain of Ixbul, going in an easterly direction until it intersects the Chixoy, as maintained by Guatemala, where it will terminate; thence following the channel of the latter river until it reaches a parallel situation twenty-five miles south of Tenosique, in Tabasco.

Both parties accept the mean differences in the rest of the line already located by their respective boundary commissions, provided such differences do not exceed 200 meters, in which case the located lines will be rectified by mutual agreement by a scientific commission to be appointed, and, failing an agreement by the arbitrators, the geographical position of the Rivers Chixoy and Usumacinto, defined in the present convention, is to be rectified by the national legislative assemblies of both nations.

THE WHALER SWALLOW DAMAGED

British Ship Dundrennan Sunk with All Except Three of Her Crew.

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 9.—The American whaling vessel Swallow has arrived here from Patagonia and the Barbados. She is badly damaged from coming into collision with the steamer Orione, having lost her foretop gallantmast, jibboom, stanchions, and bulwarks. Her rail is also damaged and her boats are stove.

LONDON, April 9.—The British ship Dundrennan, Capt. Palmer, from Chittagong Feb. 2 for Dundee, previously reported wrecked off Struis Point, on the southern coast of Africa, is a total loss, together with her cargo. The ship sank almost immediately after striking. Three of her crew were saved, but the remainder went down with the vessel.

A DISAGREEMENT ABOUT OIL.

Russian Impression that American Wells Are Reduced in Output.

LONDON, April 9.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Odessa says that the Ministerial Department of Trade and Manufactures recently sent an envoy to Paris to confer with delegates of the Standard Oil Company, which had made overtures to Russia looking to an arrangement to obviate ruinous competition.

Nothing definite was decided upon, and now it is stated that Russia's hesitancy arises from reports that the American oil wells show signs of exhaustion, while the Caucasian wells increase in both number and output.

MESSAGE OF REINA REGENTE.

Government Will Assist Families of the Lost Cruiser's Men.

MADRID, April 9.—A bottle has been washed ashore at Riva Della containing the following note, written in pencil:

March 10, 9 o'clock, evening: No hope of being saved; twelve miles from Bajo Aceiteras.

SEGOND, Cruiser Reina Regente.

The Government has announced that it will assist the families of the officers and men lost on the Reina Regente.

Claims of Sealers by Paris Award.

LONDON, April 9.—Sir Edward Grey, replying to an interrogation by Sir George Baden-Powell, said that the Government had received no proposal that they advance money to pay damages awarded to sealers under the award of the Paris Tribunal, pending the settlement of these claims by the United States.

Great Radical Victory in Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, April 9.—The general elections have resulted in a great victory for the Radicals, who will have a small majority in the Folkething. The capital is excited over the unexpected defeat of the Conservatives. Seven Socialists, five Radicals, and four Rightists have been returned in this city.

The British Troops in Honduras.

LONDON, April 9.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Sydney Buxton, Under Colonial Secretary, announced that one-half of the troops in British Honduras would be withdrawn April 30, and the remainder at the end of July. He said that this method would give ample time for the Colonial Government to reorganize the local force.

Terrible Overflow in South Hungary.

BUDA-PESTH, April 9.—The affluents of the Danube have overflowed their banks in the South of Hungary. The streets of many towns are submerged. The foundations of hundreds of houses have crumbled and been washed away. In Semlin 2,000 people are homeless and suffering from exposure, having lost everything.

Battle with Brigands in Sardinia.

ROME, April 9.—The Government is informed that a severe fight occurred between the troops and a band of brigands in Sardinia yesterday. Two of the brigands were killed, several were wounded, and a number of others were made prisoners.

Italian Reserve in Abyssinia.

ROME, April 9.—The Government has decided not to occupy the territory of Adua, in Abyssinia, although the chiefs and the people have offered to submit to Gen. Baratieri.

Cape Juby, in Africa, a Free Port.

LONDON, April 9.—By the terms of a convention signed by the Sultan, Cape Juby, on the west coast of Africa, will henceforth be a free port.

Buxton Succeeds Earl of Kintore.

LONDON, April 9.—Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton has been appointed Governor of South Australia, to succeed the Earl of Kintore.

Earthquakes at Reggio di Calabria.

ROME, April 9.—Shocks of earthquake were again felt at Seggio di Calabria last evening, but no damage was done.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Winslow, Arizona, April 9.—The roundhouse and machine shops of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad were completely destroyed by fire yesterday. Several locomotives were burned. The loss will be about $100,000.

Kingston, N. Y., April 9.—Eighteen horses were burned to death this morning in a fire which destroyed Belzker Brothers' down-town stables; the financial loss is $5,000.

New-Orleans, April 9.—Graberheimer's wholesale grocery house on Magazine Street was damaged $20,000 by fire.

Elizabeth, N. J., April 9.—Patrick Fox's residence at Elizabethport was damaged $3,000 by fire last night.

Washington, Penn., April 9.—The Watson Building burned this morning; loss, $40,000.

TEMPER OF VENEZUELANS

A Church Will Stand in the Way of Britain's Advance.

THE MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT CRESPO

Popular Expression of Gratefulness for the Resolution Adopted by the North American Republic.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Advices received from Venezuela state that the Chief Magistrate of the Amacuro region has been directed by the Caracas Ministry to erect a church on the banks of the Amacuro River, which is to form the nucleus of a new settlement.

This settlement will be situated on the river directly opposite to that now occupied by the British, and is intended as an intimation that Venezuela regards that part of the territory as her own, and that the British colonists must not encroach upon it.

The Venezuelan Government and people appear to have accepted the action of the United States Congress in passing a resolution favoring arbitration as indicating a sure and certain issue out of all their boundary troubles.

On Feb. 6 the House of Representatives adopted the resolution offered by Mr. Livingston of Georgia and favorably reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, "that the President's suggestion made in his last annual message to this body, namely, that Great Britain and Venezuela refer their dispute as to boundary limit in Guiana to friendly arbitration be most earnestly recommended to the favorable considerations of both the parties in interest."

The resolution subsequently passed the Senate and was approved by President Cleveland, Feb. 21. March 29 the Venezuelan Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Rejas, sent to the Venezuelan Congress, which is now in session, the following communication, adressed to the President of the Congress:

I have the honor to present to your high body, through this communication, inasmuch as the state of my health prevents me from doing it personally, a message from the President of the United States of Venezuela in relation to the noble attitude which the First Magistrate and the Congress of the great Republic of the North have just assumed regarding the pending question between Venezuela and England by reason of the boundary with the Demerara colony. I renew to the honorable Congress of this Republic the testimony of my profoundest respect.

The communication to which Secretary Rejas referred was adressed by President Crespo to the Venezuelan Senate and House of Representatives, and was in these words:

The high powers of the United States have just given on the occasion of the pending question between Venezuela and England a proof of the extent to which the principle of human justice prevails in the spirit of the great northern people. The Chief Magistrate of that powerful Republic, being persuaded of the peril which involves the American interests in the prolongation of a conflict of so grievous a nature, expressed in his annual message to Congress a strong wish and the disposition of inducing Great Britain to put an end to the dispute through the arbitration earnestly proposed by Venezuela.

The American Congress in February last, as a consequence of the wise advice contained in President Cleveland's annual message, passed a resolution to this effect which has been inserted in the preliminary edition of the Yellow Book of this year. The terms of this resolution disclose the noblest interest in having this long controversy settled in conformity with the principles of justice and reason. Therein it is earnestly recommended that the two contending parties adopt the course indicated by the President of the United States in order peacefully to settle the dispute, as has been suggested by Venezuela.

The legislative act referred to was approved by both the branches of the American Congress, and his Excellency President Cleveland affixed his seal thereto Feb. 21. Such tokens of the spirit of justice with which the overshadowing question of the Guiana boundary is studied and considered by the Chief Magistrate and legislators of the great Republic of the north requires from Venezuela a significant act of special gratitude which only you can sanction, so as to interpret the thought of the whole republic. I am sure that this idea will have the most enthusiastic acceptance in the hearts of the worthy legislators of my country.

Both branches of the Venezuelan Congress, when the foregoing communications were read to them, at once adopted a joint resolution expressing their hearty appreciation of the friendly interest manifested in their dispute with Great Britain by the American people, as expressed by President Cleveland and Congress. This resolution will be forwarded to Minister Andrade and by him presented to Secretary Gresham.

The Caracas papers received to-day say that the enthusiasm of the Venezuelans as a result of the friendly attitude of the American people is so great that the citizens of the several States will forward to Mr. Andrade, also to be presented to President Cleveland, testimonials containing the names of hundreds of thousands of Venezuelans.

IN HONOR OF TWO BRIGADES

National Guard Officers Dined at Hamilton Club Last Night—Prominent Guests Present.

A dinner was given by the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn last night in honor of the officers in command of the First and Second Brigades of the National Guard of the State of New-York.

The tribute was paid for the gallant services of the citizen soldiers during the memorable strike on the trolley lines last Winter.

Among the military guests were:

Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, First Brigade; Col. Daniel Appleton, Seventh Regiment; Major Henry Chauncey, Jr., Eighth Battalion; Col. William Seward, Ninth Regiment; Col. Heman Doud, Twelfth Regiment; Col. John T. Camp, Twenty-second Regiment; Major Edward Duffy, Sixty-ninth Battalion; Col. Francis V. Greene, Seventy-first Regiment; Capt. Louis Wendel, First Battery; Capt. David Wilson, Second Battery; Capt. Charles F. Roe, Troop A.

Brig.-Gen. James McLee, Second Brigade; Col. David E. Austen, Thirteenth Regiment; Col. Harry W. Michael, Fourteenth Regiment; Col. Alexis C. Smith, Twenty-third Regiment; Col. John G. Eddy, Forty-seventh Regiment; Capt. Henry S. Rasquin, Third Battery; Capt. Frank W. Bell, Seventeenth Separate Company; Capt. Fred T. Leigh, Signal Corps.

Others present were Corporation Counsel Albert G. MacDonald, the Rev. A. J. F. Behrends, E. G. Blackford, William C. Beecher, A. C. Barnes, W. L. Ogden, J. M. Van Cott, T. H. Wagstaff, W. H. Palmer, H. C. Du Val, C. M. Field, and William H. Boughton.

The President of the Hamilton Club, James McKeen, presided. He made a brief address, in which he said that for one he was tired of the threats of labor organizations and the cowardice of politicians. He extended a welcome on behalf of the Hamilton Club to the officers of the First and Second Brigades.

The Rev. Dr. Behrends, Gen. Fitzgerald, and Gen. McLeer also spoke.

Death of Patrolman Reise.

Patrolman Edward F. Reise of the Leonard Street Station died at his home, 6 Stone Street, yesterday afternoon, from Bright's disease. He was appointed Feb. 1, 1884. He was transferred from the Old Slip Precinct to Leonard Street, June 17, 1892. He was thirty-three years old.

Latest Arrival.

SS Neckar, (Ger.,) Mentz, from Naples March 23, via Gibraltar, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 1:05 A. M.

THE JUSTICES WOULD BE GLAD

Members of the Seventy Think the Gerry Amendment Would Be Fatal to the Magistrates Bill.

The Committee of Seventy regards Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry's proposed amendment to the Police Magistrates bill as an attempt, pure and simple, to kill the measure, and thereby save the necks of the present Police Justices.

On evidence which is furnished the committee over Commodore Gerry's own signature, it appears to the committee that his pretext for urging the amendment is untenable. Commodore Gerry wants, according to statements made before the Senate Judiciary Committee last Thursday, to have Sections 19 to 29 stricken out, in the interests of his society, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

The bill proposes to transfer appeals in cases of commitment from a Judge of the Court of General Sessions to three Justices of the Court of Special Sessions.

Commodore Gerry argued, that these appeal cases should not, in the interests of his society, be transferred from the jurisdiction of the oldest criminal court in the city.

Members of the Committee of Seventy believe that this question of "appealed cases" is of no importance, and right here Commodore Gerry's statement is assailable. This statement was in the form of a letter, written by Mr. Gerry to Chairman Larocque of the Seventy, in which the Commodore says that since 1890, out of an average of about 2,000 cases a year, there have been, all told, nine appeals. Of these, four were sustained.

As members of the committee look at it, Commodore Gerry has, in plain English, influence with the present Justices, which enables the agents of his society to transact business before them on a satisfactory basis, and he does not want to take chances of any interference, which might come if men of more intelligence and knowledge of law than some of the present Justices had the disposition of his cases.

If an amendment is made the bill will go back to the Assembly, and delay will follow, which would be fatal to the measure. Some prominent members of the Committee of Seventy believe that this is just what is intended in this proposed amendment. If such a result could be reached, some of the Platt men would doubtless ask to be relieved of the charge of having been bribed to kill the bill.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Felix Joachim Triest.

Felix Joachim Triest, one of the foremost German-American journalists of this country, and for nearly sixteen years editor of the Neu-Yorker Herold and the Neu-Yorker Zeitung, died yesterday, after a long and painful illness. He was the first President of the German Press Club, filling that office at the time of his death.

The funeral ceremonies will be held Thursday at 3 P. M. from his late residence, 351 East Tenth Street. Mr. Triest was born July 17, 1838, at Marienwerder, in Western Prussia, and was the son of the Presiding Judge of the State court of that city. After a careful education he was graduated with university honors. He had studied for the legal profession, and entered the service of the Prussian Government at Sigmaringen; thence, in 1867, he was transferred to Oppdon, Silesia, where he married a cousin, Miss Clara Triest, the daughter of Counselor of Law Triest of Stettin.

After serving in various Governmental positions he was summoned to Berlin, and given an important position in the bureau of the Minister of the Interior. From 1872 to 1876 he was chief of one of the police departments. Having had a disagreement with a superior officer, he left the service of the State, and came to the United States.

Five years after the death of his first wife he married again, and found in Mrs. Ida Triest a loving and devoted wife. Besides his wife, he leaves three children from his first marriage. One of these, Wolfgang Triest, is a civil engineer in this city. His second son is a surgeon in Torgau, and another is a Lieutenant in Posen.

Gen. T. A. Harris.

Gen. T. A. Harris died yesterday at his home, Locust Lodge, above Pewee Valley, Ky.

When the citizens of Missouri rose against Joseph Smith and his followers, Gen. Harris, who was then but sixteen years old, got together a regiment from about Hannibal, and led it out against Smith. Under his leadership the regiment defeated a detachment of Smith's men and set them on their march out of Missouri.

He commanded a regiment from Missouri in the Mexican war, and in the civil war had command of another regiment, which fought for the South. He was sent from Missouri as a member of the Confederate Congress, in which he distinguished himself.

Just after the war he was editor of The New-Orleans Times-Democrat and did much to build up that paper. He was Assistant Secretary of State in Kentucky during the administration of Gov. Blackburn.

William Henry Lee.

William Henry Lee, head of the New-York dry goods house of Lee, Tweedy & Co., died at his Summer home in Hartford, Conn., yesterday. He had been ill a year with nervous paralysis. He was born in New-Britain, Conn., and came to New-York when a young man. He leaves a wife and six children, two of the sons being connected with the New-York firm. The funeral will be held Saturday at St. Thomas's Church, of which Mr. Lee was a Vestryman.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—William H. Hunt, manager of the St. Albans Messenger, and paymaster of the Central Vermont Railroad, died last night in St. Albans, Vt. He was one of the most prominent and influential men in Vermont. Born in St. Albans, Feb. 17, 1850, he was educated in the local schools and Norwich University. He accompanied the Engineer Corps on the survey for the Northern Pacific Railroad, in 1869, returning to St. Albans in 1873. He then became assistant to his father, George G. Hunt, who was paymaster of the Central Vermont Railroad, succeeding him on his death in 1876. He was a thirty-third degree Mason, Knight Templar, and had been master of Egglesby Lodge of Masons. He had served in both branches of the Vermont Legislature.

—Major Hugh Brady Fleming, United States Army, retired, died yesterday in Erie, Penn. He was in Sheridan's class, and was graduated from West Point in July, 1852. He was wounded by the Sioux at Fort Loraine in 1852. He served continuously on the frontier till 1861, when he sent in his resignation to take the Colonelcy of a Pennsylvania Regiment, but Secretary Stanton refused to accept his resignation. He was promoted to Major in July, 1866, and was retired in 1870. He leaves one son, Hugh Nealy Fleming, the inventor of the Fleming mail-catcher.

—Stephen J. Cody, formerly a member of the Kings County Democratic General Committee, died yesterday at his home, 460 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn. He was a close personal friend of ex-County Clerk John Delmar, and had long been prominent in Democratic politics in the Twenty-second Ward. He was forty-nine years old, and was born in Dublin, Ireland. He had a fine collection of etchings, and was a generous patron of bowling. He was a volunteer fireman.

—Pay Director James Fulton, the senior officer of the Naval Pay Corps, died in Annapolis, Md., yesterday. He was born in Tennessee, and entered the service in 1858. He saw continuous duty afloat during the civil war, at one time being attached to Farragut's flagship. During the preceding Democratic administration he was Paymaster General of the navy, holding that position from November, 1886, to March, 1890. He has been at the Naval Academy since August, 1891.

—John Reid, a well-known resident of Jersey City, who had amassed a fortune as a florist, and whose gardens on Bidwell Avenue were a feature of the city, died yesterday at his home, 687 Bergen Avenue, from consumption. He was forty-nine years old, and leaves a wife and one daughter.

—Col. Asher Harmon died in Richmond yesterday. Before the war he was a well-known stage contractor. During the war he was Colonel of the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, Confederate States army. He was uncle to State Treasurer Harmon of Virginia.

—M. V. Caffrey, formerly a business man of this city, but in recent years a resident of Freehold, N. J., died last night of heart disease. He was fifty-eight years old. He leaves a wife and three children.

FLOODS IN MANY PLACES

Continued from Page 1.

ready above the marks placed upon the piers.

Since the downpour of yesterday the river at this point has risen twelve feet and, reinforced by the waters from the mountainous Pennsylvania shore, is rising with a rapidity not seen in several years. The town is in a district of valleys and a freshet is greatly feared.

It is believed that the ice block at the head of the Delaware has been broken by the rains, and if so it is scarcely possible for the people of several of the small towns along the river in this vicinity to escape an overflow.

The shad fisheries along Stockton and Lambertville have been abandoned, and it is not likely that any shad can be caught for some time. This is the shad spawning grounds and the rapid rise has destroyed millions of the young, the inflow driving them into the current to be ground to pieces by the factory wheels at Trenton.

The Delaware is rising rapidly at Stockton and Manunka Chunk. At the former place there is no danger of a freshet, owing to the height of the ground. At Manunka Chunk, however, there is much ice, and there are fears that there will be much damage done when this loosens.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., April 9.—The Delaware River at this point has risen fourteen feet during the last twelve hours, and the water is still rising. Cellars and the lower portions of houses along the bank have been flooded, and families all along the shore are moving their household effects to higher ground. It is feared that the swollen river will do much damage before it subsides.

EASTON, Penn., April 9.—The rains last night and to-day have caused the Delaware, Lehigh, and Bushkill Rivers at Easton to rise rapidly and overflow their banks. The water in the Delaware here showed twenty-five feet above low-water mark this evening, and it is still rising.

The dwellings and mills on the Bushkill Creek are inundated on the lower floors, and much damage has resulted. The indications are for rain to-night, and fears are entertained that the rush of water will create more havoc before morning.

ONE DROWNED, THREE SAVED.

Linus Burt and Companions Tried to Ford a Swollen River.

GREENFIELD, Mass., April 9.—Linus Burt, fifty-five years old, was drowned this morning in Green River. Edward Simonds, John Jenkins, and Frank M. Munson narrowly escaped the same death. Hundreds of people watched their rescue.

The first three men started in a wagon to cross the swollen river. A few seconds after the horse entered the water he was swept from his feet, and the wagon was overturned. The men were able to swim, but were heavily clothed.

Burt was swept rapidly down the stream. Simonds reached a little elm tree, and was barely able to hold himself above the water. Jenkins reached the shore. Both men saw the danger of Burt, and encouraged him to keep up, as they saw Munson below in his canoe.

Munson padled at once to Burt, but the frightened man grasped the side of the frail craft and capsized it. He grasped Munson about the neck and shouders, and the men struggled desperately in the water. Munson finally extricated himself, and then assisted Burt to place his hands on the overturned canoe. It would support only one man, and Munson, heavily loaded with his sweater and rubber boots, reached the shore by the aid of planks thrown to him.

Burt was too weak to maintain his hold on the canoe, and went to the bottom.

In the meantime Simonds, with the greatest difficulty, was maintaining his hold on the little elm tree. Word had come to the village, and crowds of people had reached the banks. Another boat was obtained, and A. A. Baker, aided by Leon Woodard, went to the rescue.

Although the boat was held by ropes in many hands, it was overturned by the force of the current, and Baker was thrown into the water. He was able to reach a willow tree. Another boat was obtained, and this was manned by William Smart, a lineman. He handled the boat very skillfully, but was not able to get to Simonds, whose strength was nearly gone. By a supreme effort Simonds threw himself into the water as near to the boat as possible, and was pulled in by Smart, and both men were hauled ashore. He reached the shore amid the shouts and cheers of the people. Baker was then rescued from his perilous position.

The heavy rainfall of last night has swollen all the streams tremendously. The stone dam of Hartley Hale at Bernardston, 100 feet long, gave way this morning.

The Connecticut River is rising rapidly. During the night the water rose three feet at Warner's Falls, and during the morning rose one foot and two inches more. Five feet and three inches of water were pouring over the dam at noon, presenting a magnificent sight.

The Deerfield River is also high, and the banks are overflowed in hundreds of places on the Connecticut, Deerfield, and Green Rivers. Much damage will result.

IN VERMONT AND NEW-HAMPSHIRE

Roads Between Barre and Montpelier Flooded—Keene Streets Damaged.

BARRE, Vt., April 9.—Heavy rains have fallen, and the sun has melted a large amount of snow and ice in ponds, causing the Stevens branch to overflow its banks inside the city limits, filling nearly every granite shed with several feet of water. Many shops and dwellings are completely surrounded by water, and nearly every granite cutter has been idle during the day.

Roads between here and Montpelier are under several feet of water.

Ice jammed against the Central Vermont trestle of the Barre Transfer to-day and carried away its support, rendering the bridge unsafe, and the Central, between Barre and Montpelier, is making trips over the Montpelier and Wells River tracks.

North Main Street, in North Barre, is now a river. Basements of stores are submerged. The river is rising rapidly and it is raining hard.

KEENE, N. H., April 9.—The dam at Fairfield's reservoir, on Beech Hill, gave way this morning, leaving a gap about thirty feet wide in the centre. Fortunately, the torrent of water poured down Water and Roxbury Streets and into the lowlands without reaching residences. The streets were washed out three or four feet below their surface.

LITTLETON, N. H., April 9.—The heavy rain of the last two days raised the Amonoosuc River above here, breaking the ice and causing a freshet. A large amount of timber of the Waumbeck Lumber Company broke loose, tearing out the dam at Alderbrook and Bethlehem, and seriously endangering property here.

Factories Closed by High Waters.

BALLSTON, N. Y., April 9.—All six of George West's pulp and paper mills here and in this vicinity, and the mills of the National Folding Box Company and the axe and scythe factories of the American Axe and Tool Company were compelled to close to-day, on account of the high water in the Kayaderosseras River, that furnishes their power.

WINSTED, Conn., April 9.—The rainstorm of last night raised the water in Mad River so high that the Strong Manufacturing Company was compelled to shut down to-day.

Greenwood's cotton mills, at New-Hartford, and Pine Meadows factories, are closed on account of the high water in the Farmington River.

A Girl in Rahway Drowned.

RAHWAY, N. J., April 9.—Mary, the young daughter of William Welsh, was drowned this afternoon by being swept from the embankment adjoining the Grand Street Bridge. The recent rains overflowed the banks of the river to a depth of two feet. The child toddled into the water and was carried away. The body was recovered at Tappen's Dock, a mile from the place where the girl was drowned.

GOV. M'KINLEY AT HARTFORD

He Makes a Characteristic Partisan Address ----Mr. Platt Ignores Him in Speaking of Candidates.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 9.—Gov. McKinley of Ohio was the guest of honor at the banquet of the McKinley Club to-night, which was held at Foot Guard Armory. He was welcomed by Gov. Coffin, in behalf of the State, and Mayor Brainard in behalf of the city.

The Major delivered a characteristically partisan address, in which he said everything uncomplimentary about the Democrats and eulogized the Republican Party and McKinleyism.

Senator Platt followed McKinley. His address was chiefly notable in that, in speaking of Presidential candidates for 1896, he refrained from making personal mention of Mr. McKinley. Other speakers were Senator Hawley and Samuel Fessenden. In the course of his address, Gov. McKinley said:

The chief distinction of the Brice-Gorman-Wilson bill is its reduction of duties upon articles of luxury consumed by the rich, and which furnished two-thirds of the whole tariff revenue of the Government. It would make both Government and people poor.

The present Administration has transferred the burden of tax from imported goods of foreign countries to the incomes, the investments, and the property of our own people. It has gone from a system of indirect taxation, to one of direct taxation, as shown by the Treasury figures, a system which was condemned by all the early Administrations of the Government, notably by the great Democratic Administrations in the beginning of our history. In less than two years, under the fiscal policy of the present Administration, the Government has been compelled to borrow $163,000,000, or $81,500,000 for every year, $6,500,000 for every month, and $225,000 for every day since the inauguration of President Cleveland in 1893. The lack of confidence in the financial policy of the Government is nowhere made more manifest than in the drains which have been made upon the Treasury for the redemption of the greenbacks.

President Harrison paid off $296,000,000 of the public debt and turned over to Mr. Cleveland's Administration $121,000,000 surplus. There was not a moment from the inauguration of President Harrison to the second inauguration of Mr. Cleveland in which we did not collect for every day of every year sufficient revenues to pay every demand and obligation of the Government.

President Harrison's Administration was a bond-paying, not a bond-issuing Administration. The latest bond issue of President Cleveland, of $63,000,000, was made in secret with the great financiers of Europe, through their agents in the United States. It was made out of the sight of the public; made upon terms which were harsh and humiliating to the great Government of the United States.

It was a harsh bargain for the Government, but it is not the only hard bargain we have had to bear. There have been a long series of them. The hard-bargain business commenced in November, 1892, and the bargains have been getting harder and harder ever since. Out of it all, however, we get some faint ray of satisfaction. It must be gratifying to every American citizen to observe that the people of our own country and of England, both place a higher estimate upon the bonds of the United States than do those who are temporarily administering the Government. We ought to realize by this time that we should not do our work nor make our loans in Europe. Let us place what options we have with our own capitalists, and our orders with our own manufacturers, who in the past have been always abundantly able to meet every need and demand of the Government and of the people.

What we want in this country is a general resumption of business. We want the restoration of prosperity and confidence which we enjoyed before the change. Business at home will bring it, and it will bring good money, too, in abundance, and neither will come in any other way. You will not restore active business and good wages by a policy which transplants any part of our established business to Europe. No matter what kind of a currency we have, it will not rekindle the idle furnaces and employ idle men so long as we go abroad for our products, which can be made at home, because of the cheaper labor prevailing there. If we do our work at home, that labor at home will be employed, and the rates paid at home will be spent at home. This is the philosophy of protection, and it cannot be abandoned, amended, or abated.

Protection means something to do; it is the implacable foe to idleness at home. It made us the busiest nation in the world, with the most and best employed working people. It will restore confidence at home and improve our credit abroad.

My fellow-citizens, the way to stop loans is to stop deficiencies. The reserve is sure to be drained if you cut off the supply. The outflow of gold will never trouble us when the inflow of gold is only large enough. Loans and deficiencies seem to be inseparable from the Democratic Party, and we should ever remember that we cannot replenish the Treasury of a Government by impoverishing the people who sustain the Government. Home prosperity is the key to any easy treasury and a high credit. The Republican Party has never lowered the flag or the credit of the Government, but has always exalted both and will ever continue to do so.

OFFICIAL ATCHISON PLAN.

Table Showing How Old Securities Will Be Exchanged for New.

There is no material change in the Atchison plan of reorganization, as now officially published in pamphlet form, and as outlined in this paper about three weeks ago. The assessments of $10 per share on the stock, and 4 per cent. on the second mortgage, and the incomes bonds, stands as heretofore announced.

The following tables of existing securities, and the securities proposed to be issued by the new company, tell the story of the financial reorganization in a nutshell:

EXISTING ISSUES.

	Principal.	Fixed Interest.
Chicago and St. Louis Railroad first mortgage 6s	$1,500,000.00	$90,000.00
Guarantee fund notes.	9,000,000.00	540,000.00
Equipment trust, Series A, 6s	1,750,000.00	87,500.00
Equipment lease warrants	1,270,414.00	.....
Miscellaneous unconverted bonds	1,562,950.00	78,107.50
General mortgage 4s	129,320,776.54	5,172,831.06
Second mortgage "A" 4s	77,937,500.00	3,117,500.00
Second mortgage "B" 4s	10,000,000.00	400,000.00
Income bonds (exchange for "As")	1,253,607.20	50,144.29
Capital stock	102,000,000.00	.....
Existing fixed charges		$9,536,082.85

PROPOSED ISSUES.

	Principal.	Fixed Interest.
Chicago and St. Louis Railroad first mortgage 6s	$1,500,000.00	$90,000.00
Prior liens bonds, 4s, taking the place of the guarantee fund notes, equipment trusts, Series A, and equipment lease warrants)	12,020,414.00	480,816.56
Miscellaneous bonds	1,562,950.00	78,107.50
General mortgage (75 per cent. of old generals) 4s	96,990,582.00	3,879,623.00
Four per cent. adjustment bonds, (40 per cent of old generals,) cumulative after July 1, 1900	51,728,310.61	.....
Five per cent. noncumulative preferred stock, (taking the place of second mortgage "A" and "B" and income bonds)	111,485,951.00	.....
Common stock	102,000,000.00	.....
Proposed fixed charges		$4,528,547.06

The plan provides that the Joint Executive Committee may, if authorized by the unanimous vote of its members, acquire any or all of the auxiliary properties of the Atchison system, (the St. Louis and San Francisco, Atlantic and Pacific, and the Colorado Midland,) and for this purpose authority is vested to issue $20,000,000 general mortgage bonds and $20,000,000 of preferred stock of the new company.

No Reception Room
Complete without one of PLINT'S dainty Tea Tables; in all woods and shapes. 45 West 23d St. Adv.

"Chacaqua." E. & W. "Chacaqua."
A NEW COLLAR.

MARRIED.

MUCKLE—TIMPSON.—On Monday, April 8, 1895, at 12 noon, by the Rev. William J. Barnes, at the residence of the bride's father, Jared A. Timpson, Grace Marie, to Edmund Chas. Muckle

DIED.

CARUANA.—On April 9, at his late residence, 239 Sackett St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Carmelo F. Caruana, in the 91st year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
London and Malta papers please copy.

CLARKSON.—At Holcroft, Potsdam, N. Y., on Sunday, April 7, Ann Mary, wife of T. Streatfield Clarkson.
Funeral services at Trinity Church, Potsdam, on Wednesday, April 10, at 9 A. M.

DEMOREST.—At his late residence, 21 East 57th St., on Tuesday, April 9, of

LENZ SAID TO BE KILLED

Traced to a Kurd Village Going Toward Erzeroum.

DR. WORMAN THINKS HE IS ALIVE

May Be Held by the Koords for a Ransom—The Turks Refuse to Aid the Searchers.

Dr. J. H. Worman, the editor of Outing, yesterday received a cable dispatch that will help to throw some light on the missing bicyclist, Frank G. Lenz. The dispatch said that Lenz had been traced to a Kurd village, about eighty miles from Erzeroum. He reached there on May 10, and the villagers say he was murdered.

Lenz was known to have reached Chilgani on May 9, but after that no news was received until yesterday. According to the dispatch, Lenz arrived at Chilgani a little after sundown on May 9. He was the guest of a man named Avak Parsagh, and was in good health and spirits. In the evening a number of villagers called to see him and his wonderful machine. He spoke to them, and made them understand that he had come from Persia, and was going to Erzeroum. He left early the next morning. About a month later the villagers heard that he had been killed in the vicinity of a village named Kurd Ali.

Kurd Ali is one of three villages Lenz would have to pass in crossing the mountains to the Delibaba Pass. It is the first village he would reach, and is five miles from the Armenian village, Zedikan, the last village on the Alashgird plain.

These Armenian villages are now in ruins. The Turkish soldiers massacred the Armenians just about the time Lenz was in that vicinity.

Dr. Worman does not believe the report that Lenz is murdered. He said to a reporter for The New-York Times: "I think Lenz was carried away by the Kurds into captivity, and they are waiting for him to be ransomed."

Sachtlehein, a cyclist who has gone to find Lenz, reached Constantinople on March 25. Where he is now Dr. Worman declined to say. He said, though, that the Turkish authorities had declined to allow the representative of Outing to visit Armenia, and that the American Minister had made a demand on the Turkish Government that he should be allowed to search for Lenz, who is an American, and is missing. Dr. Worman is determined that no efforts shall be spared to find the missing cyclist, and he believes that it will be made an international affair, and that the Government here will help in the recovery of Lenz.

Lenz is a native of Pittsburg. He is twenty-seven years old, and started on his trip around the world on June 4, 1892.

THE ROADSTERS AND MR. GIDEON

Decided to Secure His Correspondence Before Leaving the League.

RAHWAY, N. J., April 9.—An exciting and spirited meeting was held by the Union County Roadsters yesterday. The meeting room was crowded with indignant roadsters anxious to have the league controversy settled.

Ex-Capt. Roland F. Calhoun moved that "the Union County Roadsters withdraw from the league as a club."

President Holmes took the floor and fought bitterly against the passage of Mr. Calhoun's motion, arguing that Mr. Gidean was right in saying that the "whole bicycle world" would say that the Union County Roadsters are "babies." He advised waiting two or three weeks and then going out honorably. The correspondence growing out of the question is in the hands of the State Board, and it was openly said in the meeting that it is not believed that the copy of the letter sent by Capt. Chamberlain, in reply to which Mr. Gideon wrote about "baby" work, was not a true copy of the original sent to the Chairman. A motion was made and carried that a committee of five be appointed to thoroughly investigate the whole affair, and report on April 22. It was also voted that Mr. Gideon be asked to forward a copy of all the correspondence addressed to him by any member of the club. At present there is a strong undercurrent of feeling that the facts have been misrepresented regarding the letters sent to Mr. Gideon, and, as the Roadsters do not wish to condemn Mr. Gideon until they have all the facts, the committee was appointed.

SIDEWALK ALONG THE CYCLE PATH

Pedestrians Want a Good Walk to Coney Island.

Park Commissioner Squier's rule calling for the arrest of any person found walking on the Coney Island cycle path has resulted in the filing of a protest with Mayor Schieren.

The people who object to this rule are the owners of property along the path. They claim that this path was originally intended for pedestrians, and that when it was made into a cycle path the only walk left was on the other side of the Boulevard. And this walk, it is said, is paved only half way to the sea, and is in very poor repair, making it undesirable even in pleasant weather. When it rains it is almost impassable. Occasionally the path has been used by pedestrians, but now that the Commissioner's order is in force none dares to walk on it for fear of arrest.

The protest was not made with the idea of curtailing the authority of the Park Commissioner, but rather to call attention to the needs of the property owners. They want a walk on the side of the present path, so that they will not have the danger of crossing the driveway to reach the opposite walk. The protest received by the Mayor was sent to the Commissioner, who has not yet replied.

ZIMMERMAN-HOUBEN RACE OFF.

The Belgian Champion Failed to Put Up the Money.

Arthur A. Zimmerman will not race in France this year. The information comes from the lips of the champion himself. When seen by a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday, at his home in Freehold, Zimmerman said:

"I have gone out of training, for yesterday I received a cablegram signed W. J. Walford, my business representative, saying all negotiations are off."

From a conversation with Zimmerman it appears he has been training hard for the trip, which he supposed was a sure go until yesterday. M. Baduel, the cycling promoter of Paris, had offered Zimmerman a guarantee of $5,000 and expenses to cross the water and ride a series of three races with Houben, the would-be champion, and two other races besides. Houben, being unable to raise the five-thousand-dollar stake, was offered $1,000, win or lose, a lot of money to a man who cannot raise $250, to race George Banker, the American. Houben accepted the offer, and then, when advertising began, became independent and demanded $2,000.

Here Houben overreached himself, and all negotiations are now off. Zimmerman will not race at Waltham May 30, unless guaranteed $5,000. He will stay for the league meet July 5. He will sail for Australia about Aug. 8.

New Officers for the Brooklyns.

The independent ticket was successful in the annual election of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club last evening with but one exception—H. W. Norton, who ran for Vice President. The candidates elected were as follows: President—T. W. Topham; Vice President—Charles H. Rahming; Secretary—M. O. Malmer; Treasurer—W. R. Baedeker; Board of Governors—S. D. French, George F. Corby, Charles A. Angell. The retiring President, I. B. Potter, had a pair of diamond sleeve-buttons presented to him on behalf of the members during the evening.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—The number of "Czar" wheels seen about town is ever on the increase, which would tend to prove that the Preston Company of Chicago are obtaining a foothold in the East similar to that which they enjoy in the West. Porter & Gilmour, 16 Warren Street, who are the agents for this vicinity, report that they are daily in receipt of many orders for this handsome wheel.

—The mileage contest of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen from March 1 to April 5 stood as follows: John Turner, 780 miles; A. E. Eckerson, 752; J. Jay Villers, Jr., 601; F. W. Royce, 369; T. M. Christie, 349; Frank Wilson, 310; W. H. Nash, 205; H. E. Deninger, 169; W. Wyeth, 162; E. F. Leisgang, 160; David Londerbeck, 135; F. W. Tripken, 133.

—The Quill Club Wheelmen will have their next meeting at the Everett House on Sunday, commencing at 12 o'clock, and not on Saturday, as was at first announced. Many applications for membership have been made, and the probability is that the club will be quite strong numerically.

—One of the latest deals made by the Herald Cycle Company, 114 Nassau Street, was the purchase of all the shopworn wheels of three large cycle firms in this city. This lot, along with the numerous wheels they have taken, in exchange, enables them to meet almost any desired price.

—Capt. Lefferts says that the East Orange Cyclers will be represented in all of the local race meets. The club's racing team comprises F. N. Corwin, C. H. Folles, A. J. M. Edwards, H. S. Babbage, and C. L. Fehon. All of these men will take part in the Irvington-Millburn road race.

—A dispatch from Troy says: "It is announced that Arthur A. Zimmerman, the champion bicyclist, will wed, in June next, Miss Grace Riley of Troy. The wedding trip will extend to different parts of the world, where Zimmerman is entered to contest in bicycle races."

—Secretary Bassett writes to Chief Consul Potter to say that the current week will show 217 new league members in this State, as against 65 for Pennsylvania, and 82 for Massachusetts. New-York State has gained thus far on Massachusetts this year 510 members.

—The Hudson County Wheelmen, a committee of whose members have in charge the arrangements for The New-York Times tri-State relay race to Philadelphia, on June 8, is now entirely out of debt, with a membership roll containing 118 names.

—The first number of the League of American Wheelmen's Bulletin is out. It is very neatly gotten up, and well-filled with desirable matter. Howard E. Raymond contributes an article on professionalism, which is unusually interesting.

—The following road officers have been chosen by the Bloomfield Cyclers: Captain—Louis A. Brady; First Lieutenant—Norman H. Folsom; Second Lieutenant—Frank Brady; Bugler—William F. Spencer, Jr.; Color Bearer—Romeyn Zabriskie.

—"Charlie" Earl says he will start to train on May 1 for the Irvington-Millburn race. He finished twenty-sixth in line last year in this event, but he thinks he can do better at the next trial.

—The delegates to the New-Jersey State Convention of Associated Cycling Clubs, to be held at Newark April 11, are Homer More, John M. Hague, John L. Rhodes, and Charles W. Smith.

—The Concord Cycle Club of Brooklyn has arranged the following schedule for road runs this month: April 14, to New-Dorp, S. I.; April 21, to Ridgewood, N. J.; April 28, to Coney Island.

—"Willie" Windle, who held a world's bicycle record for three years, preached and sang from a gospel cart at Worcester last Sunday. Windle is studying theology.

—The Aschenbroedel Bicycle Club will take a road run to-morrow to Coney Island, leaving the clubhouse, 146 East Eighty-sixth Street, at 9A. M.

—A big run of members of the several branches of the Young Men's Christian Association in this city and Brooklyn is being talked of for July 4.

—There will be a meeting of the Press Wheelmen this afternoon at 3:30 P. M., in The New-York Times proofroom.

—Mr. C. F. Smith, proprietor of the Indiana Bicycle Company, arrived in this city yesterday to spend a few days.

—An especially fine programme will be arranged for the South Orange Field Club's races on July 4.

—Tarrytown will be the destination of the Bushwick Wheelmen's road run party next Sunday.

—The Central Wheelmen's mileage season will extend from April 1 to Dec. 31.

INTERSCHOLASTIC GAMES.

Never So Much Interest in Athletics as Now Shown by Schoolboys.

The New-York Interscholastic Athletic Association held its regular monthly meeting at Berkeley School yesterday afternoon. Delegates were present from the following private schools: Barnard, Berkeley, Trinity, Cutler, Harvard, De La Salle, Columbia Grammar, Columbia Institute, Halsey, Woodbridge, Hamilton, and Drisler.

The following amendments to the constitution were adopted:

1. No person who has ever competed in games not sanctioned by the Amateur Athletic Union can take part in contests held under the rules of the Interscholastic Athletic Association.

2. Two members of the same school shall not compete in the same trial heat, where it is possible to avoid it.

The following were appointed to arrange for a tennis tournament, singles and doubles: F. V. Alexandre, Berkeley, Chairman; Tilford, De La Salle; Sutro, Columbia Grammar; Philbrick, Condon, and Hirschfield, Drisler.

Never before has such interest in interscholastic athletics been manifested as this year. Almost every private school will hold, or has held games. The following is a correct list of the games yet to come, and the events in each which are open to all private schools within a radius of sixty miles of New-York:

April 13.—Columbia College Interscholastic—All the interscholastic events.

April 15.—Sachs School—One hundred-yard dash, one mile bicycle, one mile run.

April 18.—Trinity School—Three hundred-yard dash, 880-yard run, one mile bicycle, one mile walk, running broad jump.

April 20.—Berkeley School—Trials for the relay team, which is to represent the New-York Association against the Long Island Association. All other events closed.

April 24.—Cutler School—One hundred-yard dash, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, one mile run, (handicap,) one mile bicycle, (with pacemakers.) The following events are open to members of Cutler School only: One hundred-yard dash, (under fifteen,) 100-yard dash, 220-yard dash, 880-yard run, 120-yard hurdle race, (three feet,) running broad jump, putting twelve-pound shot, throwing the hammer.

April 27.—Wilson and Kellogg School—Relay race between teams of four men, selected from the New-York and Long Island Interscholastic Athletic Associations, each man to run a quarter of a mile. The other open events are: One hundred-yard dash, (under fifteen,) 100-yard dash, 220-yard dash, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, one-mile run, one-mile walk, putting twelve-pound shot, running high jump.

May 2.—Columbia Grammar School—One hundred-yard dash, 220-yard dash, pole vault.

May 4.—De La Salle Institute—One hundred-yard dash, 220-yard dash, one mile bicycle, (novice).

May 11.—Interscholastic Athletic Association.

May 18.—Inter-Association, (New-York versus Long Island.) All the interscholastic events. These will be contested under the Intercollegiate rules.

Y. M. C. A. Athletes to Dine.

The annual gymnasium members' banquet of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held in the gymnasium, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, this evening, at 7. Dr. Luther Gulick, Secretary of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, will preside. The Triangle Wheelmen will attend the dinner, and they have invited Chief Consul J. B. Potter of this State to make one of the speeches. Three hundred tickets for the dinner have already been sold.

New-York University to Play Yale.

Three games are scheduled for the New-York University baseball team this week—to-day with Yale, at Berkeley Oval; Thursday, Wesleyan, same place, and Saturday, Fanwood Athletic Association, (deaf-mutes,) at Ohio Field. From the good showing made by the team last Saturday against the College of the City of New-York, it is evident that it will render a good account of itself in these matches. The men who will probably represent the university in to-day's game against Yale are: Kopf, catcher; Sharpe, Heitzman, or Wheeler, pitchers; Pflug, first base; Murray or Connors, second base; Samo, third base; Darby, shortstop; Selz, left field; Boswell, centre field; Fetherson, right field. Practically the same team will meet Wesleyan to-morrow.

Brooklyn, 15; Charlotte, 4.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 9.—In spite of the rain and cool weather, a good crowd turned out to see the Bridegrooms defeat a team composed of local and Brooklyn men. Corcoran made the only error for Brooklyn. Score:

Brooklyn	3	1	4	0	2	2	0	3	.	—15
Charlotte	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	—4

Base hits—Brooklyn, 16; Charlotte, 8. Batteries—Daub and Grim; Burrell and Lucid.

BASEBALL BREVITIES.

—The third postponement in the college cup series had to be made yesterday, owing to the condition of the grounds. The team of the University of Pennsylvania, which was scheduled to play the Giants, was on the grounds ready for the game at the appointed time. The Giants will take a trip up the State the latter part of the week.

—Huyler Westervelt, the former Giant, will pitch for the Orange Athletic Club team this season. His present work in practice is said to be superior to his previous showing.

Boston Cricketers to Visit Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 9.—Wanderers' Athletic Club of this city to-night accepted an offer from the Boston Amateur Athletic Association to arrange a series of international cricket matches with it, to be played in this city during the week extending from Aug. 12 to 17. The matches will be with the officers of the garrison with a team from the Wanderers, and closing by a match with a team made up of players from both officers and Wanderers.

"CHIN IN!

Keep Your Chin In to be Healthy.

To keep the chin in, means to keep it well drawn back horizontally. That causes what physical culturists call "a lifted chest." A lifted chest insures deep and full breathing, and, hence, pure blood and perfect circulation.

Perfect circulation is the greatest safe-guard against contagion, and it prevents chilliness, the forerunner of colds.

TRY keeping your chin in, and see how your chest will stand out, giving to a woman a superb figure, and to a man a military bearing.

This habit, with the use of Dr. Humphreys' Specific "77," will strengthen the throat, chest, and lungs, and prevent colds, Grippe and Pneumonia, and ward off Consumption.

"77" cures Colds, Grippe, Influenza, Catarrh, Pains, and Soreness in the Head and Chest, Cough, Sore Throat, General Prostration, and Fever.

"77" will "break up" a hard cold that "hangs on."

MEDICAL BOOK—A copy of Dr. Humphreys' Specific Manual of all diseases mailed free on application.

Small vial of pleasant pellets, 25c—or pocket flask, holding six times as much, for $1.00. Sold by druggists, or sent prepaid upon receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE COMPANY, corner William and John Streets, New-York.

EACH TEAM WON A GAME.

Close Contests in the Games for the Brooklyn Bowling Championship.

The Manhattan Bowling Club, representing the Twenty-sixth Ward tournament; Austin Nichols & Co.'s Bowling Club, representing Prospect Hall tournament, and Templeton Bowling Club, representing the Kings County tournament, were the teams competing in the bowling championship of Brooklyn, rolled at the Elephant Club alleys last night. Another large delegation of bowling men was present, and, as on the opening night, several hundred dollars changed hands on the result of the games.

Owing to the damp weather, the bowlers did not play up to their standard form, and it also was the cause of some very discouraging splits. Honors were evenly divided, each team winning and losing:

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

AUSTIN NICHOLS & CO.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Kelly	3	2	5	158
Forest	3	4	3	167
Woolnough	2	7	1	178
Dains	2	7	1	179
Spiller	2	2	6	135
Total	12	22	16	817

TEMPLETON NO. 2.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Herberger	3	5	2	174
Wirth	2	6	2	163
May	2	4	4	146
Kamerer	3	5	2	171
Hilderbrandt	3	6	1	184
Total	13	26	11	838

FRAMES.

A. N. & Co. 92 158 252 329 411 491 564 643 721 817
Templeton ...78 143 241 337 414 506 593 669 754 838

Average—Austin Nichols & Co., 163 2-5; Templeton, 167 3-5. Scorers—H. A. Leston and J. Schaefer. Umpire—J. E. Adams.

SECOND GAME.

MANHATTAN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Hasse	0	6	4	137
Dingle	3	2	5	141
Haller	3	3	4	151
Batch	1	5	4	153
Bauer	4	8	0	219
Total	11	22	17	801

AUSTIN, NICHOLS & CO.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Kelley	3	3	4	155
De Forest	3	6	2	159
Woolnough	2	7	1	188
Dains	1	7	2	166
Spiller	1	5	4	150
Total	10	27	13	818

FRAMES.

Manhattan ..87 171 265 349 425 499 564 628 718 801
A., N. & Co..64 140 216 299 374 461 535 627 716 818

Averages—Manhattan, 160 1-5; Austin Nichols & Co., 163 3-5. Umpire—J. E. Adams. Scorers—H. A. Leston and F. Osswald.

THIRD GAME.

TEMPLETON.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Herberger	3	4	3	170
Wirth	2	3	5	144
May	4	3	3	167
Kamerer	1	5	4	144
Hilderbrandt	1	7	2	169
Total	11	22	17	794

MANHATTAN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Haller	2	3	5	147
Dingle	3	4	3	165
Hasse	2	6	2	171
Batch	1	5	4	151
Bauer	3	5	2	175
Total	11	23	16	809

FRAMES.

Templeton ...94 166 243 332 408 508 588 643 701 794
Manhattan ...83 185 279 355 420 492 577 642 720 809

Averages—Templeton, 158 4-5; Manhattan, 161 4-5. Umpire—J. E. Adams. Scorers—J. Schaefer and F. Osswald.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF SPORT

An American League Organized at the Cleveland Convention.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 9.—About forty prominent sporting men in the United States attended the opening session of the convention which opened here to-day for the purpose of forming a sporting league. The convention was called to order in the Hollenden.

P. P. Johnson, the President of the National Trotting Association, was elected Chairman, and W. H. Gocher, the editor of The American Sportsman, was elected Secretary. Mr. Johnson stated the object of the convention to be the formation of an organization to prevent pernicious legislation against the interests of sportsmen.

The following committee was appointed to formulate a plan of organization: P. P. Johnson, W. S. Eddy, C. F. Emery, J. O. Gray, W. B. Fasig, G. W. Archer, E. A. Tipton.

The committee reported a constitution and by-laws, and they were unanimously adopted. In brief, the report of the committee was as follows:

The objects of the league shall be to encourage the legitimate sports, pastimes, and recreations of the American people; to guard the good reputation of these sports, discourage all malpractices in connection with them, prevent unfriendly alterations of the law, advocate good roads for the country, and commodious speedways for cities; secure from the proper authorities such rights and facilities as may be desirable, and protect the business interests directly or incidentally connected with or dependent on them. To attain these ends, the league will endeavor to influence public opinion without regard to party politics.

The officers shall consist of a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Vice President from each of the States in which the league may have one or more subordinate leagues. The President and Vice President shall constitute a Board of Control, which shall manage the affairs of the league. There will be a meeting of the General Assembly every two years, at which times officers will be elected for the ensuing two years.

P. P. Johnson of Lexington, Ky., President of the National Trotting Association, was elected President of the league, and W. H. Gocher of Cleveland, editor of The American Sportsman, was elected Secretary pro tem.

Company B's New Record.

The annual shoot for the Twelfth Regiment Rifle Club Trophy was concluded at the armory range late last Monday night, eight teams competing. The result was that Company B not only won the match, but broke all previous records.

The scores of the winners, with aggregate of the other teams, are as follows:

COMPANY B.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Lieut. Stebbins	29	33	62
Lieut. Johnson	33	31	64
Sergt. Smith	32	34	66
Sergt. Aherns	30	31	61
Sergt. Wissohusen	33	32	65
Corp. Walkley	26	33	59
Corp. Winnuler	28	29	57
Private Van Heusen	31	33	64
Private Breen	28	32	60
Private Traut	24	30	54
Private Sands	28	32	60
Private Ott	24	27	51
Total	346	377	723
Company C	332	363	695
Field staff and non-commissioned staff	323	360	683
Company K	303	333	636
Company H	294	324	618
Company D	290	316	606
Company A	235	294	529
Company G	241	280	501

This is a seven-shot match at each range, 200 yards off-hand and 500 yards prone, teams of twelve men.

FLEETWOOD'S OPENING DAY

Will Be Celebrated May 11 by Races for Members' Horses.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE TRACK

An Addition to the Grand Stand to be Erected—To Maintain Club Features More Strictly.

The Executive Committee of the Driving Club of New-York met at the Hotel Metropole last evening. Those present were the President, Andrew Miller, Vice President Gen. Jacob Baiz, Treasurer G. H. Mason, Jr., H. R. Murray, John D. Barry, Capt. C. H. McDonald, L. A. Burke, John Rudd, and James Butler. As the Secretary, E. S. Hedges, is ill, Mr. Mason was appointed Secretary for the meeting.

The most important matter decided on was the date of the formal opening of Fleetwood Park. It was decided that this annual event should be on Saturday, May 11, when a number of contests for members will take place. The arrangement of a programme was placed in the hands of a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Baiz, Burke, and Barry. This committee will decide upon the contests, the classes, and the prizes in a few days.

The proposed improvements and additions to the grand stand were discussed, and the House Committee—Messrs. Murray, Burke, and Rudd—were authorized to go on with such work as they deemed necessary. Last Fall a fire destroyed the southern portion of the old stand, and, instead of rebuilding on the ground at the end of the hill, a new part will be erected on the northern end, nearer the clubhouse. This will give spectators a much better view of the finish than they have hitherto had.

A series of resolutions was presented to the committee, dealing with the proposed cable road in Fifth Avenue, below Twenty-fourth Street, and protesting against it, as the members considered that to permit such an invasion of the only avenue in the city free from street cars would open the way for further encroachments up town.

Six applications for membership were passed upon favorably, and Treasurer Mason reported that the financial affairs of the club are in a most satisfactory condition. The third payment on the nine purses to be competed for at the Grand Circuit meeting in August was due yesterday, and Mr. Mason stated that on Monday he had received $1,300 of the amount. This shows that most of the original nominators mean to carry along their entries.

Vice President Baiz said to a reporter for The New-York Times that there could no longer be any doubt regarding the popularity of Fleetwood Park with horsemen throughout the country.

"We mean to maintain our club features more strictly than ever," said Gen. Baiz, "and, except on days when a regular meeting is on, and an admission fee is charged, there will be no promiscuous gathering at our track this year. This, I think, is only fair to members who pay for the privileges of the grounds, and should therefore enjoy our special matinées with their families without the discomfort of a large crowd of outsiders."

Philip Moore, Superintendent of Fleetwood Park, was also at the Hotel Metropole, and, in speaking of the course, said: "We hope to have the old track in better shape than ever this season. Though the frost penetrated much deeper than usual last Winter, the thick coating of manure has kept the soil together, and prevents the heavy Spring rains from washing off the surface.

"Several trainers from other parts of the country have visited Fleetwood lately, and all have praised the condition of the track. One of them said to me: 'I have traveled over a large territory during the last month or so, and nowhere have I found such good footing for keeping horses in exercise.'"

RYSWOOD'S INTERNATIONAL RACE

Won the Trotting Contest for the James Gordon Bennett Prize.

NICE, April 9.—The race for the James Gordon Bennett Grand International Handicap (in harness) took place to-day. There were eight entries. The conditions were: Best two heats out of three, with 4,000f. to first, 2,000f. to second, 1,000f. to third, and 500f. to fourth.

The first heat was taken by Polzoll Fratelli's Ryswood (2,050 meters) in 3:05 3-5. Corinne (2,025 meters) was second, in 3:10; Mattie H. (2,100 meters) third, in 3:10 3-5, and Blue Bells (2,125 meters) fourth, in 3:11 1-5.

Ryswood took the second heat and the race in 3:06; Corinne, second, in 3:06 2-5; Clara Madison, third, in 3:08 4-5, and Spofford, fourth, in 3:10.

In the race for the Consolation Prize (in harness) the prizes were 1,150f. to first, 730f. to second, 420f. to third, and 300f. to fourth; for horses four years old and over; distance, 3,000 meters.

Jefferson won, in 5:05 3-5; Labin, second, in 5:25 3-5; Java, third, in 5:28 3-5.

The International Consolation race (harness) was for horses four years old and over; 550f. to first, 375f. to second, 250f. to third, and 125f. to fourth; distance, 2,800 meters. This was won by M. Kurz's Blue Bells, in 4:22 1-5; Spofford was second, in 4:26, and Bazole third, in 4:40 2-5.

Mr. Fleischman will back his mare Shadeland Delmonia against Mr. Bennett's mares for from $10,000 to $20,000. The race must take place in either Italy or Germany, as the rules here do not admit of racing on a mile course.

Racing at Nashville.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Won by The Henrietta, 103 pounds, (Foster,) 6 to 1; Marioni, 100, (Perkins,) 3 to 2, second; Pine Top, 104, (Cassin,) 5 to 2, third. Tancred, Hagar, Sam V., Silver Role, Joe Newberger, and Iduma also ran. Time—1:06¼.

SECOND RACE.—Four furlongs. Won by Merry Nell, 110 pounds, (Thorpe,) 8 to 5; Gaiety Girl, 110, (Perkins,) 3 to 1, second; Rondo, 113, (H. Williams,) 7 to 2, third. Lattorane, Touchdown, Mary Temple, Flute, and Sycamour also ran. Time—0:52½.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap; six and a half furlongs. Won by Minnie Cee, 104 pounds, (Cassin,) 3 to 1; Mollie B., 112, (Penny,) 2 to 1, second; Millard, 109, (Perkins,) 3 to 1, third. Canewood and Selika also ran. Time—1:27.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Won by Cattaraugus, 100 pounds, (Cassin,) 1 to 2; Signora, 94, (W. Jones,) 12 to 1, second; One Dime, 113, (Slaughter,) 3 to 1, third. Adah L., Fa Juive, Eva L., and Eau Claire also ran. Time—1:34¼.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; one mile. Won by Text, 105 pounds, (Burrell,) 4 to 1; Vida, 97, (Perkins,) 3 to 1, second; Abbess, 101, (Cassin,) 6 to 1, third. Pat Malloy, Jr., Sexaphone, Le Grande, Incommode, Lonsdale, Bobby Burns, and Judge Woods also ran. Time—1:50¼.

Results at Memphis.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; two-year-olds; maidens. Won by Chiquita, 107 pounds, (C. Weber,) 5 to 2; Haycock, 109, (Chorn,) 15 to 1, second; Lucille, 107 (J. Reagan,) 4 to 1, third. King Elm, Miss Norma, Outbreak, Colonel Wightman, E. B. Johnson, Sim Wells, and Lady Lee also ran. Time—1:18½.

SECOND RACE.—Purse, $400; maiden two-year-olds; one-half mile. Won by Miss Maxim, 110 pounds, (A. Clayton,) 1 to 2; Elusive, 110, (Chorn,) 5 to 1, second; Warren Point, 113, (Magnuson,) 15 to 1, third. Sir Dilke, Newhouse, and Carrie C. also ran. Time—0:51.

THIRD RACE.—Tennessee Club Handicap; one mile; all ages; $600 added. Won by Ducat, 100 pounds, (Bergen,) 1 to 5; Prince Carl, 100, (J. Gardner,) 4 to 1, second; Santiago, 100, (MacLean,) 15 to 1, third. Three starters. Time—1:43.

FOURTH RACE.—Two-year-olds; four furlongs. Won by Lady Inez, 110 pounds, (A. Clayton,) 4 to 5; Captive, 113, (Chorn,) 4 to 1, second; Becky Sharp, 110, (C. Weber,) 3 to 1, third. Exhibit also ran. Time—0:49½.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling; all ages. Won by Dick Behan, 104 pounds, (Chorn,) even; Burrell's Billet, 112, (Mayberry,) 8 to 5, second; Advocate, 108, (Freeman,) 30 to 1, third. Jennie W. Hodgson, Princess Rose, Joe Woolam, and Powhatta also ran. Time—1:30½.

Mr. Clark Buys Kingwood.

Andrew Miller, President of the Driving Club of New-York, has sold his b. g. Kingwood to Joseph Clark. This trotter was bred by Harrison Durkee of this city, and was foaled in 1886. He was on the turf for several seasons, and in 1892 made a record of 2:25. The next year he reduced this to 2:17¼ in a hotly-contested race at Philadelphia, which lasted for seven heats, and was finally won by Pickett. Two of these heats went to Kingwood, and in the deciding mile only he and Pickett were left out of an original field of five.

A few days before, during the Grand Circuit meeting in this city, Kingwood had taken part in another lively contest. Charley Green, also a local crack, was favorite, and won two heats offhand. Then Mr. Miller's trotter came to the front and out-footed the other gelding twice. A new driver was put behind Charley Green for the fifth, and, though Kingwood finished ahead, he was set back for an alleged gaining break, and the race went to the first favorite.

Kingwood started in nine races last season, but did not improve on his former record. Since then Mr. Miller has driven him on the road, and the new owner, Mr. Clark, will doubtless keep the trotter for his private use. The price paid was $1,300.

Chicago Water Polo Ists Arrive.

The water polo team of the Chicago Athletic Association arrived in town last evening for the championship series of games with the team of the New-York Athletic Club on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings. The visiting team comprises "Sport" Donnelly, W. H. Thompson, G. G. Thorne, L. E. Burr, J. H. Patrick, J. H. Smith, F. W. Wintwrim, and S. H. Hunt. John Robinson, the team's trainer, is also with the party. The gentlemen were met on their arrival in Jersey City by a committee of prominent members of the New-York Athletic Club and escorted to the new Manhattan Athletic Club, where they will stop while here. They retired to their rooms immediately, being tired out after their journey. To-day the men will practice in the new Manhattan's big swimming tank. The series of games has created much interest in local athletic circles. The New-Yorks are confident of victory.

Dunn to Lecture to Yachtsmen.

Robert Center, Clarence Goadby, J. Howard Wainwright, the Committee on Lectures and Entertainments of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, announce that Mr. E. B. Dunn, United States Local Forecaster, has consented to deliver a lecture on the "Weather," with illustrations by stereopticon, on Saturday evening, April 13, at 8:30. The lecture will be followed by a deeply-colored entertainment, musical and otherwise, and the committee beg that members will extend an invitation to any guests they may wish to have present. Supper will be served at 11 o'clock.

Vigilant Safely Launched.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 9.—The American yacht Vigilant was successfully launched at 10:40 o'clock this morning. United States Consul Kinkead and other prominent Americans were on board. The wharves along the waterfront were crowded with spectators.

NEWS OF YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN

—Mr. F. D. Marshall, in The Yachtsman March 28, talks of a visit to Kiel the week before, and says this about the German Emperor's new twenty-rater Vineta, designed by Watson: "We were lucky enough to meet Mr. G. L. Watson, who had come across from the 'Land o' Cakes' on a like errand to ourselves, to see how the new cutters now building were getting along, and to specially to inspect the new twenty-rater designed by him for the German Emperor, and being built by Herr Zimmermann at the Germania Woerft. This new twenty-rater, Vineta by name, is a composite craft, the frames and floors all being of galvanized Siemens steel of the lightest description. I need hardly say she is of a very fin de siecle type—a keel boat, with an enormous rake of keel, curtailed counter a la Deirdre, and nose a la Corsair. Not a thing exactly of beauty, but strength and power in every curve and turn. The master expressed himself extremely pleased with the workmanship, and our men must look alive if they do not wish to be outstripped by the industrious Teuton. Certainly the steel work was beautifully and exactly put together, and the joinery work second to none."

—The Yachting World says "the American schooner yacht Mohican, which it will be remembered was burned out at the yachting depot at Southwick, has been raised and floated by Messrs. Courtney & Birkett, engineers and yacht builders. She was pumped out and the firm is now awaiting orders."

—A. H. Bedford of New-York has purchased the famous 1-rater Shrimp, built by Mr. Sibbeck. The Yachting World says she will doubtless meet the Wave, which was sold to Mr. Barber last year.

—Commodore George Gould is now the sole owner of the Vigilant, having purchased the half-interest of his brother Howard.

—M. S. Brown has bought the sloop yacht Phantom. She is 35 feet on the water line, 41 feet 11 inches over all.

—The spars and sails of the Vigilant are on board the steamer Paris, due here next Saturday.

Princeton and the Giants To-day.

The Princeton University team is scheduled to play the Giants at the Polo Grounds this afternoon. The game will be called at 3:30 o'clock.

Harvard's Football Men Line Up.

BOSTON, April 9.—Capt. Brewer lined up the candidates for the Harvard football eleven to-day for the first time this Spring. The men were coached by ex-Capt. Emmons, and it was rough, hard football throughout the practice. The two teams were made up mostly of men from the class teams, a few 'Varsity subs and a small number of sub freshmen. The practice will continue until the middle of May. There will be no Summer work.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—The Peekskill Gun Club will hold a three days' tournament beginning April 24. Live birds will be shot on the last day. The Committee of Arrangements consist of W. Fred Quinby, William Murphy, E. F. Hill, John B. Holsted, Dr. Perley H. Mason, Milton Jordan, B. C. Erningham, O. J. Loders, and H. L. Armstrong.

—Boston chess players have challenged the Manhattan Chess Club of this city by telegraph.

—Harvard medical students have decided to put a baseball team in the field this Spring.

—Harvard interclass games will be held Friday afternoon on Holmes Field.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10.

Baseball.—Princeton vs. New-Yorks, at Polo Grounds; Yale vs. University of New-York, at Berkeley Oval.

Grounds; Yale vs. University of New-York.

Annual dinner of the gymnasium members of the Twenty-third Street Branch Young Men's Christian Association.

Brooklyn Riding Club's closing ride, Bedford and Atlantic Avenues, 8 P. M.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11.

Baseball.—Brown University vs. New-Yorks, at Polo Grounds, 4 P. M.

Road Run.—Triangle Wheelmen, from Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, at 8 P. M.

Water Polo.—New-York Athletic Club vs. Chicago Athletic Club, at New-York Athletic Clubhouse.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12.

Water Polo.—New-York Ath

M. E. PASTORS APPOINTED

The Newark Confe.ence at Tottenville Ended Yesterday.

WOMEN NOT YET TO BE ADMITTED

Postponement of the Question by Agreement—Ministers and Supplies — Other Conferences.

TOTTENVILLE, S. I., April 9.—The closing session of the Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference was held to-day, and the 250 clergymen who have been the guests of the citizens of this village for a week have gone to their homes or their new charges.

The session was devoted mainly to routine business, and the closing hours were given up to reports and the election of conference boards, visitors to institutions, and committees.

In compliance with requests from other conferences, the question of admitting women delegates was brought up, but after a very brief debate the matter was laid on the table.

The appointments of ministers and supplies, as made by Bishop Hurst and the four Presiding Elders in his Cabinet, are as follows:

Elizabeth District.—Charles S. Ryman, Presiding Elder.

Asbury and Bethlehem, A. C. Covey; Bloomsbury, I. N. Vansant; Bound Brook, J. W. Dally; Califon and Fairmount, C. E. Walton; Centreville, J. S. Tillinghast; Clinton, William McCain; Cokesbury, J. L. Smith; Cranford, H. J. Johnston; Dunellen, S. F. Custard; East Millstone, R. F. Hayes, supply; Elizabeth, Fulton Street, W. E. Blakeslee; Elizabeth, Park Church, S. Simmons; Elizabeth, St. James, James A. Owen; Everettstown and Milford, D. D. Smalley, supply; Finesville, John McMurray; Flemington, G. C. Mouisdale; Frenchtown, E. H. Conklin; Glen Gardner, John S. Burton, supply; High Bridge, G. H. Winans; Junction, C. B. J. Rhoads, supply; Kingwood and Rosemont, N. L. Bogardus; Lebanon, E. E. Robertson; Linden and Aldine, P. M. Jackson, supply.

Metuchen, S. B. D. Prickitt; Mount Horeb, H. P. Opdyke; Mount Zion, William Aten, supply; New-Dover, A. H. Maryatt; New-Germantown, A. O. Williams; Norton and Mount Salem, R. P. Bayliss; North Plainfield, Grace Church, H. F. Randolph; Pattenburg and Little York, W. A. Tinney, supply; Perth Amboy, Wesley Martin; Plainfield, C. R. Barnes and W. C. O'Donnell; Quakertown, L. F. Bowman.

Rahway, First Church, W. B. Judd; Rahway, Second Church, T. C. Mayham; Raritan, J. H. Timbrell; Roselle, A. C. McRea; Scotch Plains, George Angleman; Seargentsville and Stockton, W. H. Heggarty; Somerville, J. O. Winner, Jr.; Stanton and Allerton, M. A. Johnston.

Staten Island.—Asbury, W. W. Vanderhoof; Bethel, M. L. Gates; Grace, J. G. Johnston; Kingsley, F. A. Mason; St. John's, D. D. Eaton; St. Mark's, J. G. Howard; St. Paul's, W. S. McCowan; Summerfield, J. R. Bryan; Trinity, W. B. Wigg; Woodrow, M. S. Lambert. Westfield, W. H. Whitehouse, G. F. Apgar; Woodbridge, P. G. Blight.

Jersey City District.—J. R. Faulks, Presiding Elder.

Allendale, G. F. Dickinson; Alpine, T. S. Molyneux; Arcola, L. T. Janes; Barryville, N. Y., D. F. Unangst, supply; Bayonne, First Church, C. M. Anderson; Bayonne, Monroe Memorial Church, S. K. Doolittle; Bergen Point, C. C. Kemble, Bloomingdale, A. J. Conklin; Campgaw, Benjamin Dickinson; Centreville and Greenville, N. Y., M. J. Brown; Coleville, S. O. Rusby; Deckertown, S. D. Decker; Englewood, J. I. Boswell.

Garnerville, N. Y., D. W. C. Ramsey; Hackensack, Asbury Church, Richard Johns; Hackensack, First Church, S. D. Jones; Hasbrouck Heights, L. C. Coe, supply; Haverstraw, N. Y., John Atkinson; Hillsdale and Pearl River, A. Van Dusen; Hoboken, First Church, A. B. Richardson; Hohokus, J. H. Piper.

Jersey City.—Centenary, E. C. Dutcher; Emory, D. B. Lowrie and E. Cowens; Grace, Enoch Mecham; Hedding, J. C. Jackson; Janes, E. O. Howland; Lafayette, C. E. Little; Linden Avenue, C. F. Hull; Palisades, N. Brooks; St. Paul's, William Balkins; Simpson, Daniel Haldrins; Trinity, John Krantz; West Side Avenue, M. D. Church.

Leonia, John Goodson, supply; Matamoras, Penn., F. C. Rounds; Midvale, I. C. Starr, supply; Montvale and Saddle River, Jeremiah Cowins; New City, N. Y., W. H. Russell; Newfoundland, Charles Bennett, supply; Nyack, N. Y., J. R. Taylor; Oakland Valley, N. Y., J. R. Thorpe, supply; Otisville, F. W. Chadwick; Paterson, Fremont, N. Y., R. B. Lockwood; Port Jervis, N. Y., R. B. Collins; Righeld Park, to be supplied.

Rockland Lake, N. Y., T. D. Frazee; St. George, N. Y., J. O. Winner; Sparrowbush and Monagan, N. Y., J. F. Mashman, supply; Spring Valley and Monsey, N. Y., J. S. Gilbert; Stoney Point, N. Y., S. D. Harris; Suffern, N. Y., W. I. Kiefer; Thills, N. Y., W. C. Nelson; Union Place, Joshua Mead; Vernon, to be filled; Viola and Wesley Chapel, N. Y., H. B. Hosley; West Town and Unionville, N. Y., Charles Waldron; Wortendyke, Albert Cain.

Newark District.—Samuel P. Hammond, Presiding Elder.

Arlington, J. A. Cole; Basking Ridge, W. F. Randolph; Belleville, J. H. Egbert; Bernardsville, Isaac Thomas; Bloomfield, R. M. Ayleworth; Caldwell, Harry A. Bassett, supply; Chatham, J. O. Sparnon; Chester, R. W. Elliott; supply; Denville and Rockaway Valley, M. C. Reed.

East Orange.—Calvary, J. Y. Dobbins; East Orange, Ferry Church, Gardner Howland; East Orange, Sandford Street, J. A. McCamey; supply; Franklin, W. J. Keatley; Gladstone, D. W. Ryder; Green Village, F. C. English; supply; Hilton, C. H. von Glahn; Irvington, E. N. Craston; Livingston, J. A. Blackburn; supply; Madison, F. S. Cookman; Maplewood, L. R. Dunn; Mendham, W. H. Morgan; Montclair, First Church, E. W. Burr; Morristown, G. F. Eckman.

Newark.—Centenary, W. C. Snodgrass; Central, Henry Spellmeyer; Church Extension Society, L. C. Muller and Alfred Evans; Dashiel Memorial, W. C. Kinsey; Davis Memorial, T. E. Gordon; De Greet, P. C. Bascom; Eighth Avenue, Frederick Bloom; Franklin Street, E. M. Garton; Halsey Street, Charles H. McCormack; Roseville, A. H. Tuttle; St. Luke's, F. C. Baldwin; St. Paul's, Henry Baker; South Market Street, E. D. Decker; Trinity, S. N. Vebout; Union Street, J. W. Ryder.

New-Providence.—Henry Bice; New-Vernon, S. C. Sears; supply; Orange, First Church, L. R. Streeter; Parsippany, F. W. Young; supply; Pine Brook and Clinton, David Walters; South Orange, B. Palmer; Springfield, W. A. Knox; Summit, D. B. F. Randolph; Verona, J. A. Hensey; Watsessing, C. C. Winans; Whippany, James Simister, supply.

Paterson District.—Sanford Van eBnschoten, Presiding Elder.

Anderson and Mount Lebanon, J. W. McManian; Andover, B. Clement; Belvidere, A. L. Wilson; Blairstown, S. H. Jones; Boonton, E. S. Jamison; Branchville, C. H. Bassett; Broadway, T. T. Martin; Butzville and Free Union, William Redreffer; Columbia and Hainsburg, W. C. Timbrell; Coolbaugh, Penn., G. D. Price; Dingman's, Penn., S. Morris; Dover, First Church, W. S. Galloway; Dover, Grace Church, W. M. Trumbower; Flanders and Drakestown, M. L. Rhodes; Frankfort Plains, Charles B. Hill.

Glen View, A. J. Turner; Hackettstown, W. S. Robinson; Hainesville and Centreville, C. W. Demings; Harbony and Stewartsville, W. S. Coeyman; Hibernia, M. C. Reed; Hope, W. H. Carson; Hopatcong and Mount Arlington, J. B. Horton; Herdtown, Paul Eustace; Johnsonburg, G. F. Freeman, supply; Kingsland, A. G. Rupert, supply; La Fayette, J. A. Craig; Little Falls, George Miller; Milford, Penn., W. R. Neff; Montville, H. L. Rixon, supply; Mount Fern, C. E. Scott; Mount Freedom and Millbrook, Jacob Tyndall; Mount Hermon, J. E. Hancock; Mount Hope, Robert Jenkins, supply; Mount View, G. F. Ilman; Newton, C. X. Hutchinson; Oxford, Andrew Henry; Passaic, W. L. Hopeland.

Paterson.—Belle Vista, W. Ostrander, supply; Calvary, S. T. Jackson, supply; Cedar Cliff, J. B. Heard; Cross Street, C. S. Woodruff; Embury, W. M. Johnston; Grace, G. W. Smith; Market Street, N. A. Macnicol; Paterson Avenue, E. Y. King; Prospect Street, J. F. Andrew; Simpson, T. H. Knight; Trinity, John Crawford; Wesley Church, G. G. Vogel; West Paterson, H. P. King, supply.

Phillipsburg.—First Church, R. K. Boyd;; Wesley Church, Thomas Hall; Port Colden, F. C. Mooney; Port Morris, J. E. Appley; Port Murray and Mount Bethel, M. E. Grant; Port Oran, A. M. Harris; Rockaway, Cornelius Clark; Rutherford, William Day; Sparta, E. F. Fowler; Stanhope and Waterloo, M. T. Gibson; Stillwater, H. B. Allen; Succasunna, W. J. Hampton; Summerfield, S. C. Bennett; Swartswood, M. T. Fairchild; Tebo, W. M. Spence; Tranquillity, T. S. Heggerty; Vienna and Janes Chapel, W. S. Newson; Walpack Centre, J. W. E. Schultz, supply; Washington, J. R. Bryan.

NEW-YORK EAST CONFERENCE.

List of Appointments Announced by Bishop Warren.

STAMFORD, Conn., April 9.—Following are the Episcopal appointments for the New-York East Conference, as read to-night by Bishop Warren:

New-Haven District.—Crandall J. North, presiding Elder.

Ansonia, H. E. Wing; Bakersville, supplied by George Bennett; Beacon Falls, C. E. Pickett; Bethlehem, supplied by F. B. Adams; Bloomfield, W. M. Cleveland; Bristol, C. H. Buck; Cheshire, J. S. Haugh; Clinton, E. C. Carpenter; Colebrook River and West Hartland, supplied by George Bennett; Copper Hill, supplied by J. H. Knott; Cromwell, supplied by H. D. Trinkhaus; Derby, W. H. Barton; Durham, H. L. Glover; East Berlin, F. P. Tower; Essex and Saybrook, B. E. Case; Forestville, W. T. Hill; Great Hill, supplied by Henry Hoar; Guilford and Madison, supplied by O. J. Range; Hamden Plains, C. B. Dusinberre.

Hartford—First Church, F. I. Thorpe; North Church, Joseph Irons.

Parkville, supplied by G. W. Carter; South Park, W. A. Richard; Higganum and West Haddam, J. P. Wagner; Kensington, J. F. Duinkerke.

Meriden—First Church, W. F. Hannan; Trinity Church, Henry Blatz, Jr.

Middlebury, supply, H. L. Foote; Middlefield, W. M. Warden; Middletown, Franck C. Haddock; Milford, W. H. Kidd; Naugatuck, B. F. Meredith; New-Britain, E. K. Young.

New-Haven—East Pearl Street, N. G. Cheney; Epworth Church, D. N. Griffin; First Church, C. P. Masden; Grace Church, F. A. Scofield; Howard Avenue, C. B. Ford; St. Andrew's, W. M. Carr; Summerfield Church, J. B. Smith; Trinity Church, Morris W. Prince.

North Canton and Washington Hill, supplied by A. A. Clark; Plainville, John Breen; Pleasant Valley, supplied by W. F. Prince; Rockland, supplied by H. J. Price; Saybrook, supplied by W. P. Shaw; Rocky Hill, supplied by W. F. Shelton; Seymour, C. E. Bartow; Shelton, B. F. Kidder; Simsbury, E. C. Hoag; South Britain and Southbury, J. O. Munson; Southington, E. K. Creed; South Meriden, E. C. Dutcher; Thomaston, J. J. Foust; Torrington, J. Roppere; Unionville, supplied by A. L. Hubbard; Wallingford, W. W. Peck.

Waterbury—Chapel Street, W. J. White; First Church, G. S. Eldridge; St. Paul's Church, F. S. Townsend; Watertown, S. W. Toles; Waterville, to be supplied; West Brook, supplied by J. H. Crofut; West Granby, supplied by B. E. B. Illman; West Haven, N. Edwards; West Suffield, G. W. Moody; Westville, W. McNicholl; West Winsted, E. S. Ferry; Wethersfield, supplied by W. E. Greene; Windsor, M. O. Lepley; Windsor Locks, E. A. Dent; Woodbury, A. S. Haggarty; Yalesville, A. C. Wiley.

New-York District.—John W. Beach, Presiding Elder.

Bethel, C. A. Knesal.

Bridgeport.—First Church, Joseph Pullman; Grace Church, Addis Alebro; Newfield Church, S. A. Sands; North Main Street, A. P. Knell; Summerfield, Daniel O. Ferris; Washington Park, S. O. Curtice.

Bronxdale and Westchester, N. Y., W. N. Taft; Cannon, Conn., L. W. Holmes; City Island, N. Y., J. T. Langlois; Cornwall Bridge and Ellsworth, Conn., to be supplied; Danbury, I. Simmons; Darien, J. M. Carroll; Eastchester, N. Y., H. C. Whitney; East Norwalk, A. J. Smith; Easton, Conn., E. Warriner; Newtown Circuit, James Taylor; Georgetown, Conn., G. A. Taylor; Greenwich, Conn., B. M. Adams; Kingstreet, N. Y., E. W. Jeffries; Litchfield, George C. Boswell; Long Hill, Conn., Samuel Gurney; Long Ridge, N. Y., R. J. Beach; Mamaroneck, N. Y., J. E. Holmes; Mianus, Conn., R. S. Putney.

Mount Vernor, N. Y.—First Church, C. M. Griffin; Grace Church, E. D. Bassett; North Church, I. E. Smith.

New-Canaan, Conn.—S. F. Kastendiek; New-Milford—G. C. Spencer.

New-Rochelle, N. Y.—First Church, F. A. Gascoigne; St. John's, A. H. Goodenough.

New-York City—Bethany Chapel, supplied by H. Roissy; Beekman Hill, R. T. McNicholl; Cornell Memorial, O. J. Cowles; North, New-York, A. C. Eggleston; Seventeenth Street, Alexander McLean; Sixty-first Street, A. D. Vail; Thirty-seventh Street, H. S. Still; Trinity Church, James Montgomery; Twenty-seventh Street, C. B. Pitblado; West Farms, J. W. Eggleston; Woodstock, supplied by J. O Kern; Nichols, T. N. Laine; North Wilton, Alexander McAllister.

Norwalk, A. H. Wyett; Portchester, N. Y., M. C. Compton; Pound Ridge, N. Y., J. L. Rollins; Redding, Conn., B. C. Pilsbury; Ridgefield, Conn., T. H. Burch; Round Hill, Conn., J. E. Zerter; Rowayton, J. S. Slater; Roxbury Circuit, to be supplied; Rye, N. Y., W. T. Pray; Saugatuck, Conn., E. T. Gilbert; South Norwalk, A. S. Kavanagh; Southport, Conn., R. Crook; Springdale, to be supplied.

Stamford, D. G. Downey; C. S. Dikeman, supply; Stamford circuit, W. A. Sears; Stepney, J. B. Merwin; Stratford, F. J. Shackleton; Strickland, Goshen and Cornwall Centre, to be supplied by Charles Dixon; Westport, Conn., B. T. Abbott; William's Bridge, N. Y., Thomas L. Poulson;

Bronx, N. Y., North District.—George Van Alstyne, Presiding Elder.

Bayside, R. E. Thompson; Bayville and Locust Valley, supplied by W. D. Tead; Bridgehampton, A. A. Lathbury.

Brooklyn—St. Andrew's Church, William Hamilton; Bushwick Avenue, F. B. Upham; Central Church, W. D. Thompson; De Kalb, G. E. Miller; Epworth Church, E. A. Blake; First Church, W. A. Layton; Knickerbocker Avenue, W. E. Schoonhoven; Leonard Street, L. H. Smith; North Fifth Street, W. C. Wilson; Pettit Church, supplied by H. H. Smith; Powers Street, Robert Wasson; St. John's Church, J. W. Johnston; St. Luke's Church, G. A. Hubbell; South Second, H. D. Weston; South Third Street, J. H. Hand; Tabernacle, H. E. Burnes; Centreport, supplied by Mr. Tuckey; Central Islip, supplied by T. B. Cornell; Cold Spring Harbor, W. P. McVey.

Commack and Dix Hills, J. N. Crane; Coran, supplied by O. C. Lane; Corona, W. H. Wakeham; Cutchogue, H. C. Glover; East Hampton Circuit, James Leggett; East Norwich, James Robinson; Flanders, to be supplied; Flushing, G. L. Thompson; Glen Cove, Henry Aston; Good Ground and East Quogue, R. F. Norton; Great Neck, Joseph Baird; Greenport, John H. Bell; Hollis, F. L. Clarke; Huntington, H. Q. Judd; Jamaica, Harry H. Beattys; Jericho Circuit, supplied by Alexander McNicholl; King's Park, G. W. Service; Lake George Circuit, supplied by J. F. Robertson.

Long Island City.—First Church, J. A. MacMillen; Second Church, Edward Cunningham; Third Church, E. S. Curtis; Maspeth, supplied by G. H. Gray; Mattituck and Jamesport, supplied by Julius Nelson; Middle Village, supplied by Isaac Carhart; Newtown, supplied by W. W. T. Duncan.

New-York.—Allen Street Memorial, H. W. Byrnes and R. E. Thompson; Eleventh Street, blank; Forsythe Street, W. W. Gillies; Hope of Israel Mission, Madison Street, A. C. Gaebelein; John Street, F. G. Howell; Second Street, A. C. Morehouse; Seventh Street, F. H. Smith; Willett Street, I. A. Marsland.

Northport.—Frederick Saunders; Orient, David McMullen; Oyster Bay, W. P. Estes; Port Jefferson, A. B. Sanders; Port Washington, F. B. Stockdale; Riverhead, G. H. Goodsell; Roslyn and Searingtron, F. M. Hallock; Sag Harbor, C. M. Pegg; Sea Cliff, W. H. Lawrence; Setauket, T. T. Hamilton; Smithtown, J. W. Simpson; Southampton, L. K. Moore; Southold, Howell; Stony Brook, W. E. Smith; Union Course, to be supplied; Westhampton, H. C. Munson; Westhampton Beach, supplied by B. Reeves; Whitestone, supplied by J. J. Moffitt; Winfield, supplied by E. A. Campbell; Woodbury and West Hills, Henry Scofield.

Brooklyn, South District.—Charles S. Wing, presiding Elder.

Amityville, George Stillman; Babylon, George Adams; Baldwins, James Coote; Bayport, Bellport, and Blue Point, B. F. Gilman; Bay Ridge, C. P. Lyon; Bay Shore, G. C. Peck; Bellmore, S. Wright; Bath Beach, Edwin Trevor; Blythebourne, G. P. Pardington; Brookhaven, supplied by John Nash.

Brooklyn—Cropsey Avenue, C. P. Christopher; Eighteenth Street, E. A. Noble; Embury Church, W. W. Bowdish; Fennimore Street, C. S. Williams; First Place, R. S. Pardington; Fleet Street, O. F. Bartholow; Fourth Avenue, W. A. Dickson; Grace Church, Allan McRossie; Lenox Road, Flatbush, D. W. Couch; Hanson Place, L. A. Banks; Janes Church, J. E. Adams and T. S. Henderson; New-York Avenue, M. B. Chapman; Memorial Church, W. M. Stonehill; Nostrand Avenue, John Rhey Thompson and Frank Maystand; Russell Place, W. C. Steele; St. Paul's, Fred Stiehler; Ridley Memorial, B. A. Gilman; Adams Street Memorial, D. A. Jordan; Simpson Church, J. Q. Wilson; Sheepshead Bay, J. A. Churchill; Sixth Avenue, W. W. Clark; Sumpr Avenue, J. S. Chadwick; Summerfield Church, Herbert Welch; Warren Street, J. Richardson; Wesley Church and Goodsell Church, Nathan Tibbell; Williams Avenue, R. W. Jones.

Centre Moriches, Gustav Laass; East Meadow, supplied by H. H. Birkins; East Moriches, supplied by W. Dalziel; Elmont, William Wanner; Farmingdale and Melville, F. P. Lounsbury; Flatlands, supplied by Jabez Scott; Floral Park, C. P. Tinker; Freeport, W. W. Wilson; Hempstead, J. W. Maynard; Islip, W. C. Blakeman; Lawrence, W. E. Scofield; Morris Park, A. W. Byrt; North Amityville, G. R. Thurston; Ozone Park, William Ross; Patchogue, W. P. Ferguson; Pearsalls, I. L. Price; Rockville Centre, F. W. Crowder; Sayville, J. H. Lightbourn; Seaford, W. A. Seares; Springfield, A. C. Bowdish; Valley Stream, supplied by John Caldwell; Windsor Terrace, John Pilkington; Woodsburg, William Platts.

Missions—Norwegian, Brooklyn, S. E. Simonsen and John Lorentz; Danish, Perth Amboy, N. J., Burt Smith; Spanish, Brooklyn, C. A. Moya; Swedish, Ansonia, Conn., L. S. Calander; Swedish, Bridgeport and New-Haven, F. O. Logren; Swedish, Bethany, Brooklyn, C. E. Cederberg; Swedish, Emanuel, Brooklyn, H. W. Eklund; Swedish, Dover Circuit, New-Jersey, Benedict Nelson; Swedish, Mount Vernon Circuit, to be supplied; Swedish, New-York, Oliver Swanson.

THE NEW-YORK CONFERENCE.

A New District to be Created, Making Five in All.

KINGSTON, N. Y., April 9.—The number of districts in the New-York Methodist Episcopal Conference will be increased from four to five. The new district will be made up of portions of the Poughkeepsie and New-York districts. The name of the Poughkeepsie district will be changed to the Hudson River District, and the new district will be known as Harlem. The Kingston and Newburg Districts remain the same.

The following Presiding Elders will be appointed: E. S. Osbon, Kingston District; Andrew Schriber, Newburg District; W. H. Mickle, Hudson River District; Andrew Longacre, New-York District.

It is not known who will be appointed Presiding Elder of the Harlem District.

Wrong Drug Killed the Baby.

Because Jacob Barenson, a druggist of 2,275 Second Avenue, mixed the wrong ingredients in what should have been a harmless cough mixture, Mr. and Mrs. Max Cohen of 218 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street have lost their three-and-one-half-months-old son.

The child was taken sick on Sunday, and Dr. Jarecky of 1,895 Lexington Avenue was sent for. He gave a prescription, one of the ingredients of which was oil of ricini. The druggist made a mistake, and mixed instead another oil, used for external purposes. The child, after a dose of the medicine, went into convulsions and died.

Druggist Barenson admits that he mixed the wrong oil, but said nothing further.

Two French Farmers Asphyxiated.

Six French farmers who arrived by the steamer Spaarndam Monday put up at a French boarding house at 99 Christopher Street, and two of them—Clode and Lepapi—were assigned to one bedroom. Yesterday morning Clode's son went to wake him for breakfast, and on opening the door the room was found filled with gas.

Both the men had been asphyxiated. The bodies were taken to an undertaker's establishment. Clode was going to Canada, and Lepapi to New-Orleans.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Telegraphic reports received by the Weather Bureau for the week ending April 8 show that, upon the whole, the week has been very favorable to crops. Detailed reports from various sections of the country are summarized as follows:

NEW-ENGLAND.—Much frost and much snow in northern portion, and no farm work done; last part of week favorable for sugar making; considerable frost and some snow still in southern portion, though some plowing and planting has been done.

NEW-YORK.—Warm days, with frosty nights, injuring wheat; some season backward; no plowing, although frost not deep; grass and grains in good condition; sugar season late.

NEW-JERSEY.—Too cold for germination and growth; planting and seeding well advanced in southern sections; very little plowing done in central and none in northern sections; warm rain helpful to Winter grain and grass.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Season backward; grass and tree buds backward; Spring plowing in progress and considerable gardening done; much snow still on ground in northern counties.

MARYLAND.—Late Spring retarded work and crops, but favorable to fruit, which now stands in but little danger from frosts; grain and grass improving; oats and clover being sown; early truck has been planted.

VIRGINIA.—Killing frosts occurred Thursday and Friday, without much damage; last of week favorable for farm work; peach and cherry trees blooming and fruit prospects good; farm work two to four weeks late.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Favorable week for preparing lands; much upland corn and some cotton already planted; Fall-sown grains nearly Winter killed; Spring oats excellent; fruit prospects never better; early vegetables nearly ready for marketing.

GEORGIA.—Season very backward; corn all planted in some sections and cotton planting begun in southern portion; sugar cane and rice planting completed; fruit very promising; Fall wheat and oats poor.

FLORIDA.—Temperature slightly deficient; rainfall excessive; showers greatly benefited crops, especially in eastern portion; cool nights and light frosts retarded crop growth somewhat.

ALABAMA.—Large corn crop nearly all planted; cotton planting will be general in a few days; vegetables excellent; fruit dropping bloom and promises large yield.

MISSISSIPPI.—Corn planting general; no cotton planted in northern portion and little south; fruit prospects excellent; gardens very promising.

LOUISIANA.—Too cool for rapid growth of vegetation; rains generally beneficial; corn mostly planted, some up and good stand; cotton planting being pushed; cane in promising condition; fruit, except oranges, excellent; large acreage of rice.

TEXAS.—Weather has been favorable for cotton and corn planting, but too cool for healthy growth of vegetation; rain and warm weather would prove very beneficial.

ARKANSAS.—Wheat and oats doing well; about half of corn crop planted; cotton lands being prepared and a little planted; gardens doing fairly well; prospects for fruit excellent; soil in splendid condition for plowing and planting.

TENNESSEE.—General farm work and vegetation have advanced rapidly; wheat growing well, with good stand; corn planting pushed vigorously; fruit safe and large yield anticipated; Irish potatoes about all planted.

KENTUCKY.—Wheat in fine condition; nearly all oats planted; corn planting in full progress in western section; tobacco beds sown; pastures good.

MISSOURI.—Oats about all sown and coming up well; corn planting commenced; wheat looking fine; prospects for fruit, except peaches, good; peaches good in some counties; rain needed in northern sections.

ILLINOIS.—Drought conditions broken; temperature and rainfall above normal; Winter wheat, rye, and meadows greatly improved; ground in excellent condition; oats and Spring wheat sown; early potatoes planted; gardens made in central and southern counties, and one-half to three-quarters made in northern counties; fruit trees in good condition and buds bursting in southern counties.

INDIANA.—Pasturage, wheat, and other crops improved by warmer weather and rain; oat seeding and plowing for corn advanced rapidly; oats nearly all sown; clover and timothy are coming up nicely.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Warmth and sunshine of last half of week is causing rapid growth; wheat and grass well set and vigorous; some oats and potatoes planted; fruit, except peaches in localities, uninjured.

OHIO.—Showers and warmth have advanced growth of wheat and grass; oat and clover seeding and plowing for corn in rapid progress; early potatoes being planted; more rain needed.

MICHIGAN.—Sunshine below normal; plowing and seeding progressing in southern portion; fruit buds and Winter wheat reported in generally good condition.

WISCONSIN.—General rains of great benefits; farm work progressing rapidly under favorable conditions; seeding general in central and southern counties; Winter wheat and clover badly Winter killed; stock in fine condition.

MINNESOTA.—Soil in excellent condition for plowing; seeding of wheat and oats well along; barley and flax seeding and early vegetable planting begun; condition of Winter wheat very poor; Winter rye good; grasses turning green; wells and streams unusually low; more diversification in crops, which correspondingly lessens wheat acreage.

IOWA.—The week favorable, with sufficient warmth and moisture to start vegetation and facilitate farm work, which is well advanced; seeding about completed in most of the State, and plowing for corn progressing rapidly.

NORTH DAKOTA.—Some seeding being done, but all work retarded by the dry weather.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—Opportune rains over most of State and temperature above average, very favorable; ground generally in excellent condition; wheat and oat seeding well advanced over southern portion and progressing rapidly elsewhere; wheat sprouting in southern counties.

NEBRASKA.—Seeding well advanced and soil in excellent condition; most of the small grain was sown before the general rain the last of week, and is now coming up in fine condition; Fall wheat considerably injured by drought and high winds; rye generally uninjured.

KANSAS.—Warm weather and fair rains have improved wheat, started grass, and brought oats forward finely; wheat in good condition in eastern counties, but mixed in western counties; alfalfa in fine condition and well advanced in western counties; flax sowing in progress; corn planting begun.

OKLAHOMA.—Low temperature, high winds, and absence of a general soaking rain have retarded all vegetation; excessively dry generally.

MONTANA.—Plowing general throughout the State; ground in good condition; seeding in progress in western half of State; cattle wintered well; grass starting on ranges.

WYOMING.—Week has been very seasonable and vegetation is starting nicely.

IDAHO.—Weather conditions during week unfavorable for farming operations; plowing and seeding progressing; fruit crop promising.

COLORADO.—Season two weeks late, except in San Luis and Grand Valleys; plowing not begun in mountain lands of northwestern section, but elsewhere is under way; seeding begun; gardens being planted; east of range much reseeding necessary on account of Saturday's gale.

NEW-MEXICO.—The season backward; peaches and apricots were injured by extreme cold in February; stock wintered without loss and is in fair condition; grain sowing progressing slowly under unfavorable conditions.

ARIZONA.—Temperature below normal; maximum sunshine; no rain; ranges suffering in some sections; fruit considerably damaged by frost; water for irrigation more plentiful than in previous years at corresponding date; farming operations generally at normal stage and all crops in satisfactory condition.

UTAH.—Weather generally favorable for farming operations in all districts; plowing and seeding progressing in central and southern sections; Winter wheat looks well; fruit trees in bloom in southern tier of counties; lucern fields look green; plenty of water assured for crops and stock.

Trilby at the Greatest Show.

Trilby appeared last night as a dashing bareback rider at the circus, and met with an abundance of applause. She wore the costume with which all have grown familiar, the blue coat and red and black striped skirt.

As she rode about the ring, of which Svengali was master, she presented a most interesting appearance, even though she did perform in a manner that the author of her literary being never dreamed of. No conception of an author or an artist could have been more graceful and becoming than Miss Marie Meers was as Trilby last night, and as she will continue to be until the circus season shall end.

There were many other new features last night that will be continued for some time.

LIKE A FAIRIES' PLAY GROUND.

Have you seen the Rotunda? It's as gay as if Titania herself had guided the decorators.

Three hundred milk white doves.
A Wilderness of potted plants.
Banks of beautiful flowers.
Maybe a mile of draperies.

Easter colors, Easter thoughts, Easter elegancies so blended as to present a picture you've never seen the like of—charming, unique.

Of course you're welcome. This is one of our ways of trying to make you feel more at home here.

And the merchandise is in step with the season—as winsome in its way as the birds and blossoms.

EASTER SILKS

Bettering our best. More kinds, more of a kind than you've ever seen here. And they're of the very newest. If a maker or importer has Silks to sell we are almost sure to have first chance at them. That brings the very fattest lot to our counters, often at unheard-of prices. Here are more than 10,000 yds. seasonable Silks at **28c** the yd.—the kinds women are wanting.

5,000 yds. white Jap Silks, 23 in.

3,000 yds. 24 in. Silk Crepons, striped.

2,500 yds. check Taffetas, for waists.

If you know Silks at all you know David Evans's English printed China Silks. Here are 250 pieces black and navy grounds, 27 in., that regularly retail at $1, may go at **58c.**

150 pieces satin striped Taffetas and printed warp Taffetas at **77c.**; just like them have been $1 and $1.25.

2,200 yds. black Satin Brocade at **85c.**; have been quick sellers at $1.15.

Rotunda.

EASTER DRESS GOODS

The very stuffs themselves seem to be smiling. Weave beauties and color beauties, such as no other season has shown. Not a Dress Goods want that hasn't been thought of, and almost always two-thirds of the last season's money is enough.

French Crepon, all-wool, choicest shadings, rock and ripple weaves, the 85c. kind at **60c.** the yd.

1,000 yds. silk-and-wool Scotch Tartan Plaids, fine French twill, variety of styles, 90c. kind at **65c.** the yd.

Fine illuminated Sicilian Mohairs in small, neat effects, very latest novelty, **75c.** the yd.

Fine English and French Brocaded Mohairs, small, neat effects, very latest, **70c.** the yd.

BLACK GOODS

Fine French Crepon, all new weaves and patterns, never under 90c. the yd., now **60c.**

Genuine English Estamine, 56 in. wide, impregnable dye, shade of black perfect, **$1** the yd.

45 in. India twill French Serge, jet and blue-black, 75c. kind, **48c.** the yd.

MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS

All-wool 50 in. two-toned Tweeds, bluet, old rose, oxford gray, cronstadt, and all the staples, 75c. kind, **45c.** the yd.

Fine all-wool Alsace, fancy, every Spring coloring, light in weight and durable, **48c.** the yd.

1,000 yds. hard twisted Cheviot, 3 colors in every design, **35c.** the yd. Meant to sell at a great deal more.

WASH GOODS

2,500 yds. fine printed Swiss Mull Stripes, butter, egg, cream, and white grounds, with small floral effects, the 15c. kind, **10c.** the yd.

50 pieces Dimities, patterns and designs right, 29 in. wide, 18c quality, at **12 1-2c.** the yd.

Fine French embroidered Batiste, Van Dyke and lace effects, very swell, 45c. kind, **28c.** the yd.

In and near Rotunda.

WOMEN'S CAPES

Manufacturers' samples. You know how carefully they are made. They are the garments with which the manufacturer expects to take orders. Here's a lot of these goods—cloth, black and fancy colors; all more or less trimmed and some handsomely jetted. Styles numerous, only a few of each. Some especially adapted to middle-aged women, some jaunty things for young women. You may take them for less than they cost to make—for less than the materials cost. **$1.75** to **$10,** meant to be $4.50 to $18.

Second floor, Broadway.

HANDKERCHIEFS

To-day another lot of record-breaking Handkerchiefs. Pure linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs at **10c**; never under 25c until this sale began. 6 to a buyer. On sale between 9:30 and 11 A. M.

Between 12 and 1:30 P. M., 1,500 doz. more of the misses' and children's fine mull hemstitched Handkerchiefs, embroidered initial, at **5c** each. Unmatched in Handkerchief history. Only 1 doz. to a customer.

Between 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., 100 doz. pure linen, hemstitched Handkerchiefs, hand-embroidered, at **10c**; would be counted cheap at 25c. One dozen to a customer.

Broadway.

EASTER RIBBONS

No match for them in this country—either the Ribbons or the space they take. New heaps of Nos. 16 and 22 black double satin, pure silk, made especially for us, **17c** the yd.; Nos. 30, 40 and 60, **25c** the yd.

Rich assortment of Dresden Ribbons, 4 in. wide, all silk, $1 kind, **25c.**

Broadway.

LACE COLLARS

Keep the trade talking, but still the Collars come. At prices unheard of; $3 and $4 kinds at **$1;** $2 kind, **69c.**

Broadway.

UMBRELLAS

You only feel half as bad when you lose the Umbrella if it cost but half price. Some of these are less than half—pure silk, union silk, 26 and 28 in., $4, $5 and $6 kinds at **$2.10.**

Broadway.

RATTAN ROCKERS AT HALF

100 of them, extra size, roll arms, high back, the $9.50 kind at **$4.75.** Wednesday morning.

Fourth floor.

BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts FOURTH AVE. Hilton, Hughes & Co. SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & CO. BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts FOURTH AVE.

TAMMANY'S SIXTY MEET TO-DAY

THEIR OSTENSIBLE PURPOSE IS TO ARRANGE A BENEFIT.

Talk as to Probable Sachems—Ex-Recorder Smyth Can Be Grand Sachem If He Wishes.

There will be a meeting of the Tammany Executive Committee, or Committee of Sixty, in the Wigwam this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Its ostensible purpose is to take action in reference to a benefit to be given the family of the late ex-Alderman Joseph Martin, who at the time of his death was the Tammany leader of the Seventh Assembly District.

If this meeting was called for any other than a purpose of this kind, just at this time, it is very certain that the feeling of objection to the method being pursued in selecting the new Sachems of Tammany Hall would be made the main point of the discussion. As it is, the meeting may pass without questions of this kind being discussed. It is not supposed to be proper to confound the Tammany political organization with the Tammany Society's affairs, but they are so intermingled that it is not altogether certain that this afternoon's meeting will pass off without friction.

The committee of the Tammany Society having the matter of selecting a new Board of Sachems in charge, and of which Lawrence Delmour is President, has not fully determined upon the report which it will make to the society next Monday night, when the election will be held.

Unusual steps have been taken this year to prevent the news of the selections of Sachems from getting out. Members of the committee insist that no names have been definitely decided upon. Yet several conferences of the members of this committee have been held, and there has been more anxi

This is a picture of our artist, taken after his return from London—in his London fit!

Long-trouser boys' school suits $9 to $13; light overcoats $9 to $25.

You had better pay $9 and get nine-dollars' worth than to pay $6.79 and get five-dollars' worth.

No risk in saying *your money back;* nobody ever wants his money back.

Derby $3—a good, fine hat.
Soft hat $2.75—the new colors.
Patent-leather shoes $5.
Dress-suit case $5.
Neckties to match our negligee shirts.
Underwear to fit.
Short-trouser boys' clothes at cost.

Send for our clothes-book.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. { Prince, Warren, 32d St.

TRYING HARD FOR PEACE

More Overtures to Manhattan Congregational Conference.

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN SESSION

Dr. Lyman on Sociology and the Church—Dr. Abbott and Mr. Shearman Talk of the Income Tax.

The annual meeting of the New-York and Brooklyn Association of Congregational Churches was opened yesterday afternoon in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

The most important business of the session related to the effort that is being earnestly made by the association to close the breach that has so long existed between the Congregational churches of the two cities. This breach grew out of the Beecher troubles and resulted in a bolt by some of the churches, which formed themselves into the Manhattan Conference.

It was resolved yesterday to make a further appeal for harmony. The Scribe of the association, the Rev. Horace Porter, reported that there had been sent to the Manhattan Conference a copy of the following minute, adopted Jan. 29, this year, by the association:

We, the members of the New-York and Brooklyn Association of Congregational Churches, deprecate divisions in the Church of Christ. They dishonor our Master and impair the efficiency of His servants in His service. At this time, when plans for the reunion of Christendom are being hopefully discussed, it seems especially discreditable to the Congregational churches of New-York and Brooklyn that we, children of the Puritans, with one ancestry, one spiritual faith, and one ecclesiastical order, should refuse to co-operate with each other in one and the same Congregational Conference. The churches of this association have therefor repeatedly proposed a union of all the Congregational churches of the two cities, but hitherto without success. We are not conscious of any adequate reason why there should not be one fellowship between churches which have the one evangelical faith. We are and always shall be ready for a union of the now-separated Congregational churches of these two cities at any time and on any terms of mutual respect which recognize that liberty of the individual church which is the essential principle of Congregationalism. And that our sister churches may understand the desire of the churches represented in the New-York and Brooklyn Association for the re-establishment of perfect and fraternal relations between all the Congregational churches of the two cities, we put upon record and communicate to the Manhattan Conference this minute and the following resolutions adopted Jan. 29, 1895:

Resolved, First, That the New-York and Brooklyn Association of Congregational Churches and Ministers, believing that, for the advancement of the kingdom of Christ and the interests of Congregationalism, there ought to be but one conference of Congregational churches in the district now covered by the New-York and Brooklyn and Manhattan Conferences, regrets and deplores the continued separation of these two bodies.

Resolved, Second, That the churches of the New-York and Brooklyn Association do declare themselves both ready and willing to unite with the churches of the Manhattan Conference to form one conference, whenever the Manhattan Conference shall agree to such union.

Resolved, Third, That this minute be spread upon the records of the New-York and Brooklyn Association, and a copy be forwarded to the Secretary of the Manhattan Conference.

There was a large representation of ministers and churches at the Plymouth Church Conference yesterday. The Moderator was the Rev. D. Butler Pratt. Among the churches represented were: Beecher Memorial Church, the Rev. S. B. Halliday and the Rev. D. Butler Pratt; Church of the Covenant, Pelhamville; East Congregational Church, the Rev. Doremus Scudder; Park Congregational Church, the Rev. Robert C. Hallock, Ph. D.; Pilgrim Congregational Church, Brooklyn Hills, L. I., the Rev. James S. Matthews; Plymouth Church, the Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D.; Plymouth Church, Canarsie; Port Chester Congregational Church, the Rev. Ellsworth Bonfils; Rochester Avenue Church, the Rev. Albert F. Newton; Rockaway Avenue Church, Swedish Pilgrim Church, Union Congregational Church, Richmond Hill, the Rev. Howard Billman; Central Congregational Church, New-York, the Rev. William Lloyd, D. D.; Trinity Congregational Church, New-York; Second Congregational Church, Greenwich, Conn., the Rev. Russel T. Hall.

Four candidates for licensure to preach were examined. Two of them—Samuel H. Seem and Henry J. Kilbourn—are students at Union Theological Seminary. The examining committee was composed of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, the Rev. Dr. J. Whiton, the Rev. Howard S. Bliss, and the Rev. J. G. Roberts.

Prof. Arthur C. McGiffert, D. D., of Union Theological Seminary, delivered a lecture on "The Life of Paul."

The chief event of the evening session was an address by the Rev. J. Lyman of the South Congregational Church. He spoke on "The Office of the Church in the Present Sociological Movement."

Dr. Lyman said it was necessary not to confound sociology with Socialism. "We repudiate Socialism, just as Mayor Strong repudiates Tammanyism," he said.

Having spoken of the "sad duel now going on in some of our churches between the liberal and conservative elements," Dr. Lyman, speaking of his own position, said that he had tried to steer a middle course; he was both ritualistic and broad. He did not come out on either side because he would not be a partisan. "On the other hand," he continued, "no man shall bar up any door or window of modern times. I want to get all the light, and I will not give up either the old or the new.

"My subject can be divided into three heads. What is the evidence of this new social movement? What form does it assume in the environment of the Church today? What form of Christian force would be likely to be influential in such an environment?

"The first question is readily disposed of. Sociological journals and Chairs of Sociology in all our leading colleges have made us familiar with the subject. We are living in an age that is almost widely in earnest. Yet, it is not an age for a monk. St. Theresa would have had to join a woman's club. It is Parkhurst the citizen, rather than Peter the Hermit.

"The Church must adapt itself to the environment. We must adjust ourselves to the environment and sometimes adjust the environment. How shall we meet the life of the times without losing the truly spiritual things? That is the real question. It does not look as if it can be done by mechanical devices. We must go deeper, and what is deeper? Christianized man we must look to, and this makes me urge that the dissensions between the liberal and conservative elements in our Church must be brought to an end, if the Church is to attain its highest field of usefulness. What we need is a Christianized humanity."

Dr. Lyman Abbott opened discussion on the topic started by Dr. Lyman. He said: "I so heartily agree with its spirit that I should be glad to say amen and sit down. It is very certain that we are in the midst of a Socialist era. For my part, I am inclined to think the so-called Socialism of the present is a healthy change after the individualism that followed the Reformation. There is a thing called Socialism that asserts that the evil in the world is caused by government, and not by men. If there is anything that is needed throughout this country, North, South, East, and West, it is a greater regard for the laws of the country. Anybody that attempts to set them aside, whether it be by means of newspaper editorial or mob rule or by any other method, is a traitor to his country.

"I believe that we are getting to a better understanding of the meaning of the words 'Brotherhood of man,' and the function of fraternalism.

"Congress has recently passed an income tax which half the people, and I don't know that I should be very far wrong if I said two-thirds of the Nation, regard as unjust. A great many of us object personally to that tax. And yet to-day we are going on to file our returns and pay our taxes, not because we think it right, not because the Government is going to compel us, nor even because eight men in Washington whom we have chosen have said it is right; but because five out of the eight men have not said that it is wrong, we are going to put our hands in our pockets and pay the tax.

"It is a wonderful and splendid exhibition of fraternalism, of our faith in mankind. It is on fraternalism, the brotherhood of man, that we must rely to solve this problem of socialism. It is as infamous to deny the brotherhood of man as the fatherhood of God."

The Rev. Albert F. Newton followed, and in the course of his speech got to the question of Brooklyn's trolley cars and their death-dealing qualities. "The question," he said, "that agitates Brooklyn to-day is what is Brooklyn to do to protect us from the dangers of the trolley cars. Banish the trolley cars from the streets? No. What is needed is brains. Purified brains, not tarnished brains; brains free from intemperance, brains undazed with tobacco smoke, brains that are clear and will enable their owner to manage the car carefully and efficiently."

The Rev. W. H. Ingersoll also spoke briefly on the subject. Thomas G. Shearman did not think the pulpit was the place in which to ventilate sociological doctrines. This whole social problem, however, he said, is going to be solved right here in the United States. The whole labor problem will be forced upon us within fifty years, and will have to be settled.

"I don't think the Church will be called upon to settle it," said Mr. Shearman. "Individual members and Christians, however, should take a great interest in the solution of the problem. Your first duty is to study for yourselves and come to some conclusion as to what is the true solution of the problem. What I am glad to see is that there is a whirlpool of events transpiring that irresistibly draws you in and compels you to take interest in the social problem. The day of equal justice, my friends, is bound to come.

"Some years ago I predicted that an income tax would be levied in this country, and to-day I predict that within five years the income tax will be repealed. I believe it a most valuable thing that the income tax measure was passed, because it is going to set the people thinking on the whole subject of taxation."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Mr. Henderson Promptly Paid.—Deputy Sheriff Walpering went to the Hotel Marlborough last night to arrest David Henderson of Chicago, proprietor of the "Aladdin" organization, in a suit brought by A. M. Palmer for $2,204.17, on a claim assigned to Mr. Palmer by E. E. Rice. Mr. Rice claimed that Henderson's representative in the Duquesne Theatre, Pittsburg, had withheld this amount, rightly due him, when his "1492" company was playing in that house, during the week of March 28. The order of arrest was issued by Judge Gildersleeve. Mr. Henderson was not arrested, however. He was waiting for the Sheriff, and after being introduced to him, he promptly gave his notes for the amount, which were accepted by Mr. Palmer's legal representative in payment of the claim.

—"The Queen of Night."—The play bearing this title, with the production of which the Fourteenth Street Theatre will reopen next Saturday night, is a romantic drama of the Napoleonic era, in four acts, the scenes being laid in France and Italy. The author is John C. Dixon, and the play will be produced under the management of Charles P. Tower. Rehearsals are being held day and night. The run of "The Queen of Night" is limited to next week, and on April 22 "Captain Paul," by Edward E. Rose and M. De Lisser, the play with which Boston's new Castle Square Theatre was opened, will have its first presentation in this city, at Manager Rosenquest's Theatre. Robert Hilliard has been specially engaged to play the leading part.

—No Actors' Matinée After All.—Joseph Jefferson has decided not to give the professional matinée of "Rip Van Winkle" which was announced for to-morrow afternoon at the Harlem Opera House, so that the intellectual treat to which so many actors have been looking forward will not be forthcoming. No reason for the abandonment of the project is given, but it is said that when Mr. Jefferson came to the business of selecting seats for his special friends he found there were not nearly enough aisle places to go around, and, rather than offend any of the actors, he concluded to give up the matinée altogether.

—Transferred to the Garden.—John McKeever, the popular Treasurer of Palmer's Theatre ever since Mr. Palmer assumed the management of that house, is to be transferred to the Garden with the advent of "Trilby," next Monday. Mr. McKeever's face is one of the most familiar to New-York playgoers, his service at the old Madison Square Theatre, and since at Palmer's, having extended over a great number of years.

—Will Sail To-morrow.—Theodore Rosenfeld will sail for Europe on the First Bismarck to-morrow to join his brother Carl in London and make arrangements for their next season's campaign in this country. He expects, among other things, to secure a new spectacular play for the Liliputians. During the absence of the Rosenfelds their business in this country will be attended to by Dr. Schiller.

—For St. Vincent's Hospital.—A large audience will assemble at Daly's Theatre next Monday afternoon, when Ada Rehan and Mr. Daly's company will give a special performance for the benefit of St. Vincent's Hospital. The seats are being sold by a committee headed by John Burke and including Joseph F. Carrigan, Thomas P. Fitzsimons, John P. Kelly, and John Scully.

—Benefit for J. Charles Davis.—The friends of J. Charles Davis, manager of the Fifth Avenue Theatre and of the Whitney opera companies, are arranging a benefit performance in his honor, to be given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, Sunday evening, April 21. A long and interesting programme is in process of arrangement.

Croup is quickly relieved and whooping cough greatly helped, and its duration shortened by Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, the old family stand-by for coughs and colds and all lung or throat affections.—Advertisement.

COATS AND CLOAKS
For
CHILDREN AND MISSES.

A $3.00 line, in all sizes from 2 to 16 years;
A $5.00 line, in the same sizes;
A $7.00 line, also in all sizes.

These three lots have our unqualified indorsement, for quality, style and finish.
For genuine value, we know of nothing their equal.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

5.50.

This Girl's suit is of good quality dark blue flannel, and the price, $5.50, for all sizes from 4 to 14 years, is very low for so useful and stylish a dress. It is trimmed with white braid, and the jacket has a belted full back. It is worn either open or closed over a shirt waist, is well made, and desirable for a school, outing or traveling costume.

Children's Fashions.

No place offers such a field for the study of children's fashions in every detail from Hats to Shoes as our establishment, where the outfitting of Boys, Girls and Babies is the special business.

60-62 West 23d St.

EASTER HANDKERCHIEFS.

Attention is directed to a shipment just opened, containing some very pretty styles in Ladies' medium price Embroidered and Lace Trimmed Handkerchiefs.

Our assortments of Fine Embroidered, Plain Hemstitched and Initialed Handkerchiefs are now large and attractive.

EVERY HANDKERCHIEF WARRANTED PURE LINEN.

Initials, Monograms, Crests, &c., embroidered to order in the most beautiful manner at moderate prices.

James McCutcheon & Co.,
THE LINEN STORE,
14 West 23d St.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—To Travel Abroad.—Gould Hoyt, Center Hitchcock, Edward H. Buckley, and William Binninger will sail for Europe on April 17, on the steamship Paris, and will travel together for three months, returning in time for the Newport season. Mrs. H. Winthrop Gray and Miss Gray will sail this morning for Europe, where they will remain until the latter part of July, when they will return and open their cottage, Sweet Pea Cot, at Bar Harbor, Me., for the season. Gen. and Mrs. J. Frederick Pierson, with Miss Adele Pierson and the Messrs. Pierson, will sail for Europe on the steamship Teutonic this morning, to join their daughter, Miss Daisy Pierson, who is at present in Paris.

—Social Happenings Yesterday.—Prof. J. F. Jameson of Brown University continued his course of lectures at Columbia College yesterday, choosing as his subject "The Revolution and Industrial Life." These lectures are given under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Miss Florence Graecen read a paper on "Transportation" before the Society for Political Study, 144 Madison Avenue. The Lenten readings on the Renaissance were concluded at the home of Mrs. Helene Maigille, 321 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn. Miss Beaston concluded her series of lectures on "The French Revolution," at Mrs. Egbert Guernsey's home, 528 Fifth Avenue.

—M. de Mauny-Talvande's Lectures.—M. de Mauny-Talvande lectured at Sherry's yesterday afternoon on "Education in France." Among those present were Count and Countess de Montsaulnin, Count and Countess di Brazza, Marquis de Villalobar, Prince Lubecki, Count and Countess de Langier-Villars, Mrs. James Kernochan, Miss Post, the Misses Barbey, Mrs. Kingsland, Miss Kingsland, Peter Marié, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. Kane, Miss Schermerhorn, Mr. Frank Otis, Mrs. Walter Cutting, and Miss Stokes. M. de Mauny-Talvande announces an extra lecture for April 16, when his subject will be "Chambord."

—Returning from Europe.—Among the passengers on the steamship Lucania, which is expected to arrive here Sunday from Liverpool, are Mrs. Arthur Paget, daughter of the late Mrs. Paran Stevens; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Rhinelander, Ferdinand Yznaga, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, and younger members of the Vanderbilt family.

—Williams-Hamilton Wedding—Invitations have been sent out for the wedding of Miss Lillian Cuthbert Hamilton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James G. Hamilton, and John M. Williams. The ceremony will take place at 8:30 o'clock this evening in the Collegiate Church, West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street.

—The Gerry Dinner.—Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry of 2 East Sixty-first Street have sent out invitations for a large dinner on the evening of April 20.

—Mrs. Sutro's Musicale.—Mrs. Theodore A. Sutro will give the last of her informal musicales at her apartments, 20 Fifth Avenue, on Saturday afternoon.

They're Stunning

Sir—those new Spring Overcoats of ours. Fashionable, finely tailored, fitting at neck and shoulders like a glove—you'd never dream that they were ready made.

Prices? Ye gods and little fishes! We rake your high-price clothier fore and aft; he simply isn't in it. $8 to $25.

COVERT OVERCOATS AT $15, THAT OTHER STORES CHARGE $20 AND $22 FOR. WE ARE LARGE WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS SELLING AT RETAIL—AND SELLING CHEAP.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.,
Bleecker St., cor. Greene,
(Bet. B'way and 6th Ave. L.), also
Broadway, cor. Rector St.

O'Neill's,
6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE DEP'TS

Special Clearing Sale

Bric-a-Brac and Fancy Cut and Gilt Vases, Suitable for Easter or Wedding Gifts, at

33⅓ Per Cent.
BELOW MARKED PRICES.

Among the assortment will be found a few pieces each of the following well known makes:

ROYAL WORCESTER, CROWN DERBY, WEDGWOOD, HUNGARIAN, TEPLITZ, DOULTON, COALPORT, DRESDEN, BONN, LIMOGES,
BOHEMIAN GLASS, BACCARAT GLASS, AND A NUMBER OF OTHER STANDARD MAKES.

WORK AMONG THE POOR

Labors of the Tenement House Chapter of King's Daughters.

JACOB A. RIIS ASKS FOR MORE BOOKS

Mrs. Josephine S. Lowell Says More Visitors Are Needed—Election of Officers by the Organization.

"I do not know that there is anything about taking a poor child to the circus that will carry a man to heaven," said Jacob A. Riis, at the annual meeting of the Tenement House Chapter of the King's Daughters and Sons, yesterday afternoon, in the United Charities Building, "but I believe that a man who will do such a thing will be pretty sure to march along in the procession with the poor woman who cast her mite into the treasury.

"There are some things that I could do without, and I could go with patches in my trousers, but it would be a very hard thing for me not to be able to take my children to the circus. A circus is a great thing to a child.

"It is one of the greatest of offenses to take all the beauty out of a child's life. I live on Long Island, and when I go home now and hear the robins sing and see the buds swelling, I feel that the poor little ones who live in the city are cut off from those especial agencies that God has made to benefit them.

The meeting yesterday was the sixth annual one of the Tenement House Chapter since its organization by Mr. Riis, and the first since its incorporation under its present name. The work for which it was started and which it still carries on is to assist the Summer corps of physicians sent out among the tenements by the Health Board. Whenever the physicians find patients who require more care than they have time to give, the chapter sends in a trained nurse, and medicines and food when necessary, and continues its attentions until the good work is completed.

That was the extent of the work of the organization at first. During the six years of its existence it has broadened its labors in a quiet way until now it has headquarters at 77 Madison Street, near Chatham Square, with a mothers' club, a girls' club, a boys' club, a kindergarten, "The King's Garden," sewing classes, a library, a visitor for the neighborhood, &c.

The chapter sent out general invitations to the public to attend its meeting yesterday, and an effort is being made to secure annual pledges of money to be used to defray the expenses of the work.

The meeting was opened with prayer and scripture reading by the Rev. Henry M. Sanders. Mrs. George H. McGrew presided. Annual reports were read, addresses were made by Mr. Riis and Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, the managers for the year were elected, Miss Buck sang, and after the closing benediction was pronounced by Mrs. Margaret Bottome, President of the Society of King's Daughters, there was an adjournment for a social half hour.

Mr. Riis began his address with some reminiscences of the chapter in its early days, and the first disagreement which arose in regard to an old couple whose pipes and tobacco were the only things that stood between them and utter misery. With such bliss the ladies of the chapter were not in sympathy, and Mr. Riis confessed for the first time yesterday that he surreptitiously furnished their beneficiaries with tobacco.

After speaking of the help that is coming from all sides in the work of caring for the poor, he urged the needs of the library. "It is a very necessary thing that we should put the right kind of books into the hands of the people," he said. "In the course of my work recently I have come in contact with two suicides, a man and a woman, whose lives were sacrificed to misguided reading."

Mrs. Bottome, sitting on the platform, nodded, bowed her head in an earnest affirmative, as if she, too, had come across similar unfortunate cases in the wide range of her work.

"In the pocket of this girl, only twenty-one years old," continued Mr. Riis, "were found two or three love stories that were the very worst trash. There was absolutely no reason outside of her reading for her taking her own life. Upon the body of the man were found Tom Paine's 'Age of Reason,' and numberless newspaper clippings following the discussion upon suicide opened by Col. Robert G. Ingersoll. Take the reform schools, and you will find that there is hardly a boy there who has had anything decent to read."

It was in his remarks about the kindergarten that Mr. Riis referred to the necessity for happiness for children. He closed his remarks by urging the need of concentration in all efforts in every direction.

"The greatest work this chapter is doing," said Mrs. Lowell, "is what Mrs. McGrew calls the neighborhood work. There ought to be fifty visitors. The greatest service men and women can perform is to go and live among the poor. There are many ways in which they, through their larger opportunities, can give them pleasure. Much can be done to awaken in the poor nobler ideals and ambitions.

"The reason charity has been discredited is because it has worked with the broken fragments, the drunken and the shiftless, helping as it could, mourning that such things must be, but never asking the reason why or knowing anything of the honest, thrifty poor who live lives of heroism such as we cannot live. There are certain things that the people must have, and there must be some one to cry aloud for them for more space, more air, and better conditions, and this must come from some one who knows them. We must do this not only for self-defense, but because we cannot escape the moral responsibility. 'Man must be his own maker and the maker of the world.'"

The managers elected yesterday were Mrs. George H. McGrew, Jacob A. Riis, Henry A. Prince, Mrs. L. B. Houghton, Miss Clara Field, Mrs. George L. Shearer, Miss Anna Shepard, Mrs. Julian Heath, Mrs. J. Seaman, Miss Anna May Coar, Mrs. Charles McDowell, Mrs. E. B. Root, Mrs. James McNaught, Miss Elizabeth Howard Ward, Mrs. Woodbury, and Mrs. Emily Vanderbilt Sloane.

The officers of the Chapter are: Chairman—Mrs. George H. McGrew; First Vice Chairman—Jacob A. Riis; Second Vice Chairman—Mrs. L. S. Houghton; Third Vice Chairman—Henry A. Prince; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Sophia L. Brewster; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Julian Heath; Treasurer—Miss Clara Field; Superintendent—Miss Charlotte A. Waterbury.

On the Advisory Council are the Rev. Henry M. Sanders, J. M. Cornell, Henry L. Stimson, Mrs. Isabella Charles Davis, Miss Grace Dodge, and Miss Angeline Brooks.

Easter Bonnets
ROUND HATS
AND
SHADE HATS
FOR LADIES,
BY
"DUNLAP"
178 and 180
5th AVENUE,
Between 22d and 23d Streets.

Says His Partner Swindled Him.

OMAHA, Neb., April 9.—Gen. J. J. Jones, an attorney of Omaha, has disappeared, leaving a letter in which he declares that he will commit suicide. He claims to have been swindled by his partner, J. M. Miller of this city, and when in a crazed condition to have been duped into a trade by which he lost all, including the Omaha home, belonging to his wife. For this he received a store at Norfolk, which turned out to be worthless. The letters he writes are hysterical, and evidently written by an insane man. Miller has made a denial of any swindling act of his.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
WEDDING PRESENTS.

If your idea is still undeveloped about what to give, visit our warerooms, where you will find exquisite works of art to delight any bride. There will be no trouble to find one suit at any price, as all goods are plainly marked at the manufacturing price.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
43, 45 and 47 West 23d St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

O'Neill's,
6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

Easter Attractions

Trimmed Millinery

SPECIAL DISPLAY THIS WEEK!

Elegant Assortment **Walking Hats,** Exclusive Designs,
5.98 to 20.00

Full Line **Carriage and Evening Hats,** Imported and Domestic. Latest Shapes and Trimmings.

Large Variety **Children's Trimmed Hats,** all Colors and shapes,
2.98 to 8.00

Ladies', Misses', and Children's **Untrimmed Hats.** Immense Variety Neapolitans, Chips, Fancy and Mixed Braids,
65c. each.

GLOVES—Special

Five-button **Embroidered Kid Gloves,**
85c. pair;
WORTH 1.25.

Four-button **White Kid Gloves,** Black Embroidery,
65c. pair.

Four-button **Pique Gloves,** ox-blood shade, only
98c. pair;
WORTH 1.50.

Complete Assortment Easter Novelties in Ladies' and Children's Gloves at Popular Prices.

Special Sale
Black French Crepons
Balance of an Importer's Stock,
69c., 85c., 1.29 yd.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—Postmaster Dayton has been informed by telegraph from San Francisco that the Peru arrived at that port Monday, April 8, with mails from Japan and Hawaii, of the following dates: Yokohama, March 19; Honolulu, March 31; due to arrive in New-York the morning of Saturday, April 13.

—The members of Good Government Club D will have their monthly dinner to-morrow evening at headquarters, 56 West Thirty-third Street. They will discuss the subject, "What Prevents Mayor Strong From Abolishing the Spoils System in the Civil Service of the City."

—Postmaster Dayton has received instructions from Washington that photographs and other matter pasted to printed paper sheets otherwise eligible to admission to the mails as second-class matter subjects them to the third-class or higher rate of postage.

—Good Government Club X, of the Second and Fourth Assembly Districts, will this evening discuss the police question at its clubhouse, 240 Henry Street. Police Commissioner Andrews and Horace E. Deming will be present.

—Forecaster E. B. Dunn will deliver an illustrated lecture on the weather on Saturday evening, before the members of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, at the clubhouse, 7 East Thirty-second Street.

—Mrs. Miles, wife of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who is sick at the Holland House, was reported as much better yesterday.

—Miss Annie Oakley, the rifle shot, was a passenger on the steamer Massachusetts, which yesterday arrived from London.

Long Island.

—Juliet Brush of Cold Spring sued the Long Island Railroad Company in the Supreme Court at Long Island City yesterday for $10,000 for a dwelling and thirty acres of woodland destroyed by fire in 1893. The complainant alleged that the fire was started by sparks from one of the railroad locomotives. She secured a verdict for $896.

—Surveyors are engaged in laying out the route for the extension of the Long Island Railroad tracks to Fort Pond Bay. As the Court of Appeals has decided that the Benson heirs may sell Montauk, it is possible that the railroad will be extended to that section this season.

—The pupils of the Sayville High School have formed a literary society, and Miss Anna Green, Miss Lucia Hoffman, Miss Louise Terry, Herbert Reed, and Marvin Strong have been appointed a committee to draw up by-laws and a constitution.

—The Long Island Railroad Company has offered to oresent to Long Island City half the necessary land on which to build a viaduct from the Greenpoint bridge over the company's tracks that cross Vernon Avenue, Long Island City.

—The M. G. Wiggins farm, near the Yaphank station, has been sold to Edward Rollins of Brooklyn. It is said the new owner will conduct it as a stock farm.

—C. R. Roberts of New-York, who has a handsome country place at Oakdale, is going to build a church for the colored residents of Bay Shore, to cost $2,000.

—The high winds Monday night blew down the grand stand on the grounds of the Oyster Bay Golf and Tennis Club.

—The Glen Cove Citizens' League has taken steps to become an incorporated body.

Yonkers.

—City Treasurer Getty reported a balance on hand March 1, of $155,893.50; receipts during March, $129,750.10, making a total of $285,643.60. Disbursements during the month, $78,319.69; balance on hand, $207,323.91. The Treasurer's report for the fiscal year, ending Feb. 28, 1895, showed as follows: Balance, $95,991.45; receipts, $1,526,643.89; total, $1,622,635.34; disbursements, $1,466,741.84; balance in Treasury, $155,893.50.

—The Board of Excise, at its meeting on Monday night, increased the price of some of the licenses to be granted. Hotel licenses will be $95, instead of $85; saloon, $85, instead of $75; ale and beer remains the same, at $75; storekeepers' will be $85, instead of $65; special or all night, $150, instead of $75, and druggists' remains $20.

—The Yonkers Surface Railroad Company is building additional switches on the Yonkers and Mount Vernon line, so that more cars can be put on to meet the demand. The travel between the two cities is increasing steadily.

—Frederick R. Slater and M. H. Shaw have been elected members of the Palisade Boat Club, and Gabriel Reevs and Frank G. Rosse have been appointed delegates to the Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association.

—The Epworth League of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church held a sociable at the home of Mrs. A. W. Serrell, in Buena Vista Avenue, on Monday evening. By request, the sociable will be repeated next week.

—The Young Men's Association of Christ Church and the members of St. Paul's Guild have arranged for a debate on "Journalism." It will be held in St. Paul's parish house.

—The matter of granting a franchise to the electric and gaslight companies has been referred by the Common Council to the Committee of the Whole.

—The rainfall of the recent storm, as measured at the city pumping station, amounted to 2.45 inches. The Grassy Sprain reservoir is full.

—Thomas J. Callan is about to erect a frame dwelling at 125 Downing Street, and has obtained a permit.

—George D. Mackay gave the sixth reading on "The Life of Christ" last night in St. John's Chapel.

—George O'Neill has obtained a permit to erect a frame flat-roof dwelling at 50 Linden Street.

Grocer Meilheiser Arrested in Texas.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 9.—Fred Meilheiser was arrested here on a letter from Superintendent Byrnes of New-York stating that Meilheiser was wanted in New-York on the charge of grand larceny. Meilheiser, for eight years, was in the grocery business in New-York. He failed recently and is said to have removed his stock secretly to avoid his creditors.

The Abigail Kindergarten.

The certificate of incorporation of the Abigail Free School and Kindergarten was filed yesterday in the office of the County Clerk. Its Trustees are the Rev. Stephen Merritt, Dr. E. F. Hoffman, William Baldwin, H. B. Smith, and S. S. Swaim. The school is to be conducted on unsectarian lines.

COMING EVENTS.

—Woman's Board of Foreign Mission of the Presbyterian Church, annual meeting, University Place Church, to-day, 10 A. M.

—New-York Board of Trade and Transportation, monthly meeting, Broadway and Fulton Street, to-day, 3:30 P. M.

—Trustees of the College of the City of New-York, special meeting, 146 Grand Street, to-day, 4 P. M.

—President Gunton's lecture, "The Courts and the Eight-Hour Law," 34 Union Square, to-night.

—Liberal Sunday law meeting, Terrace Garden, this evening.

The Foundation

of our successful career as wholesale manufacturers of ready-to-wear clothing was laid (30 years ago) on the solid rock of "The Best Merchandise," reared on the pillars of The Lowest Prices, and has ever since been maintained by the practice of "Correct Dealings."

The same principles are the "Guide Posts" in our retail stores. You will readily find them in the excellence of our goods. They are plainly expressed in our prices. You can rely on it that your interest is taken care of at every point.

Our Easter Offerings:

SUITS $10.00
Retailer's price, $12 to $15.
SUITS $12.00
Retailer's price, $16.50 to $18.
SUITS $15.00
Retailer's price, $20 to $22.
SUITS $18.00
Retailer's price, $25.
SUITS $20.00
Retailer's price, $25 to $30.
SUITS $25.00
Retailer's price, $35 to $38.

OVERCOATS - $10, 12, 15, 18, 20
Retailer's price..... $15, 18, 20, 25, 28

TROUSERS - $3, 4, 5, 6, 7
Retailer's price..... $4, 5.50, 7, 8, 10

Two Broadway Stores:
Broadway and Chambers Street,
194 Broadway, near Fulton Street,

BIERMAN, HEIDELBERG & CO.

Carpets, Rugs, and Furniture
At Lowest Prices Ever Offered
AT COWPERTHWAIT'S,
104 West 14th St., Near 6th Av.

Wednesday
April 10-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

MR. EASTON'S ALLEGORY

His Effort to Sustain His Charge of Pantheism Against Dr. Parkhurst.

HE MYSTIFIES THE PRESBYTERY

More Friction Over the Reception of Students from the Union Theological Seminary — The Sessions Adjourned.

Existing relations between the Union Theological Seminary and the New-York Presbytery, as shown by the proceedings in the meeting of the latter body on Monday are somewhat strained, and the preliminary action taken at the session of the Presbytery yesterday, with the object of gringing the matter before the attention of the next General Assembly, has not improved the situation.

The proposition of the Presbytery is likely to be most bitterly opposed by the adherents and supporters of the Union Theological Seminary, for if the matter goes to the General Assembly it practically means the reopening of the famous Briggs controversy, a dispute that almost rent the Presbyterian Church in twain. This matter aroused great interest at the meeting of the Presbytery yesterday.

The threatened attack upon the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst by the Rev. Peter Z. Easton of Washington, D. C., who accuses the pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church of Pantheism, amounted practically to nothing. The Moderator had warned the ex-missionary that he would be permitted to bring the matter before the Presbytery only on the understanding that he made his remarks absolutely impersonal. Dr. Easton was so strictly impersonal and his utterances were so complicated that no one was able to interpret them or apply them to any individual.

The session of the Presbytery yesterday began at 10 o'clock in the morning, with the customary devotional exercises, after which the examination was undertaken of the three young men from the Union Theological Seminary whose reception on Monday created so much of a storm. Two young men from Princeton and two from Bloomfield were also examined.

Perhaps the most interesting portion of the proceedings was the examination in theology, conducted by the Rev. Dr. R. S. Semple, who asked the candidates, among other things, whether they believed that the revelation of God made by nature to Socrates and Plato had sufficied to save the souls of those heathen philosophers. One of the candidates replied that he would not presume to pass judgment; that he would prefer to leave it to God to decide.

Another said: "I am unqualifiedly of the opinion that they are eternally lost."

A third candidate replied: "Of course Socrates and Plato were not saved by the light of nature, but I believe they will have another chance to know Christ and to decide whether they will accept salvation."

"We are merely getting opinions," interposed the Rev. Dr. D. S. Gregory. "What we really want to know is what the Scriptures teach us on this question."

The examination was temporarily interrupted by cross-questions by several Presbyters, who interrogated the young men as to their belief as to the condition of the soul passing into eternity without faith in the saving mercy of Jesus Christ.

The young men got red in the face at the fire of questions, and the Moderator had to come to their aid. Then the examination was continued in a more regular manner. A question then asked was whether Unitarians are Christians. The student to whom the question was put replied without hesitation that in his opinion Unitarians are not Christians.

The Rev. Dr. Francis P. Mulially finally got permission to examine the students. Turning to a candidate from Princeton, he asked him:

"How does your religion differ from that of Adam?"

"I believe in Jesus Christ, and in His mediation," replied the Princetonian.

"Do you think it is right for us to inquire as to what becomes of infants, heathen, and others who do not get the light of the Gospel truth?"

While the student tried to collect his thoughts, objection was taken to the question, and, on motion, the examination was suspended.

Moderator Forbes announced that the Presbytery had promised the Rev. Peter Z. Easton ten minutes in which to explain his statement on Monday about Pantheistic doctrine creeping into the Church.

The Rev. Dr. Booth proposed that the meeting go into executive session.

Dr. Sutton said that if a question of theology was going to be discussed, it was better that the Presbytery should do so behind closed doors.

The Rev. Dr. Gillette spoke in favor of allowing the reporters to remain. A vote was taken, and it was decided that the session should continue public.

All present then gathered around the Moderator's platform with the expectation of hearing something sensational. The Rev. Mr. Easton stood in front of the Moderator's desk, and, with watch in hand, said:

I will put my statement in the form of a story. A distinguished gentleman came to a certain country—a man of wealth and presence and great influence and power. He visited all the churches and seminaries and made himself acquainted with all the people, rich and poor, high and low.

The time came when he finished his investigation, and when he was about to leave he called upon a number of persons with whom he came in contact. And to one of these, he said: "I was at your prayer meeting the other day and heard read a passage, from the Old Testament, which ought not to be read before a high-minded and cultivated audience."

The speaker then went on to make direct reference to passages of the Bible used on various occasions, which, he declared, were improper, but he was interrupted by Prof. Francis Brown of the Union Theological Seminary, who said:

Mr. Moderator, I object to this continuing. It occurs to me that we are being trifled with. This is not what we expected. Where is the Pantheism?

"Mr. Easton will, no doubt, reach it later," the Moderator said, and the speaker continued with his allegory.

He told of the distinguished man visiting a philosopher, a scientist, and a churchman. Then he went to a dungeon, where he found a felon condemned to death for anarchy. To him he said: "You shall be revenged. The people have driven away the doctrine of the Godhead, and are wandering away from the path of Christian faith."

At the conclusion of Mr. Easton's story he walked back to his seat, and the Presbyters looked at one another with astonishment, wondering what it all meant. All were greatly disappointed, though some expressed satisfaction that no disturbing assertions had been made.

Dr. Parkhurst was not present, nor was his name at any time mentioned by Mr. Easton.

After recess the students were examined in Greek, and this being concluded the Presbytery went into executive sesion to discuss the question of their fitness to be licensed as preachers.

When the doors were again opened the students were informed that their examinations were satisfactory, but that each one would have to prepare a thesis for delivery before the Presbytery on the evening of April 29. If the sermons on that occasion prove satisfactory, they will be granted licenses to preach.

The Rev. Dr. F. C. Nightingale who made on Monday the first objection to the Presbytery taking under its care students from the Union Theological Seminary, offered, without further comment than that he hoped it would be adopted without discussion, the following resolution:

The Presbytery of New-York, in session April 9, 1895, overtures the General Assembly to instruct it in relation to its duty toward students applying to be taken under its care who are pursuing or propose to pursue their studies in theological seminaries respecting whose teachings the General Assembly disavows responsibility.

Prof. Brown of Union Theological Seminary immediately entered an objection, saying:

I hope that this will not be pressed. It was stated yesterday that a complaint would be taken to the Synod of the action taken yesterday. That would be the ordinary course. It seems to me that Dr. Nightingale's proposition is not the way to reach a calm, judicial settlement of the question. I do not care to go into the merits of the matter, but it will be necessary to do so if the motion is pressed.

Dr. Wylie said:

I favor sending the resolution to the General Assembly, as it will stop the complaint to the Synod, which is to be made as the result of our receiving the students under our care. Besides, this appeal to the General Assembly will hasten a determination of the matter and we will gain nearly a year in time.

Dr. Payson suggested that, as a large number of members were absent, it would be a wise thing to postpone action until the May meeting.

Dr. Booth thought the suggestion a good one, and Prof. Brown did not object other than to say: "It seems to me, after the action taken yesterday, that it is a most unfortunate thing that this has been brought up."

The Presbytery decided to lay the matter over until the May meeting, and then adjourned until April 29.

ALDERMEN LONG IN SESSION

MAYOR STRONG'S MESSAGE STILL WITH FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Several Resolutions as to Railroad Matters—Alderman Noonan Becomes Indignant.

An accumulation of general orders kept the Board of Aldermen in session yesterday for a longer period of time than has been known before in its short history. Every motion to adjourn was met by President Jeroloman with the statement that an adjournment would necessitate an extra meeting of the board during the week. At the conclusion of the meeting President Jeroloman was not at all certain that a special meeting would not be necessary in any event.

It had been expected that the Finance Committee might make a report on the message sent by the Mayor to the Aldermen at last Tuesday's meeting in reference to the financial condition of the city, but at a meeting of the Aldermen's Finance Committee Monday it was decided to consider the matter fully at a meeting of the Finance Committee next Monday.

Controller Fitch's letter to President Jeroloman asking that he be notified when the board would consider the message of the Mayor was read, and referred to the Chief Clerk of the Board of Aldermen for an answer. Chairman Olcott of the Finance Committee was requested to notify Mayor Strong and Controller Fitch that they would have an opportunity to communicate anything further to the Finance Committee that they might have to say.

Some attention was paid to the railroad companies yesterday by the Aldermen. Alderman Ware of the Eleventh Assembly District offered a resolution providing that all surface and elevated lines should refund fares when the service was interrupted by blockades. It was sent to the Railroad Committee, with instructions to confer with the Law Committee.

Alderman Olcott of the Twenty-third Assembly District offered a resolution which proposes to provide that moving cars shall not pass each other at points where there would be danger to school children. The resolution was referred to the Railroad Committee.

Alderman Noonan (Tammany) introduced a resolution requesting the Board of Health to abate an alleged nuisance in the matter of burning refuse in Corlears Hook Park. Mr. Noonan, who is an ardent Tammany man, wanted to know if this sort of thing was "what they call reform." "Is it because we are poor down there," said Mr. Noonan, "that we are trampled upon? Even the worm will turn, and my constituents will not submit to such an outrage. It is a menace to the health of thousands. I want to know what right the Park Board has to give any such permission, anyhow."

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Police and Health Departments, with a request that it act promptly. Chairman Hall of the committee called a meeting for to-day.

The Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street Cross-Town Railroad Company asked permission to run an experimental storage battery car for ninety days. The matter was referred to the Railroad Committee.

The Committee on Streets reported adversely on the proposition to call Elm Street Parkhurst Avenue. The same committee reported favorably on the resolution naming West Broadway College Place and South Fifth Avenue all West Broadway. It went over under the rules.

Insane Patients Aroused by Fire.

Fire in the incurable ward of the Kings County Insane Asylum at Flatbush caused a panic among the inmates early yesterday morning. Flames were discovered burning through the woodwork of the greenhouse, in the rear of the asylum, at 2 A. M. The asylum bell was rung, and the inmates gather together.

The prompt arrival of the Fire Department prevented the spread of the flames. The fire was caused by a defective flue. The damage was $50. No one was injured.

Uncompleted Houses Blown Down.

Three double frame houses in course of erection in Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, between Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets, were blown down yesterday morning. They were owned by Robert T. Leroy of 259 Nineteenth Street, who estimates the damage at $6,000.

Houses at the Highlands Robbed.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., April 9.—The houses of the Pavonia Yacht Club, Alfred Spear, L. G. O'Brien, and George G. Traske, which have been closed during the Winter, have been robbed. The burglars secured several hundred dollars' worth of bric-à-brac, furniture, tableware, and wines. Other Summer cottages, it is thought, have also been robbed.

The Yale Glee Club's Trip.

The Yale College Glee Club starts on its annual trip to the South to-morrow. It will visit Old Point Comfort and Washington, leaving New-York on the new steamer Jamestown of the Old Dominion Line. The club will be accompanied by numerous friends and relatives. It is the intention to give concerts in both places.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS REJOICE

It Is One Hundred Years Since the System Was Established.

GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION READ

Three Hundred Thousand Pupils Take Part in Exercises—Commissioner Goulden Makes an Address.

Three hundred thousand students in the 312 public schools in this city celebrated yesterday the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the public school system of the State.

The celebration was left entirely to the Principals of the schools. The Trustees and Inspectors of the different wards visited the schools, and some of them made speeches in which they reviewed the history of the public school system and the signing by Gov. Clinton of the bill that created it.

Flags were flying on all the school buildings and the City Hall, and in all the schools Gov. Morton's proclamation was read. It is as follows:

A century of magnificent achievement in public education in this State will be completed on Tuesday, April 9, the anniversary of the signing by Gov. George Clinton of Chapter 75 of the laws of 1794, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of schools," passed by the Legislature of that year upon the Governor's recommendation.

The commanding position held by our State in commerce, manufactures, science, the arts, agriculture, and in educational progress is largely the result of the wise and liberal policy of our successive administrations toward the common schools.

One hundred years of energetic and successful educational effort has followed the important measure, and bears abundant testimony to the wise discernment of the first Governor of the Commonwealth, and to the loyalty of the people who supported his purpose in making the first generous provision for carrying his views into effect.

If we of to-day emulate that devotion to the instruction of our youth which characterized the founders of the system and makes this anniversary conspicuous in our annals, those who follow in the century to come will write our names, as we now write those of 1795, with grateful remembrance in the history of the State of New-York. It will increase the regard in which those who laid the foundation of our educational system are held, if, on Tuesday next, we commemorate, in some fitting manner, their services, and recount the blessings reaped from their labors.

I therefore recommend to all Principals and teachers, and others in authority in the schools and colleges throughout the State, that they devote some portion at least of that day to appropriate exercises by the pupils, their officers and friends, in recognition of this important anniversary.

Done at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, this 6th day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1895. LEVI P. MORTON, Governor.

Grammar School 86, Ninety-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue, observed the anniversary with elaborate exercises. The programme was begun by the school singing patriotic songs. Then there were readings by two of the pupils, Jacob Smith and August Ebenhardt.

Robert E. Steel, Chairman of the Board of School Trustees, introduced Commissioner Joseph A. Goulden of the Board of Education. Mr. Goulden began his address by saying that it always gave him great pleasure to visit the schools, because he saw before him future men who would one day govern this Nation. Because of this fact, he said, it was of the greatest importance to have the public schools under proper supervision to teach these boys to be good and patriotic citizens and fit them for all duties of citizenship. Continuing, he said:

"I think it very appropriate that we should honor and remember this, the centennial day of the starting of our public school system, and I only wish Gov. Morton had made it a holiday, because none of us will ever see another centennial.

"Another reason we should observe this day is because it is the thirtieth anniversary of the surrender of Lee to Grant. The surrender wiped out the disgrace of slavery from this country, and made it truly a free country, which it was not while slavery was tolerated.

"This war, which brought out so many citizen soldiers, shows the importance of having patriotism instilled into the boys who may one day have to defend their country, as the boys of '61 and '65 did. Most of the volunteers were young men and boys who were in colleges or schools, and many of those, too young to carry a gun, went as drummer boys.

"The schoolboys' cadet companies which a number of people object to, I think, are among the best ways to make good American citizens. The drill makes the boys more obedient. No one will deny that it improves them physically. It helps them mentally by making them wide awake. It makes them more patriotic.

"But I am glad there is some opposition, because opposition is a very good thing. It produces friction, and friction burnishes a thing and helps to bring out its strong parts.

"The schoolboys' cadet companies, or the American Guard—and that is a very appropriate name for them—was formed through the efforts of the Grand Army of the Republic. Those boys of '61 and '65 realized that they were rapidly passing away, and that the country was greatly in need of some one to take their places, so it was their idea to break in our schoolboys and teach them to march and to love their country, and, if she needs them, to defend her."

In closing, Mr. Goulden said that on the 30th of May the boys would capture all the smiles and applause, and the only regret he had was that they would take it all away from him and his comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic. "But I won't begrudge you it," he said, "for we had our day, and now it is your turn. So that all you need to do is to present a neat appearance, and if possible, I would like to see every boy with a blue cap with the letters A. G. upon it."

After Mr. Goulden had finished speaking the boys gave three cheers for him and saluted the flag.

The pupils of Grammar School No. 69 held exercises in their assembly room. After the reading of the Scripture and the singing of a hymn by the school, the Principal, Dr. Matthew Elgas delivered an instructive address, tracing the evolution of the present school system from the establishment of the first free school. He told how the present gigantic school system of the City of New-York, with its public schools, grammar and primary, and requiring millions annually for their maintenance, had grown from the three free schools of a century ago, supported by popular subscription.

His description of the "monitor teacher," who was required to sweep the schoolhouse, attend to the fire, and at the same time to teach, and all for the munificent sum of $25 a year, was amusing and was enjoyed by both teachers and pupils.

Recitations, songs, and the rendition of a hymn by Grammar School No. 69 Orchestra, brought the pleasant programme to a close.

City Superintendent Jasper yesterday called attention to the fact that the first appropriation for the public schools was only $100,000 for the State, whereas now New-York City alone raises $3,000,000 and contributes as much to the support of the schools of the State outside of the city as the rest of the State does. He thought that was asking too much of New-York.

MAYOR SCHIEREN IS NOT ALONE

Legislative Criticism of Him, He Says, Is Only Another Attempt to Discredit Reform.

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn had not much to say yesterday in the way of a rejoinder to the severe arraignment which the Friday legislative committee made of him and his administration, in connection with their way of dealing with the recent trolley strike.

Asked in relation to the report of the Friday committee and its strictures on him, Mayor Schieren said:

"It is only another effort on the part of the Legislature to throw discredit upon the administration of a reform Mayor. I am not the only one. The reform Mayor of New-York and the reform Mayor of Buffalo have also been attacked by the Legislature. I understand the meaning of it all. That's all I shall say about the matter."

Police Commissioner Welles said: "The criticism is unjust, ungenerous, and untrue. The strike was managed by the police force entirely in the interest of law and order, and the difficulties were properly met. I have been criticised, I see, because we did not get rid of the Superintendent if we believed him to be incompetent. Now, the Superintendent of Police must be placed on trial and found guilty of incompetency before his place can be taken from him. Old age is not an offense, and he cannot be placed on trial for that. Age brings inefficiency with it sometimes, but then it is no crime, as far as I can understand.

"Men, to handle a mob,' must be well drilled and act in concert. A lot of untrained specials would have been useless. It was necessary to have the militia when the cars began running.

"At the outset the only line of cars run was the Court Street line. All the other cars in the city were housed up in the barns, and were not exposed to mob violence. We made all the arrests that were necessary at the beginning. The cars and property of the companies were out of reach, and there was no violence except on Court Street, and the police operated the line there and protected property."

CRIMES TOO OLD TO PUNISH

FOREMAN LEGGETT TELLS WHY CERTAIN INSPECTORS ARE FREE.

Mayor Strong Can Get Facts That Were Not Presented by Extraordinary Grand Jurors.

Francis H. Leggett, foreman of the Extraordinary Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, that completed its labors last week, talked yesterday to a reporter on a few points of which no mention was made in the presentments and indictments handed to Justice Ingraham.

He acknowledged that, as a citizen, he had seen enough to warrant him in saying definitely that many men are in office who should be removed, but he refused to name any one.

"The presentment of the Police Department was clear enough to cover that point," he said. "We were unmistakable in our reference to the executive head of the department; everybody knows who was meant. The excuse that the Commissioners prevented the punishment of subordinates when charges were preferred is not sufficient and will persuade no one. The executive head of the police force must and will be held responsible, just as I, the head of this business, must be.

"The moral tone of all the municipal departments is low, and the heads of these departments are the cause of that state of things, directly."

"Why were not certain Inspectors referred to in your conclusions?" was asked.

"I will not name any one, but I can tell you this: The Statute of Limitations is all that saved several officers."

"It saved them from criminal charges, but should it save them from impeachment in recommendations for approval?" was asked.

"Perhaps not; but such opinions as I have on this matter, formed on what we heard and rejected for various reasons, I am ready and willing to give to Mayor Strong or Commissioner Andrews.

"That use may be made of our experience, but I do not think it would be fair to these men to present them now publicly after finding the evidence against them inadequate."

Mr. Leggett did not agree with Dr. Parkhurst that all officials above the grade of Sergeant should be removed. "We said there were some good men on the force, and there are some good men in every grade," he declared. "But I would say, remove all down through the Inspectors.

"The evidence taken in the examinations showed that the officials charged before the board were defended by the Commissioners on political grounds.

"You might as well have four Mayors as four Commissioners, and it is worse still to have them of two parties. Who will then be responsible? If you had four Commissioners utterly disconnected with parties, something might be done, but otherwise it is impossible."

COMMUTATION FOR MAJOR WHAM.

He Will Be Suspended Until the Day of His Retirement.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The President has approved the proceedings, finding, and sentence of dismissal of the court-martial in the case of Major Joseph W. Wham, but, in view of the recommendations for clemency, signed by all the members of the court, and in consideration of the condition and needs of his family and of his services in the army, the sentence of the court-martial is mitigated to a suspension on half pay from rank, duty, and all privileges, until Jan. 18, 1904, his name to be placed at the foot of the list of Majors in the pay department.

Major Wham's suspension until Jan. 18, 1904, practically places him out of the service, as he retires on that day.

The charge against Major Wham was "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," the principal specification under the charge being failure to pay his debts.

During the trial the sanity of Major Wham was questioned, and Secretary Lamont appointed a board to inquire into his mental condition.

American Authors' Guild Meeting.

The American Authors' Guild will hold its next monthly meeting at the Bible House, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Mrs. Theodore D. Sutro, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the guild's authors' Easter readings, which will take place on April 20, at Carnegie Music Hall, will present her report, and the Entertainment Committee will make its final announcement of the programme.

More Work for Glassmakers.

SCRANTON, Penn., April 9.—Tank No. 3 of the Scranton Glass Works began "double-turn" operation to-day, and this will be continued during the remainder of the season. This will give employment to nearly 200 more workmen. The tank had been idle since the glass-making season began last Fall.

COMMANDER BOOTH'S PLAN

Many Propositions for the Increase of Salvation Army Work.

MORE PUBLIC MEETINGS NEEDED

Advantages of the New Building—How It May Be Paid For—The Slum Brigade and What It May Accomplish.

Commander Ballington Booth of the Salvation Army has issued a manifesto to his command, in which he makes many propositions, that, if adopted, will affect every department of the work in which the Army is engaged.

Speaking of the magnitude of the work he has planned, the Commander calls attention to the success of the Jubilee Propositions, and bids his soldiers be not afraid of the task. Their jubilee successes he mentions as follows:

The two thousandth officer has been commissioned; the four thousandth auxiliary has been forthcoming; the 17,000 additional open-air services have been held; the extension of the Long Branch Home is finished; over 40,000 souls have been converted; the opening of fifty additional corps has been realized; 500 new candidates have been received; the memorial building has been erected; The War Cry has increased in circulation 8,000 copies per week, and is still increasing; The Young Soldier has increased in circulation 6,000 copies per week; The Conqueror has increased in circulation 1,500 copies per month; 800 additional officers have been raised; the Staff Home of Rest has been secured, together with other schemes which I have not here space to enumerate. When, I say, these facts crowded in upon my vision I was encouraged to proceed with something even larger, something that would carry our flag to still higher heights and our hands of rescue to still deeper depths, and our hearts of sympathy to still blacker abodes and darker neighborhoods, that we might, in a larger, fuller, grander sense than ever before, realize the fulfillment of our world-wide mission of carrying Christ to seek and to save that which is lost.

Commander Booth calls attention to the 138,040 open-air meetings that the Army has held, and says the number should be increased during 1895 to 184,053. This must be done, he says, by having more open-air meetings in market places and public squares, where people congregate; in fields or lots in or near cities or villages. He advises hiring wagons for the bands, the procuring of banners, and the hiring of tents as auxiliaries to the halls. He feels that open-air meetings are of the utmost importance.

He shows the advantages that the Army will derive from its new building on Fourteenth Street, and asks that the necessary $50,000 be raised to enable it to be opened out of debt. On this subject he says:

We do not ask for gold wherewith to adorn this temple by building a golden ark or cherubim, for have we not an ark of the covenant in the possession of His Spirit? We do not ask for silver with which to adorn the pillars of our temple, nor do we ask for brass to build a brazen altar, but we do appeal to the hearts of the American public to assist us with their money, that we may erect a temple for the advancement of this, the greatest home missionary cause that has yet been recorded in the annals of this country.

Passing down Fourteenth Street, near the heart of the great business centre of the Empire City, where the throb of commerce is ever heard, and where the population is one of the densest, the stranger would see a massive, military-looking structure, some 75 feet in width, and eight or nine stories in height, and upon asking us the question, "What building is this?" would in reply receive the answer, "The new headquarters of the Salvation Army for the United States."

Long has it been the treasured hope and the darling dream of those who have labored with self-abnegation and zeal in our ranks to have a building at the centre, standing upon Salvation Army ground, being Salvation Army property, and used exclusively for Salvation Army purposes. Such will the new headquarters' building be.

The Army needs further accommodations, and this building, Commander Booth says, is to provide them. The officers have not sufficient room; new branches of the work are to be opened, a large auditorium is needed; the slum brigade must be accommodated; their press rooms and publications must have more space; the rooms for the Trade Department are too limited and there are many other reasons for wishing the building completed, among which is the saving of rentals.

The Commander proposes to raise the money by having each staff officer give $5, each Captain $3, each Lieutenant $2, and each soldier $1, if possible. He would have the 4,000 "auxiliaries" give $3 each and a special subscription started for their friends to contribute to. He invites suggestions as to other methods to further his effort.

The Slum Brigade, he asks, to make 44,014 visits to families, 60,321 visits to saloons, to deal with 98,797 persons separately in saloons, to have 262,378 persons attend meetings of the slum corps, and to save 1,546 souls. These figures are but a slight increase upon those of the work done last year.

To aid the Slum Brigade in rescuing those in the lowest and vilest parts of the earth he says:

Let me here make a special plea to the women of our country. To those whose hearts have been stirred by the woe-begone lives of the bitter heart-cries of those who have no savior to come to them, to those who have lost the bread-winner in the family, to those children who have lost the parental care of father and mother, and to those who in decrepit age, tottering on the borderers of the grave, have no friends and no human prop on which to lean, will you not offer yourselves for such a cause? Will these lines be read by no young woman who has talents and gifts and graces, who, instead of trying to adorn an already adorned society, could go and brighten and cheer and bless those whose lives are surrounded by brightless, cheerless, and unblest surroundings. May the Lord Jesus lead you and shower upon you His grace, the showering of which will bring you present and eternal peace and satisfaction! God bless the Slum Brigade!

He asks that the commanding officers be increased from 2,000 to over 2,700. That "Ebenezer" and "Excelsior" appear side by side upon the Army's banners, and that Captains be obtained for large and small cities, and for provincial cities and rural townships.

Junior soldiers he terms the children, and says there are 4,000,000 of them who do not attend Sabbath schools, who cry from the shambles of the irreligious and vicious world to be saved, and says that surely for such as these the Salvation Army has power if it has any at all.

"Our Messenger of Mercy, The War Cry," says Commander Booth, "is to be increased in circulation from 85,000 to 120,000 copies." It is "a spring, carrying life and health—a raven bringing spiritual food." "Our Protection and Defense League," the Auxiliary League, is to be increased from 4,000 to 5,300 members.

There is to be one-third increase of preaching, reading, testifying, and living of the pure life. He suggests the ways in which it is to be accomplished. The congregations within the places of worship are to be increased from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000. This is to be done by making the halls and services as attractive as possible, and by advertising them fully.

"The Band of Love, a chain of moral power around the youths of our land," is to be strengthened. The object of the band is shown in the pledge that the members take, which is as follows:

I promise, by the help of God, to drink no intoxicating liquors. I will not smoke tobacco, nor swear, nor steal, nor gamble. I will try to love all and be kind to animals, and I will strive to speak the truth and offer a prayer morning and evening every day.

Under the head of "Some things of which we want one-third less," the Commander says: "Not a wrong heading," "Don't fire the toughs out," "Stick to the prayer meeting," "Wear full uniform," "Each soldier should testify," "Are you a sit-at-home soldier?" "Wanted, platform men and women," "Stick to your corps," and "Get rid of timidity."

The pamphlet containing the manifesto is replete with advice to the Army.

DEATH OF W. JENNINGS DEMOREST

His Career as an Abolitionist and Prohibitionist—Active as a Publisher—Death Due to Pneumonia.

W. Jennings Demorest, who in 1890 was the Prohibition candidate for Mayor of this city, died at his home, 21 East Fifty-seventh Street, yesterday morning. He had been ill with pleuro-pneumonia for a week.

Mr. Demorest was born in this city on June 10, 1822. Both of his parents were natives of New-Jersey, and descendants of families active in national affairs during the early history of the country. His early education was obtained in the common schools of this city. He was among the first of those to select West Fourteenth Street as a place for business, and to make a successful venture of it.

His business experience was an extremely broad one, extending over mechanical pursuits, the dry goods trade, and the publishing business. He entered into the publishing business in 1860, when he became editor and publisher of an illustrated paper, which was afterward known as Demorest's Illustrated News. During the war he issued The Phunniest of Phun, a humorous publication aimed against the institution of slavery. Mr. Demorest issued a number of other publications, and was a member of the firm of J. J. Little & Co.

W. Jennings Demorest,
The Prohibition Leader, Who Died Yesterday.

Mr. Demorest was prominently identified with the abolition movement, and was on terms of personal as well as political intimacy with Greeley, Seward, Sumner, Cheever, Beecher, and other leaders.

As a leader among the Prohibitionists, his labors were constant and varied. He organized the National Prohibition Bureau in 1885, and later the Constitutional League, through which he intended to press to the United States Supreme Court a case attacking the constitutionality of liquor license and tax laws. He originated the "Demorest Medal Contest" system in 1886, giving, at his own expense, silver, gold, and diamond-mounted medals for the best recitations of Prohibition selections. These contests are now held all over the world, and Mr. Demorest has given about 41,000 of these medals to successful contestants.

Mr. Demorest was a liberal supporter of prohibition work in all parts of the world, and his death will be mourned not only in the United States, but wherever the English language is spoken.

Mr. Demorest was married in 1845 to Margaret W. Poole, who died in 1857. His second wife, who survives him, was Ellen Louise Curtis of Saratoga Springs. He leaves four children—Vienna W., wife of Dr. J. M. Gano of New-York; Henry C., William C., and Evelyn L., wife of Alexander G. Rea of Philadelphia.

Funeral services will be held on Friday morning at 10 o'clock in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, corner of Fifty-seventh Street.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed for New-York offices as follows:

H. V. Wilson, Kuckville; Della Shaw, Parishville Centre; C. V. Harrison, Suydam.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

THE INCOME TAX DECISION—Parts of the law are declared unconstitutional.
GEN. MAHONE'S DOWNFALL—Virginia's ex-Senator forced into bankruptcy.
WELCOMED IN THE SOUTH—Northern manufacturers make an investigation.
ENGLAND'S BRISK QUARREL—Some indications of serious trouble with France.
HYPNOTISM AS A DEFENSE—The singular murder case just concluded in Kansas.
DR. DEPEW'S OBSERVATIONS—Harrison and Morton, he says, are Presidential possibilities.
PLATT MEN NOW APPEAL—They issue an address to the New-York Republicans.
CUBA'S REBELLIOUS BANDS—Spain's efforts to crush the insurrection.
DR. LANSING APOLOGIZES—He publicly withdraws his slander concerning the President.
OSCAR WILDE IMPRISONED—Worse than failure comes of his suit for vindication.
PREACHERS TO BE TRIED—The sessions of the Methodist Episcopal Conferences.
NEBRASKA ASKS FOR AID—Some suffering Counties have not received any supplies.
GOSSIP OF THE CAPITAL—The President and his family have gone to Woodley.
LARRABEE ON SOCIALISM—An Ogunquit view of one of the movements of the day.
IN THE LAND OF THE SKY—The beautiful mountain scenery of Western North Carolina.

FORT FRAYNE—The continuation of this charming story by Capt. Charles King. The opening chapters are contained in The Weekly Times of April 3.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: Soiling Cows, by Henry Stewart; the Spraying Calendar, Farm Experiences, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES Publication Office.
Also for sale at THE TIMES Up-Town Office, 1,269 Broadway, near Thirty-second Street.
Single Copies.....3 Cents
Per Year.....$1.00

NEW-YORK TO PAY HALF

Agreement of Mayors as to the New East River Bridge Bill.

WHAT WAS DONE IN CONFERENCE

Mayor Schieren Tells of His Visit to Mayor Strong—Eastern District People Should Demand the Bridge.

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn gave out yesterday the result of his conference Monday night with Mayor Strong in relation to the proposed bridge over the East River. Mayor Schieren was accompanied to the conference by City Works Commissioner A. T. White and Corporation Counsel McDonald. With Mayor Strong at his house were Public Works Commissioner William Brookfield and Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott.

"The result of the conference," said Mayor Schieren yesterday, "was in every way satisfactory, and this should be very gratifying to the people of Brooklyn. Mr. McDonald read over section by section the act prepared a few weeks ago by the administration, and which is now in the Committee on Commerce and Navigation in the Assembly. Except as to some suggestions concerning the bill in mere matters of detail, not in any way affecting the subject of it, the Mayor of New-York and his associates fully concurred in the measure as now in the Legislature. The suggestions made by the Corporation Counsel of New-York on two or three matters of detail were readily assented to by us.

"It was supposed by some that objection would be made on the New-York side to the suggestion in our bill that the expense of the bridge construction should be borne equally between the cities. Particularly so, in view of the fact that the cost of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge was borne one-third by New-York and two-thirds by Brooklyn. But I am happy to say that that feature of our bill is fully assented to by the Mayor of New-York—that New-York and Brooklyn should share the expense equally of the whole undertaking. The Mayor of New-York takes the large and correct view of the matter that New-York City would, in its way, benefit just as much as Brooklyn, in its way, by reason of the bridge.

"The substance of the scheme, as agreed upon between New-York and Brooklyn is that as soon as the act is passed a commission shall be appointed by the Mayors, of which the Mayors of the two cities shall, ex officio, be members, to adopt, after proper inquiry, a plan of construction. The Commissioners having adopted the plan, then by the act they are directed to proceed with the work of construction and the acquiring of whatever land or property rights are necessary for that purpose. They are also authorized, if there is any outstanding valid charter for constructing a bridge, to acquire whatever rights exist under it, simply in order to fully control the situation. The cost, then, of the whole construction is to be provided by bonds equally issued by the City of New-York and the City of Brooklyn.

"The Commissioners are to receive a salary of $3,000 for a year each, for their services, and then when the bridge is finished, ready for use, it is to pass under the jurisdiction and control of the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. The net income of it is to be paid in equal shares into the sinking fund of the two cities for redemption of the principal and interest of the bonds issued for its construction.

"As I said, the bill is in the Committee on Commerce and Navigation in the Assembly, and is in charge of Mr. Wieman, who introduced it. A hearing has been set down, as I understand it, before that committee Thursday of this week. Mr. McDonald expects to attend the hearing on behalf of Brooklyn to urge the passage of the bill. It is likely that the Corporation Counsel of New-York will be represented on the hearing to favor the bill on behalf of that city also.

"It certainly ought to be passed, and speedily passed. But, of course, it lies with the Legislature now entirely to pass or not to pass it. The administration has been diligent in preparing the bill and doing all in its power to forward it, and having now obtained the concurrence of the City of New-York, the Legislature certainly ought not to hesitate to pass the bill promptly. The people, particularly of the Eastern District, should make their demand for its passage emphatic, so that the members of the Legislature would realize how strong the popular interest is in the construction of the bridge.

"It would take several years for its construction, and the sooner, therefore, it is commenced the better."

SECOND NEW-JERSEY BRIGADE SOCIETY

Officers Elected at the Annual Meeting Held in Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., April 9.—The Second New-Jersey Brigade Society held its annual meeting here to-day in Bayard Post Hall. The President, Gen. James F. Rusling of this city, delivered an address on "Campaigning and Soldiering." The following officers were elected:

President—H. J. Garrison of Paterson, of the Second New-Jersey Regiment; Secretary—U. B. Titus, Trenton; Treasurer—Private James B. Clugston, Trenton; Vice Presidents—Albert McCarthy, Fifth New-Jersey Regiment; W. W. Coryell, Sixth New-Jersey Regiment; E. Bengler, Seventh New-Jersey Regiment; E. Gordon, Eighth New-Jersey Regiment; E. R. Wood, Eleventh New-Jersey Regiment; S. W. Park, Second New-York Regiment; Gen. G. H. Sharp, One Hundred and Twentieth New-York Volunteers; Col. S. J. W. Mintzer, Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers; Gen. Robert Paterson, One Hundred and Fifteenth Pennsylvania; Col. T. B. Matthews, First Massachusetts; Col. Charles Rivers, Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers, and Col. Nathaniel Shotwell, First Maine Artillery.

At a banquet held in Masonic Hall, addresses were made by Congressman J. J. Gardner of Atlantic City, and Gen. D. E. Sickles of New-York.

The Hotel Miamogue Burned.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., April 9.—The Hotel Miamogue, at Jamesport, was burned early this morning, together with several other buildings. The loss will probably reach $20,000, only partly insured.

The Miamogue was owned by A. Seymour Corwin and was a popular Summer hotel on Peconic Bay. The fire originated in a brick house directly across the street, owned by Daniel A. Young and occupied by Irving Daniels, a bayman. The Danielses were awakened only in time to escape with their lives.

The nearest fire apparatus was at Riverhead, five miles distant. The property of Richard Albertson, adjoining the hotel, caught, and his barns, sheds, and granary were destroyed. The cause of the fire is unknown.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

The Presidents Smooth Out the East-bound Situation.

PASSENGER AGREEMENT ALL RIGHT

The Pledge of Last January Reaffirmed and Its Scope Enlarged —No More East-bound Freight Rate Cutting.

Sufficient oil was poured on the troubled railroad waters by the Presidents of the trunk lines and connecting roads yesterday to make the situation smooth and placid for the Spring traffic, east bound. Westbound business received no attention.

The threatened disruption of the passenger agreement of Jan. 1 was averted, and by a unanimous vote the Board of Presidents reaffirmed the principles of that agreement, and added one or two provisions to increase its effectiveness. The agreement originally bound all of the parties thereto to the abolition of commissions, and the maintenance of rates on east-bound passenger business.

A provision was added yesterday to prevent the sudden withdrawal of any road in consequence of grievances, real or imaginary. In the future a road with a grievance will submit its case to the Commissioners, and a meeting of the Presidents will be called to investigate and adjust matters. The complainant must, under the amended agreement, remain loyal to its associates until its case is decided.

The Chesapeake and Ohio and the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, whose recent notice of withdrawal from the Presidents' agreement threatened a rate war on east-bound passenger traffic, were placated by yesterday's action, and, through their representatives, promised to remain parties to the agreement. The irregularities complained of were partly explained, and wholly forgiven on the pledge of the offending party that they should not occur again.

The question of freight rates on east-bound traffic was dealt with in an equally harmonious spirit. A resolution was adopted restoring the rates to the regular tariff on and after April 22, (the official date of the opening of lake navigation.) With unruffled unanimity the Board of Presidents avowed its determination to stop all rate cutting, and to keep the standard schedule intact.

Commissioners Goddard and Blanchard, who had under consideration the framing of an east-bound freight agreement on lines similar to the Presidents' passenger agreement, reported progress yesterday, and it is not unlikely that the Presidents will again be called together within a fortnight or so, to act on the completed report.

It is seldom that so many prominent railroad men come together at one time as were present at yesterday's meeting. There were: President Chauncey M. Depew and Vice President Horace J. Hayden of the New-York Central, President George B. Roberts and Third Vice President C. E. Pugh of the Pennsylvania, besides First Vice President James McCrea of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg; President E. B. Thomas of the Erie Railway, President Charles F. Mayer and Vice Presidents Orland Smith and C. K. Lord of the Baltimore and Ohio, President D. W. Caldwell of the Lake Shore, President H. B. Ledyard of the Michigan Central, President S. R. Calloway of the Nickel Plate, President O. D. Ashley and General Manager C. M. Hays of the Wabash, First Vice President J. D. Layng of the Big Four, (Mr. Layng also representing the West Shore as its General Manager,) First Vice President Theodore Voorhees and General Freight Agent B. H. Ball of the Reading, Third Vice President J. B. Garrett of the Lehigh Valley, and General Traffic Manager J. Lowrie Bell of the Jersey Central.

The Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern was represented by E. R. Bacon, President, and the Chesapeake and Ohio by H. W. Fuller, General Passenger Agent. Other representatives present were W. J. Spicer, General Manager of the Chicago and Grand Trunk; D. McNicoll, General Passenger Agent of the Canadian Pacific; J. E. Childs, General Manager of the Ontario and Western; G. F. Randolph, General Traffic Manager of the New-York and New-England; J. R. Watson, General Passenger Agent of the Fitchburg; D. J. Flanders, General Passenger Agent of the Boston and Maine; E. O. McCormick, Passenger Traffic Manager of the Big Four; J. R. Wood, General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania; George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New-York Central; D. I. Roberts, General Passenger Agent of the Erie, and H. B. Chamberlain, General Freight Agent of the Erie Railway.

UNION PACIFIC TRUST NOTES.

Receivers Can No Longer Use General Earnings to Pay Interest.

The receivers of the Union Pacific Railway have given notice to the Trust Indenture Committee, of which J. Pierpont Morgan is Chairman, that, by reason of orders entered in the various suits for the foreclosure of the divisional mortgages on the Union Pacific system, (which suits are now pending,) they are no longer permitted to use the earnings accruing upon the properties in their hands for the purpose of making up any difference between the income of the deposited securities and the amount of interest accruing upon the collateral trust notes.

The amount of collateral trust notes now outstanding is $10,959,000, against which the Trustees have $56,945.30 cash in hand available for the purchase of notes.

The committee, which, besides Mr. Morgan, consits of John A. Stewart, Edward King, E. Ellery Anderson, and Alexander E. Orr, announces in a circular that it "adheres to the opinion previously expressed, that it would not serve the true interest of the holders of the collateral 6 per cent. notes to attempt to compel their immediate payment by a compulsory sale of the pledged securities; also that these securities are more than adequate for the ultimate redemption of the outstanding notes."

Southern Railway's Petition Granted.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Southern Railway Company has been successful in its application to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to charge less for longer than for shorter distances for the transportation of passengers between various points on its lines. The decision of the commission granting this request was handed down to-day. The order of the Commission is as follows: "That the Southern Railway Company is authorized to charge less for the transportation of passengers for longer than for shorter distances over the same line in the same direction, to the extent and upon the conditions following:

"First—Such higher rates for shorter distances shall not in any case exceed the lower rates for longer distances by more than $5; second, such lower rates for longer distances shall not in any case be less than those previously published by the Seaboard Air Line or other competitor carrier between the same points; third, such lower rates for longer distances shall not in any case be less than the cost of the service rendered. This order is hereby declared to be temporary and provisional, pending further investigation by the commission, and the same may be modified or revoked at any time, and with or without notice, in the discretion of the commission."

No Bribery Discovered.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 9.—The legislative committee which has been investigating the charges preferred by Representative Yancey against the Missouri Pacific Railway system of bribing members of the Legislature, reported to-day that the railway company, had done nothing wrong. The committee recommend that T. L. Cox, who paid Yancey the $100 which Yancey claimed was paid him to vote against the Railroad Commission bill be held to the Grand Jury of this county. Yancey was considerably chagrined at the report. The Legislature will adjourn sine die at noon to-morrow.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Judge Hallett, in Denver, has made an order on the receivers of the Union Pacific Railroad, requiring them to answer the petition of Frank Trumbull, receiver of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Road, and show on what grounds they claim to hold possession of bonds of the Colorado Central Railroad Company alleged to be the property of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway Company, and to show cause why they should not be required forthwith to deliver possession of said bonds to Trumbull.

—Chairman Caldwell of the Western Lines Passenger Association has been notified by General Passenger Agent Sebastian of the Rock Island that in the future he will meet competition wherever found. This notice evidently means the withdrawal from the association of the Rock Island.

—Silas B. Dutcher, Chairman of the Kansas Pacific Consolidated Bondholders' Committee announces that in pushing the suit against Trustees Bage and Gould the committee is acting under the advice of Joseph H. Choate.

—The gross earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company for the first week of April were $499,472; for the corresponding week of 1894, $569,549; decrease, $70,077.

—The Montreal and Sorel Railroad has been purchased by the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway. The purchase price is said to be about $200,000.

—Chairman Bird of the Western Trunk Line Committee, a sub-committee of the Western Freight Association, is in California.

—The Davenport, Clinton and Eastern Railway has been incorporated in Davenport, Iowa, with a capital of $500,000.

—A conference of Western lines will be held in Chicago to-day to consider the question of homeseekers' excursions.

—W. J. Spicer, General Manager of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway, was in New-York yesterday.

—George R. Blanchard, Chairman of the Central Traffic Association, is in this city.

A High Bid for Petroleum.

Trading in petroleum certificates ceased at the Consolidated Exchange two or three years ago, when the speculative market was transferred to Oil City and Pittsburg. The Exchange has not formally abandoned this line of trade, however, and the present advance in price has stimulated some bidding there, but no sales.

A bid was made yesterday at $1.45 per barrel. This exceeded any previous bid since 1878, when certificates sold at $1.86. The next highest quotation was $1.36, in November, 1882. Recent prices have been made entirely by the Standard Oil Company, and the market has been operated through its Pennsylvania connections. The bid preceding yesterday's was at $1.25¼, made March 29 for May oil. Prices above $1 per barrel have been made since Jan. 1. They were 85 cents in April, 1894, and 82 cents last Fall.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Court-martial at Vancouver Barracks, Washington.—Detail: Major John W. French, Capt. John Murphy, Capt. Frank Taylor, Capt. Frank F. Eastman, Capt. Mitchell F. Jamar, Fourteenth Infantry; Lieut. William H. Hart, Fourth Cavalry; Lieut. Fred W. Sladen, Lieut. Albert B. Donworth, Lieut. John J. Bradley, Fourteenth Infantry; Lieut. Edward T. Winston, Fourteenth Infantry, Judge Advocate.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. William W. Haney, Eighth Infantry, four months' extension; Major David H. Kinzie, three months' extension; Lieut. Chauncey B. Baker, Seventh Infantry, two months.

—Col. Royal T. Frank, First Artillery, has been detailed as a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, appointed by the War Department, vice Col. Henry W. Closson, Fourth Artillery, relieved.

—Major James M. Marshall, Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Columbia, will proceed to Fort Canby, Washington, to inspect the water supply.

Navy.

—Lieut. E. B. Underwood has been detached from the Yantic, ordered home, and will take two months' leave.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			P. M.
Sun rises	5:29	Sun sets	6:34
Moon rises			8:18

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	8:18	8:32	2:02	2:21
Governors Island	8:37	8:55	2:34	2:49
Hell Gate	10:30	10:48	4:02	4:17

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) APRIL 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Colombia, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
New-York, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Panama, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Waesland, Antwerp	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11.

Fuerst Bismarck, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Touraine, Havre	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Manitoba, La Plata Countries	5:00 P. M.	
Santiago, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12.

Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13.

Adirondack, Kingston		
La Normandie, Havre		6:00 A. M.
Massachusetts, London		
Norwegian, Glasgow		
Orizaba, Havana		1:00 P. M.
Scandia, Hamburg		12:00 M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam		1:00 P. M.
Umbria, Liverpool		8:00 A. M.
Venezuela, La Guayra		1:00 P. M.
Werra, Genoa		10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, APRIL 15.

Orinoco, Bermuda		3:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) April 10.—Alvena, Kingston, April 2; Cufic, Liverpool, March 28; France, London, March 24; Friesland, Antwerp, March 31; Glanayron, Huelva, March 18; Grangense, Para, March 20; Largo Bay, Gibraltar, March 21; Neckar, Naples, March 23; Saragossa, Gibraltar, March 21; Seneca, Havana, April 6; Stuttgart, Bremen, March 28; Taormina, Hamburg, March 22.

THURSDAY, April 11.—Braunschweig, Bremen, March 30; Edam, Amsterdam, March 30; Pictavia, Gibraltar, March 28; Saale, Bremen, April 2; Salerno, Newcastle, March 27; Werra, Gibraltar, April 2.

FRIDAY, April 12.—Allianca, Colon, April 5; Britannic, Liverpool, April 4; Belgravia, Gibraltar, March 29; Hexham, Gibraltar, March 29; Prins Willem III., Port au Prince, April 6; Rossi, St. Lucia, April 5; Russia, Hamburg, March 12; Venetia, Christiansand, March 30.

SATURDAY, April 13.—Croft, Dundee, March 20; Lucania, Liverpool, April 6; La Gascogne, Havre, April 6; Marfield, Hull, March 29; Paris, Southampton, April 6; Trinidad, Bermuda, April 11.

Arrived—New-York, Tuesday, April 9.

SS Massachusetts, (Br.,) Bocquet, London March 28, with mdse. and passengers to New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10:45 A. M.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool March 29, with mdse. and passenger to H. M. Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS Valencia, Miller, Sagua April 4, with sugar to order—vessel to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Concho, Crowell, Galveston, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Hudson, Kemble, New-Orleans, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Ailsa, (Br.,) Morris, Carthagena March 27, via Kingston, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 P. M.

Ship Melanope, (of Liverpool,) Neville, Talta 116 ds., with nitrate to Hemingway & Brown—vessel to Balcour, Williamson & Co.

SS Carib Prince, (Br.,) Dobson, Santos Feb. 19, via Grenada, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 4:50 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M., W., moderate breeze, raining, and thick.

Sailed.

SS Egyptian Prince, for Pernambuco, &c.; Spenser, for Liverpool; Nomadic, for Liverpool; Yorktown, for Norfolk and Newport News; Richmond, for West Point; Havel, for Bremen, via Southampton; Leibnitz, for Antwerp; Lebanon, for Philadelphia; Harrisburg, for Philadelphia; Llandaff City, for Bristol; Berks, for Philadelphia.

Bark Olympic, for Baltimore.

Ship Ivy, for Rio de Janeiro.

Spoken.

Bark Edward Kidder, (Amer.,) Capt. Stegar, from New-York Dec. 19 for Valparaiso, &c., was spoken in lat. 38 S., long. 57 W.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that, on April 2, 1895, a mammoth nun-shaped whistling buoy, red, No. 2, was established, in about 36 feet at mean low water, about 3⅝ miles to the northward and eastward of Cape Henry, Chesapeake Bay entrance, Virginia. Cape Charles Lighthouse, N. by E., ⅝ E.; Cape Charles Light Vessel, NE., ⅝ E., easterly; Cape Henry Lighthouse, SW. by W., ¾ W. Cape Charles Whistling Buoy, red, with the letters "C. C.," about 6½ miles to the southward and eastward of Cape Charles, was discontinued on the same date. Outer Entrance Buoy, No. 2, red, first-class nun, about 3½ miles to the northward and eastward of Cape Henry, was discontinued on the same date. Bearings are magnetic, and distances in nautical miles. This notice affects the "List of Beacons and Buoys," Fifth Lighthouse District, 1894, Pages 9, 10, 13, 14, and 61.

By Cable.

LONDON, April 9.—S Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from Mediterranean ports, sld. from St. Michael's for New-York April 5.

SS Suevia, (Ger.,) Capt. Krech, from New-York March 16, via Genoa, arr. at Naples April 4.

SS State of California, (Br.,) Capt. Braes, from New-York March 30, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Patria, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, from New-York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Paula, (Ger.,) Capt. Kuhlmann, sld. from Dantzic for New-York April 4.

SS Panama, (Fr.,) Capt. Chabot, sld. from Pauillac for New-York April 6.

SS Virginia, (Ger.,) Capt. Scheel, sld. from Stettin for New-York April 6.

SS Ontario, (Br.,) Capt. Morgan, sld. from London for New-York to-day.

SS Gertor, (Br.,) Capt. Balleins, from New-York March 8 for Odessa and Taganrog Roads, arr. at Constantinople April 3.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from New-York for Rotterdam, arr. at Boulogne yesterday.

SS Mohawk, (Br.,) Capt. Wiltshire, from New-York for London, passed the Lizard to-day.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for her chambermaid, whom she can recommend highly in every respect. Can be seen at present employer's, between 11 and 10 o'clock, Tuesday and Wednesday, at 15 East 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as housemaid with a Newport family; will be disengaged in April; wages, $20. M. N., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly-competent Protestant girl; private family only; best reference. 424 West 45th St.; ring fourth bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a German Protestant as first-class chambermaid and sewer; wages, $20; very best city reference. Address, by letter, M. Goerlitz, 352 East 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young girl as first-class chambermaid and laundress; personal city references. 208 East 38th St.; ring Barker's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl, lately landed, to do chamberwork and washing or take care of growing children. 234 East 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress or to assist with housework. 343 West 49th St., Connor's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a reliable person; good city reference. M. C., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman as chambermaid and waitress in private family; personal city reference. 220 East 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat girl, as chambermaid and waitress; also first-class cook; call. Herring. 462 Amsterdam Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. 430 West 27th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Willing to assist at waiting. M. S., care of J. C. Koster, 322 East 58th St.

CHAMBERWORK.—By a young Swedish girl to do up-stairs work in a small family. 543 3d Av., first floor.

Companions.

COMBANION.—A widow of refinement who has traveled in this country and Europe, wishes to engage as useful companion; is also an excellent housekeeper; highest reference. Ormond, Box 251 Times, Up Town.

COMPANION and HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for her companion and housekeeper, who has been with her for the last four years. Address or call, mornings, 46 West 58th St.

COMPANION.—French lady as companion with a lady; good references. M. A., Box 358, Times, Up Town.

TRAVELING COMPANION TO LADY OR INvalid.—By young woman; speaks French and English fluently; German with accent; is an experienced traveler; (from June to October;) best of references. H. A., Box 205 Times.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to city or country; will assist with washing; first-class city reference. 239 East 38th St. Basement.

COOK.—By good English cook; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; good home preferred to high wages; private family or private clubhouse; good references. Janitress, 206 East 26th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a competent girl; in a first-class private family; best of city references. Call at present employer's. A. F. Southerland, 145 West 58th St., from 9 until 11 A. M.

COOK.—By competent German as cook and assist in washing in small private family; city reference. 249 East 56th St., third floor, care of Kraus.

COOK.—By a first-class cook, with good references, in small private family; no objection to country; wages, $25. 2,283 3d Av., corner 124th St. First floor. Music school.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By an American Protestant as first-class cook and laundress; reliable and obliging; best reference. Lordan, 1,437 3d Av., store.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young woman; good cook and laundress; excellent baker; best reference; private family. 238 9th Av.; one flight.

COOK.—By a Swedish girl as competent cook; willing to do plain washing in small private family; city references. C. M., 309 East 38th St., second bell.

COOK.—By thorough cook in all kinds of cooking; where assistance is given; take entire charge; best reference; city or country. M., Box 315 Times, Up Town.

COOK, WASH, and IRON.—By a respectable woman; good bread and biscuit maker; city or country; good city reference. 125 West 24th St.; ring third bell.

COOK.—First class; understands management of large household; dinners, luncheons, parties; good references; American Protestant; also, friend as waitress. 62 West 43d St.

COOK.—A lady desires a situation for her cook; five years in her employ, and whom she highly recommends. Call, between 12 and 2, at 40 West 11th St.

COOK.—First-class, with best city reference; can take a chef's place; dinners and luncheons a specialty; wages, $50 to $60. M. H., 120 East 41st St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as a private-family cook; understands meats, all kinds of croquettes, and timbales; city reference. 289 East 77th St., McDermott's bell.

COOK.—By an experienced woman as cook in private family; country preferred; good baker; willing and obliging; last lady can be seen. 266 West 36th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; good city references. G. L., Box 309, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By a most respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best references. Mary, 1,152 3d Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good testimonials. K. C., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a good Swedish cook; in a private family; wages, $22 to $25. E. C., 32 West 35th St.

COOK.—A lady wishes to find situation for her cook, whom she can highly recommend. Call, before 1 P. M., at 1 East 71st St.

COOK.—By Jewish girl, (German,) just landed, as cook with refined Jewish family. Miss H. Brock, 342 East 6th St., ring first bell.

COOK.—By a young girl as excellent cook; willing to assist with coarse washing; best reference. 653 2d Av., Lyon's bell.

COOK.—By a competent young woman, as first-class cook in private family; 2 years' best city references. Call 986 6th av., in laundry.

COOK.—By a girl as first-class cook; best city reference. Call, Tuesday, at present employer's, 242 West 73d St.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as first-class cook and do plain washing; good city reference. 835 9th Av.

COOK.—By young woman; first-class family cook; steady place; wages, $20; city references. 113 West 56th St., dressmaker's bell.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; good wages. C. P., 148 East 32d St.

COOK.—First-class; meat, pastry, baker, carver; city or country. 836 East 24th St., store.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Day's Work.

DAYS WORK.—Respectable woman to go out by day; do fine washing and ironing or housecleaning; good reference. 239 West 37th St., one flight, room 1.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—A competent dressmakery thoroughly understanding the S. T. Taylor system, would like a few more customers by the day; makes evening dresses and tailor-made suits; references. M. S. S., 945 6th Av., care of Mrs. Clark.

DRESSMAKER.—By a Protestant young woman as good dressmaker; sewing of any kind; by day or week; reference. S. L. Kane, 328 West 38th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker; latest skirts and fancy sleeves; costumes made at short notice; at home or out; terms, $3 per day. Alice Hall, 1,276 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Latest styles; perfect fitting; fancy silk waists a specialty, at lowest prices; home or by the day. M. A., 70 8th Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS, &c.—By a North German young woman; 10 years' experience; six and a half years in her last place, as a teacher of English and German languages; would like position as governess or as companion to an invalid lady. Miss C. R., Box 505 Stapleton, S. I.

GOVERNESS.—By young lady of refinement and education as governess or useful companion to lady or family intending to go to Europe; excellent linguist; accustomed to traveling; highest references. F. F., 71 West 105th St.

GOVERNESS.—By a Protestant North German; English educated governess; companion; would teach; take full charge; best references. Miss Clements, 773 Centre St., Jamaica Plains, Mass.

GOVERNESS.—By a lady educated in Paris, teaching thorough French, German, English, Latin, music, singing, and sciences, as resident governess; high references. E. G. D., 329 East 14th St.

GOVERNESS.—By young French girl; well educated; in an American family; to teach French to one or two children. P. L., care of Mr. Anthony, 220 West 36th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY ENGLISH LADY AS NURSERY GOVERNESS WITH FAMILY IN COUNTRY; ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND PIANO; SALARY NO OBJECT; GOOD CITY REFERENCE. COUNTRY, BOX 317 TIMES, UP TOWN.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined North German as nursery governess and seamstress. E. Wreste, 13 Charles St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS—Or nurse to walking children. Address present employer, A. F., 26 East 39th St.

Housekeepers.

A.—A.—MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER.—By one who is qualified for such work; best city references. K. J. E., 92 East 14th St.

HOUSEKEEPER or TRAVELING COMPANION.—By an American of refinement and education; good sailor; is careful, trustworthy, and competent; highest references. Call, Monday and Tuesday, from 1 to 4, at 132 East 72d St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an English woman; to a gentleman in a club or flat; good home preferred to high wages; disengaged 15th. Y. Y., 24 West 60th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a respectable person as working housekeeper or chambermaid; five years' reference. 313 East 38th St., store.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable young girl to do general housework; small private family; good reference. 103 West 91st St.; call janitor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent woman for housework; good plain cook and laundress; city or country. 304 East 33d St.; ring three times.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID or COOK.—By young girl as first kitchenmaid; where chef is kept; or as cook; best city reference. M. M., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid or to assist in laundry work; city references. 146 West 17th St.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young Scotch girl as kitchenmaid. 167 East 37th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent lady's maid for young Misses; French, German, and English; perfect hairdresser, seamstress, and experienced traveler abroad; highest city references. Française, Box 336 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent North German maid; good seamstress, hairdresser, packer; speaks French, English. D., 104 West 40th St., care of Mrs. Kramer.

LADY'S MAID or MAID TO GROWN CHILdren.—By North German Protestant, speaking several languages; good seamstress; first-class references. K., 647 2d Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; understands dressmaking; good seamstress; stylish hairdresser; good packer; good city reference. T. K., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German as excellent dressmaker, hairdresser, and good packer; accustomed to travel; first-class city references. Mrs. Holm, 131 West 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class; French; good dressmaker, hairdresser, packer; accustomed to traveling; no children; willing and obliging; best references. P. C. T., 25 East 14th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a respectable Protestant girl as lady's maid; hairdresser and neat sewer; or to wait on a sick lady; best personal reference. L. V., Box 656, Orange, N. J.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class French lady's maid and seamstress; best city references; family going traveling preferred. Call or address, Tuesday, 318 West 55th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French maid; good dressmaker and hairdresser; accustomed to traveling; no objection to going to Europe; best references. Jeanne, Box 399 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young French girl; is first-class dressmaker, hairdresser, and fine packer; best reference from Paris and New-York. L. M., Box 359, Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Frenchwoman; thoroughly competent in all her duties; first-class packer; don't object to travel; best city reference. M. B., 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; lately landed; good dressmaker and hairdresser; speaks English. Mlle. Haleine, 505 6th Av.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—French and English; best city references. Present employer's, 521 5th Av.

MAID.—By a respectable Protestant girl as maid; understands hairdressing and neat sewer; or wait on sick lady; best personal references. L. V., Box 656, Orange, N. J.

MAID.—By a Protestant girl in family as maid; first-class seamstress; understands dressmaking; best city reference; city or country. A. R., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS to lady or grown child; fine hand sewer and dressmaker. 107 West 29th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her French maid and seamstress. 48 West 50th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as maid and seamstress and light chamberwork; good reference. 312 East 31st St.

MAID.—By a Protestant young woman to wait on lady and sew; city reference. A. T., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

MAID, SEAMSTRESS AND ASSIST WITH chamberwork; city reference. J. M., Box 318, Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a French Protestant maid, for growing children; first-class seamstress. Apply at present employer's, 28 West 56th St.

MAID.—By French Protestant girl, as maid to grown children; good seamstress; can be well-recommended. Apply 333 West 21st St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl as laundress in American family; no objection to the country for Summer; city reference. 441 West 40th St.; ring Hughes's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; excellent cuff, shirt, and collar ironer; one and a half years' references; present employer seen. E. M., care of Mrs. Quinn, 333 East 46th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress and assist with chamberwork in American family; country for Summer; city reference. 206 East 26th St., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant woman as first-class laundress by the day, week, or month; city or country; best city reference. 241 East 36th St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class Swedish laundress in private family, laundry work alone; best city reference. J. S., care Dahlman's, 347 West 43d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress; best city reference; shirts and collars a specialty; city or country. 155 East 27th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; good city reference. 289 West 37th St., first floor. A. H.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as a first-class laundress; four years' references from last place. 225 East 39th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By reliable girl; will do some chamberwork; in private family. M. B., 106 West 42d St.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a young girl as laundress and assist with chamberwork; references. 216 East 76d St., Somers's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; good city reference. 239 West 37th St., first floor. A. S.

LAUNDRESS.—By a good laundress to go out by day; references. 216 East 76th St.; ring fourth bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; will assist with chamberwork; good city reference. M. R., Box 316 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress to go out by the day. 211 East 28th St., one flight, front.

Nurses.

A FRENCH GIRL.—With best city reference; as nurse for growing children. Call at last employer's, 520 5th Av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse; entire charge; German-American Protestant; personal reference; wages, $20. 266 West 53d St.

NURSE.—By an American girl; capable to take charge of baby; understands bottle feeding; good city reference. K., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a young girl to take care of growing children and assist with sewing. 149 West 54th St.

NURSE.—By experienced North German; willing to assist with light chamberwork. L. I., 644 Columbus Av.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent Swedish girl; best references. Mrs. Johnson, 478 3d Av.

NURSE.—By a young Scotch girl to care for baby. 167 East 37th St.

NURSE.—By young girl as nurse or up-stairs work; reference. 515 West 52d St. Mrs. Vogt.

NURSE.—A French Protestant nurse for growing children; good reference. 240 West 33d St.

NURSE.—Parisian nurse. M. P., 205 West 86th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Nurses.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to find a situation for a nurse who has been in her employ four years, and whom she can highly recommend, for one or two small children. Call, Tuesday, at 48 East 72d St.

NURSE.—By governess or nurse; Swiss; can speak French and German; can teach children first lessons; good needlework; best reference. L. M., 304 Lexington Av.

NURSE.—By a Protestant woman as infant's nurse in American family; many years' experience and capable of bringing up on bottle; best city reference. 112 East 126th St.

NURSE.—By experienced colored woman as nurse for baby or growing child; good seamstress; first-class references. 502 Park Av. Second flat.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse; for infant or grown children; willing to sew. Can be seen at former employer's, 125 East 57th St., from 9 to 11.

NURSE.—By Protestant American woman; with an American family; many years' experience; capable of taking full charge and bringing up on bottle; best references. 112 East 126th St.

NURSE.—For invalid, lady or gentleman; very experienced; good housekeeper; understands care of a house in general; good reference. E. Z., 162 East 23d St.

NURSE.—By young Scotch Protestant girl as nurse for a child; would assist with chamberwork or sewing. A. F., Box 342, Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal reference. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By a competent North German Protestant as nurse to growing children in a fine American family; good seamstress; best city references. N. N., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

NURSE or MAID.—By refined, first-class North Geramn nurse from Hanover, to one or two children, not under three years; best references. S. Schussler, 343 3d Av.

NURSE.—By an experienced and competent infant's nurse; one that is capable of taking full charge city or country; best city reference. C. T., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—A lady breaking up housekeeping wishes to procure a situation for her parlormaid, or would go as waitress; best reference. 251 Lexington Av., present employer's.

Seamstresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young woman as first-class waitress or parlormaid; can furnish good city reference; last employer can be seen. 304 East 33d St.; ring four times.

SEAMSTRESS or LADY'S MAID.—By middle-aged French person; good hairdresser, dressmaker; for the Summer; best city reference. 162 West 32d St.

SEAMSTRESS and MAID.—Understands dressmaking and cutting; would assist in light work; best city reference from where she is yet living. S. J., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—Will assist with grown children or light duties; willing to travel; can be seen at present employer's. A. M., 20 East 54th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent seamstress; willing to help with chamberwork, walt on lady or grown children. E., 469 Columbus Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By week or month; understands family sewing; dressmaking. 215 West 18th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as waitress or chambermaid in private family, or as both; best references. 329 East 72d St.; ring janitor's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress; in private family; city or country; can take butler's place; best city references. 234 East 46th St.; ring once.

WAITRESS—Present employers desire a situation for a competent, reliable waitress. Call Tuesday, 64 East 56th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; can fill a butler's place; best city reference. 30 West 24th St.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a girl as first-class waitress or parlormaid; country preferred; reference. Waitress, 1,026 3d Av.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as professional trained waitress in a private family; professional reference. M. A. C., 1,242 Broadway. Box 819.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE and GYMNASTICS.—By Swedish graduate; face massage specialty. Masseure, 344 3d Av.

MOTHER and DAUGHTER would like to clean private school or do clubhouse cleaning; do housecleaning; take care of flats. Mrs. Marsh, 1,345 2d Av.

SEAL GARMENTS altered or repaired at Summer prices. Mrs. Barker, 116 West 39th St., late with C. G. Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

USEFUL COMPANION or CHAPERONE TO lady or grown child going to Europe; by competent North German Protestant; highest reference. A. B., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; can

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Trading Very Moderate and Prices Irregular.

BUSINESS MAINLY LOCAL SCALPING

Wheat at the Close Was Firm--Corn Was Weak--Provisions Higher--Cotton Firm--Coffee Unsettled.

The general trade showed a lack of speculation, being mostly on local account and in a switching and scalping way, with prices easier, as a rule, and an easy feeling. Grain closed lower on both wheat and corn. Provisions were higher with the West. Cotton was quiet, but higher. Coffee firm, but irregular, with only a local trade.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	60¼@	..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	32½@	33
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	59 @	..
Flour, straight Spring	$3.25 @	$3.35
Flour, straight Winter	2.80 @	2.90
Cotton, middling uplands	6⅝@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	18
York, mess	13.25 @	13.75
Lard, Western, steam	7.22½@	..
Beef, family	10.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fapey	20 @	..
Sugar, granulated	3 15-16@	4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10¾@	12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16½@	..
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.50 @	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	9.40 @	9.45
Lead	3.07½@	..

WHEAT—Contracts were moderately active on local account, with trading chiefly scalping and switching, and the close firm and unchanged to ⅛c lower. The opening was weak, and prices declined ¼c, on easier cables and weaker West, rallying ¼@⅜c on local covering, declining ⅛c on realizing, and Bradstreet's report of 2,310,000 bushels decrease east of the Rockies, 116,000 bushels increase on the Pacific coast, 384,000 bushels increase afloat and in Europe, and a total increase of 1,834,000 bushels in the world's visible. Spot was firm and in light demand, at ⅛c decline. Sales, 80,000 bushels, to shippers, including 76,000 bushels No. 2 red at 2c over May, free on board, afloat, and 4,000 bushels do at 60¼c, in store....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 2c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 9⅜c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 9c over May, free on board; No. 2 red, cash, 61⅛c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 70c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 69c....Clearances hence, 113,762 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 115,949 bushels....Receipts, 9,750 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 36,586 bushels; in the interior, 195,236 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were fairly active, and closed weak, at ½@⅝c decline, on easier cables, weaker West, and local realizing. Bradstreet's reported a decrease of 572,000 bushels east of the Rockies. Spot was dull and easier....Sales, 22,600 bushels, including 6,600 bushels steamer yellow at 50½c, elevator; 13,000 bushels steamer mixed at 50@50¼c, elevator, and 3,000 bushels ungraded yellow at 50¾c, elevator....Receipts, 10,400 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 39,883 bushels; in the interior, 53,590 bushels....Clearances hence, 10 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 57,929 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were ¼c lower and fairly active, with prices influenced by the West and corn, and the close weak. Bradstreet's reported a decrease of 590,000 bushels east of the Rockies....Spot were moderately active and ¼c lower, with the close steady....Sales, 51,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 36⅝@36¾c for 12,000 bushels; do, shipped, 37c; No. 3 do, 36½c; No. 2 mixed, 32½@32¾c for 25,000 bushels; No. 3, 32¼c; rejected mixed, 31½c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 33⅞@34c; track mixed, 33½@34½c; track white, 36¼@40¾c for 20,000 bushels....Receipts, 88,200 bushels; exports, 363 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	710,000	60 1-16@60⅞	60¼
June	105,000	60⅝ @60⅞	60⅝
July	930,000	60 9-16@61	60⅞
August	120,000	61 @61¼	61⅛
September	90,000	61½ @61 9-16	61½
December	215,000	63½ @64	63⅞
Total	2,170,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
April	....	@....	....
May	270,000	50⅞ @51⅜	50⅞
July	110,000	50¾ @51⅛	50¾
September	60,000	51 1-16@51⅜	51⅛
Total	440,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
April	....	@....	32⅞
May	160,000	32⅞ @32 15-16	32⅞
July	50,000	33⅛ @33¼	33⅛
No. 2 White—			
April	10,000	36½ @..	36½
May	....	@..	36
Total	220,000		

FLOUR—The feeling was easy, with only a light trade demand. Sales, 19,350 bbls, including 1,200 bbls Winter patents at $3@$3.30, 2,750 sacks Winter straights at $2.60@$2.65, 1,000 bbls Michigan straights at $3, 500 sacks Winter patents at $2.90, 3,000 sacks bakers' extra, on private terms, 2,800 bbls Spring patents at $3.50@$3.65, 3,700 bbls City mill patents, 4,175 bbls do clear, and 450 bbls do fine, at quotations....Arrivals, 11,962 bbls and 16,551 sacks; exports, 4,893 bbls and 58,705 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 64,855 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

Fine	.....@	$2.00@$2.15
Supers	$1.95@$2.00	2.15@ 2.25
No. 2	2.00@ 2.15	2.30@ 2.40
No. 1	2.20@ 2.30	2.40@ 2.50
Clears	2.20@ 2.50	2.50@ 2.75
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.75@ 2.90
White wheat str'ts	.....@	2.75@ 3.00
Patents	2.90@ 3.10	3.00@ 3.40
Special brands	2.90@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.40
City patents	.....@	3.90@ 4.00
City clears	.....@	3.00@ 3.20
City No. 2	.....@	....@ 2.55
City supers	.....@	....@ 2.35
City fine	.....@	2.15@ 2.25

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.90@$2.00	....@ ....
Supers	Nominal.	$2.25@ ....
No. 2	Nominal.	2.35@ ....
No. 1	2.10@ 2.30	2.40@2.75
Clears	2.30@ 2.60	2.70@ 2.80
Straights	3.00@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.35
Patents	3.25@ 3.40	3.35@ 3.60
Special brands	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 4.00

RYE FLOUR—Firm and in good demand; sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.90@$3.20; fancy, $3.30.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Nominal. We quote: Flour at $1.50@$1.60 for spot; 52@55c for Japanese grain; silver, 49@50c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and unchanged. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.70; Esmeralda, $2.70; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@$2.60; white do, $2.75@$2.80; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20; chops, 85@87½c; coarse meal, 99c@$1.01; fine do, $1.10@$1.15.

OATMEAL—Fair demand and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.80@$4.25; cut, $4.10@$4.65; ground, $3.85, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Entirely nominal. We quote: 52@53c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 55@58c for boat-loads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 60@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Quiet but firm. Quoted: 40, 60 and 80 lb at 87½@92½c; middlings, 90@95c; sharps, 95@$1; rye feed, 85c; oil-meal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonmeal, $17@$18, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—Trading in clover is in moderate quantities in the way of distributions, with prices fairly steady. Quoted at 9⅞c for No. 1 and 10¼c for fancy as asking prices. Other seeds are nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market is firm. There are improved demands, especially for good off-grade yellow, with 25¾c bid for a large line, while 26c is regarded as the lowest trading price. For prime yellow 26½c is offered by the Mediterranean for limited quantities, with occasional lots of 100 bbls secured at that, but 27c is held on larger lots, and 500 bbls sold for near delivery at 27c. Crude, in bbls, is nominally 23@24c. There is increasing demand at the mills from the West, with business in crude, in bulk, in a substantial way, at 19½@20c, at coast points. COCOANUT OIL is quiet; Ceylon quoted at 5¼@5½c; Cochin at 6¼c. LINSEED OIL is in firm, fair demand; city quoted at 56c. NEATSFOOT OIL is dull, with pure unracked at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@60c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL strong; quoted at 55c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, April 9.—The oil market opened at 129; highest, 145½; lowest, 120; closing, 145.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The market was livelier at the West, and advancing, with pork closing 35@37c up for the day, lard, 15@17 points, and bacon 15@17 points, by reason of moderate receipts of hogs, while the leading packers were buying.

LARD—Western Steam—Through an advance of 15@17 points at the West, on leading packers buying, a sharp advance was asked here. Trading, however, upon this market was very slow. Cash closed nominal at 7.22½c; city steam was firm at 6.62½c; sales of 100 tcs at 6.62½c, and 300 tcs, for the West Indies, on private terms. Options—No sales. April closed at 7.22c nominal; May closed at 7.35c asked. Refined is quiet; Continent at 7.65c, and South American at 8c. Compound lard is quiet; quoted at 5.37½@5.50c. The West closed at 6.97c, nominal, for April, while May ranged at 6.87½c to 7.02c, closing at 7.02c, asked; July at 7.02½c to 7.17c, closing at 7.15@7.17c; September at 7.17½@7.30c, closing at 7.30c.

PORK—Exporters here were quiet. The West closed firm at an advance of 35@37c, and was fairly active. April closed at $12.17½; May was at $11.90@$12.30, closing at $12.27; July at $12.05@$12.47½, closing at $12.40. Prices here are for mess, $13.25@$13.75; family mess, $13.25@$14; short clear, in lots, $13.25@$15.50.

BACON—Was slow and held more firmly, with short clear for April at 7.05c. The West was up 15@17 points and active, with April short ribs closing at 6.30c; May was at 6.22½@6.37c, closing at 6.35@6.37c; July at 6.32½@6.47c, closing at 6.47c; September at 6.45@6.60c, closing at 6.60c.

CUTMEATS—City meats are held firmly, but rule slow. Sales of 20 bxs bellies at 7⅛c; 15 bxs clear bellies, for export, at 7¾c. City-pickled shoulders, 5¾c bid and 6c asked; 10-lb bellies, 7c; 12-lb do, 7c asked; clear bellies, boxed, 7¼c; pickled hams, 9@9½c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8¾c for 12-lb and 8¾c for 14 to 16 lb, and pickled hams, 9¼@9¼c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierced, at 5⅞c; fresh shoulders nominal.

BEEF—Is held firmly, with steady demands. Packet, $8.50@$9.50; do, in tierces, $12@$14; family, $11@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $15@$18; extra mess, in barrels, $8@$8.50; plate, $8.50@$9.

BEEF HAMS—Are firm. At the West, $18.50@$19, the latter price for May delivery, while here, $19.50 is quoted.

DRESSED HOGS—Are firm and in fair demand. Receipts at the West, 39,397 head; same time last year, 46,384 head. Chicago—Receipts, 13,000 head; light averages steady to strong; other weights weak to a shade lower at $4.75@$5.40; left over, 2,500 head. St. Louis—Receipts, 6,271 head; steady to easier; $4.70@$5.20. Omaha—Receipts, 5,000 head; opened steady; $4.60@$5.05. Kansas City—Receipts, 11,000 head; steady; $4.65@$5. Cleveland—Light averages and Yorkers, $5.20@$5.30. Indianapolis—Receipts, 3,000 head; active; $4.75@$5.25. Cincinnati—Receipts, 126 head; active; higher; $4.50@$5.30. Pittsburg firm; $5.40@$5.70. Quotations here are 6¾c for heavy, 6¾c for 180 lb, 6¾c for 160 lb, 6⅞c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 7@7¼c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market is steady and without material change, with a light trading. Sales of 25 hhds city at 4⅝c, and country at 4½@4¾c. Australian is nominally 5c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there is still absence of demand; while 9c is asked, there are no bids within ¼c of that rate. In lard stearine nothing of moment done, with 9c quoted, nominal. For oleo oil, sales of 1,000 tcs Calumet and Harrison, fresh arrivals, in Rotterdam, at 45 florins, and of other brands at 44 florins.

COFFEE.

Contracts closed firm at 5 points decline to 5 points advance, with trading only local. Havre was dull at ¼f decline, and Hamburg dull and unchanged to ¼ pfennig up. Spot Rio was dull but steady at 16¾c for No. 7 and 15¾c for No. 8. Sales, 2,500 bags Maracaibo, and 200 bags La Guayra on private terms....Option Sales—Opening Call—11 A. M.—April, 1,000 bags at 14.50c; July, 250 bags at 14.30c; October, 500 bags at 14.20c; December, 250 bags at 14.10c; total, 2,000 bags. Between Call and Close—April, 250 bags at 14.50c; 750 bags at 14.45c; May, 1,250 bags at 14.25c; 1,500 bags at 14.30c; June, 250 bags at 14.10c; 750 bags at 14.20c; July, 750 bags at 14.30c; 500 bags at 14.20c; 250 bags at 4.25c; September, 750 bags at 14.20c; 250 bags at 14.25c; October, 500 bags at 14.20c; November, 2,000 bags at 14.10c; December, 2,250 bags at 14.10c, 500 bags at 14.05c, 3,000 bags at 14c, 500 bags at 14.15c; total, 16,000 bags. Exchange—20 points paid to exchange 1,000 bags May for April. Total for day, 20,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-Day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	....@....	....@....
February	....@....	....@....
March	....@....	....@....
April	14.45@14.50	16.00@16.10
May	14.25@14.30	15.95@16.00
June	14.15@14.20	15.65@15.75
July	14.25@14.30	15.40@15.50
August	14.20@14.25	15.05@15.15
September	14.20@14.25	14.75@14.85
October	14.20@14.25	14.35@14.45
November	14.10@14.20	14.05@14.10
December	14.10@14.15	14.00@14.05

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	191,675
Arrivals	....
Total	191,675
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	1,506
Total stock in New-York to-day	190,168
Total stock in Baltimore	19,090
Arrivals	....
Total	19,090
Deliveries yesterday	491—18,599
Total stock in New-Orleans	16,592
Arrivals	....
Total	16,582
Deliveries yesterday	158—16,379
Total stock in other ports	....
Total stock in United States	34,978
Afloat from Rio per steam to April 8	225,147
Afloat from Rio per sail to April 8	89,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to April 8	26,000
Afloat from Victoria to March 21	135,000
	7,000
Total	237,000
Same time 1894	462,147
	470,208

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice of No. 7 flat bean 16½

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..1.90 above No. 7	No. 6..50 above No. 7
No. 2..1.05 above No. 7	No. 7.... above No. 7
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7	No. 8...50 below No. 7
No. 4..1.10 above No. 7	No. 9...90 below No. 7
No. 5...75 above No. 7	

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1.Nom above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2.Nom above No. 7	No. 7.... above No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7	No. 8..1.25 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 9..1.75 below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	No. 10..2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	17½@18¾
Padang, intr	20½@27	Caracas	18 @19
Macassar—		Do, washed	19¾@20¼
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Pajo	21 @22	Do, washed	19½@20¾
Maracaibo—		Savanilla—	
Trujillo	17¾@18½	Ocana	18 @20
Bocono	17¾@18¾	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Tovar	18 @19	Do, washed	19 @21½
Merida	18½@20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18¾@19	Mexican—	
Do f'r to g'd	19¼@19½	Cordova, gr'n	18½@19
Do p'e to c'e	20 @21	Do, white	19 @20
Central American—		Oaxaca	19¼@21½
Costa Rica	17 @20½	Guatemala and	
Sa. Salvador	18½@19½	Coban	19 @22
Do, washed	19½@21½	Jamaica	17 @20¾
Mocha	26½@27½		

COTTON.

Contracts were rather quiet and unsettled, with trading confined to the local scalpers, and prices closing firm at 3@5 points advance. Liverpool was quiet at partly 1 point advance. Spot was quiet and steady, with sales of 145 bales to spinners and 100 bales delivered on contract.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	6⅝
Middling uplands	6⅝

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅛c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
April	6.32@6.34	6.31	6.30	700
May	6.34@6.35	6.35	6.31	10,200
June	6.34@	6.34	6.29	19,100
July	6.36@6.37	6.37	6.33	11,200
August	6.38@6.39	6.39	6.34	46,800
September	6.40@6.41	6.41	6.37	4,400
October	6.44@6.45	6.44	6.40	15,800
November	6.48@6.50	6.48	6.45	1,700
December	6.53@6.54	6.51	6.49	1,800
January	6.58@6.59	..	..	....
Total				112,700

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, APRIL 12.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	2337	1233	2225	..	..	..
N. Orleans	5833	9816	15503	..	..	..
Mobile	709	74	82	..	..	..
Savannah	1724	1289	2280	..	..	..
Charleston	337	308	539	..	..	..
Wilm'gton	89	40	5	..	..	..
Norfolk	1013	498	820	..	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	..	612	538	..	..	..
Boston	623	1263	1719	..	..	..
Phila	677	37	686	..	..	..
West P'nt	470	144	1836	..	..	..
N'pt News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
P't Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ve'co, T'x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	13312	15314	26233	..	..	..
This day last w'k	23030	18818	19642	19967	15542	19363
This day last y'r	10651	9375	13219	8942	5910	10303

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Receipts moderate and prices firm on a good demand.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@19	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	23@25
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@33

RICE—Demand good at full prices, with offerings reserved.

Domestic—		Japan	4 @4¼
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in bond	1⅞@2¾
Fair	4¼@4¾	Java	3½@3¾
Good	4¾@4⅞	Rice flour	2⅜@2½
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice, pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5⅜@5½	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5¾@6		
Head	6¾@6⅞		
Patna	3¾@4		

SUGAR—Raw continued in demand at firm prices. Sales, 1,200 tons centrifugals, 95° test, at 2 7-32c, cost and freight; 8,000 bags do, 95° test, to arrive, at 2¼c, cost and freight; 870 bags do, in port, at 2 3-16c, cost and freight, and 2,359 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, at 1 13-16c, cost and freight. Refined unchanged and quiet.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 11-16
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 7-16
Centrifugal, 96° test	3⅜

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will sell not less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (or Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4 9-10@4¾
Coarse powdered	4 3-10@4⅜
Granulated	3 15-16@4⅛
Cutloaf	4 9-10@4⅜
Crushed	4 9-10@4⅜
Powdered	4 3-10@4⅜
Coarse granulated	4 @4¼
Fine granulated	3 15-16@4¼
Extra fine granulated	4 1-16@4¼
Con. granulated	4 3-16@4⅜
Cubes	4 3-16@4⅜
XXXX powdered	4 7-16@4⅝
Mold A	4 3-16@4⅜
Diamond A	3 15-16@4¼
Confectioners' A	3 13-16@4
Columbia A	3 11-16@3⅞
Windsor	3 11-16@3⅞
Ridgewood	3 11-16@3⅞
Phoenix A	3⅝ @3 13-16
Empire A	3 9-16@3⅝
No. 6	3½ @3 11-16
No. 7	3 7-16@3⅜
No. 8	3 5-16@3½
No. 9	3¼ @3 7-16
No. 10	3 3-16@3⅜
No. 11	3⅛ @3 5-16
No. 12	3 1-16@3¼
No. 13 (net)	3 @....
No. 14 (net)	2⅞ @....

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for week—Beans, 1,544 bbls; peas, 1,175 bbls. Imports—Beans, 248 pks; peas, 1,253 bbls. The market has ruled very quiet all the week, and there has been some shading of values in the hope of attracting larger trade. The country shows no signs of weakening, but holders here are disinclined to accumulate stock to any considerable extent. Remarks of domestic marrow have fallen gradually to $2.75, and are now offering freely at that. A small sale is reported for export, but as a rule the advices from the West Indies discourage the thought of much business in that direction. Home jobbers are still working largely on stock bought some time ago. Medium and pea have declined a little in sympathy with other kinds, but there is not much urgency to sell, holders feeling more confidence in small beans than in other varieties. White kidney, turtle soup, and yellow eye do not have much inquiry. The absence of important export demand for red kidney has forced a decline to $2.10 for choicest lots; a few have been taken for this week's steamer at that price. California lima steady, but dull. Foreign beans moving slowly and prices are easier. Supply on the spot is light, but there are 29,500 bags afloat. Green peas exceedingly dull. We quote for choice quality: Beans, domestic, marrow, per bushel, $2.75; do, pea, $2.15; do, medium, $2.12½; do, white kidney, $2.35@$2.40; do, red kidney, $2@$2.10; do, turtle soup, $1.75@$1.80; do, yellow eye, $2.25; do, foreign, marrow, $2.30@$2.50; do, foreign, pea, $1.95@$2.05; do, foreign, medium, $1.90@$2; green peas, bbls, $1.05; do, bags, 97½c@$1; do, Scotch, $1.02½@$1.05.

BUTTER—Receipts are moderate, and the tone over fancy creamery is steadier, some holders early in the day asking 20¼c, but later 20c was more general. Demand is very moderate, and the under grades are offered freely.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—	
Creamery, extra	20 @..
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extras	18½@..
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	16 @17
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, seconds	13 @15
Welsh tubs, extra	17½@18
Welsh tubs, firsts	16 @17
Welsh tubs, seconds	13 @15
Western—	
Creamery, Elgin and other Western, extra	20 @..
Creamery, firsts	18 @19
Creamery, seconds	15 @17
Creamery, thirds	12 @14
Imitation creamery, firsts	14 @15
Imitation creamery, seconds	9 @11
Dairy, firsts	12½@13½
Dairy, thirds to seconds	8 @ 9
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	11 @12
Factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	9½@10
Factory, tubs, fresh, seconds	8½@ 9
Factory, fresh, thirds	7½@ 8
Rolls	7½@10

OLD BUTTER.

State—	
Half-firkin tubs, fancy	13½@14
Half-firkin tubs, firsts	12 @13
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	11 @..
Dairy, firkins, fancy	13½@14
Dairy, firkins, firsts	12 @13
Dairy, firkins, seconds	11 @..
Dairy, tubs or firkins, thirds	9 @10
Western—	
Creamery, June	9 @15½
Factory	8 @ 9

CHEESE—A very moderate trade, in small lots, with some disposition to make concessions on fancy in order to move out stock more freely. Part skims dull and weak. New stock neglected and nominal.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd, f'cy	11 @11½
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, f'cy	10½@10¾
State, full cream, large, choice	10 @10½
State, full cream, large, good to prime	9¼@ 9¾
State, full cream, large, common to fair	8 @ 9
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11¼@11¾
State, full cream, small, poor to prime	8 @11
State, part skims, small size, choice	7 @ 7½
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	4 @ 6
State, part skims, large size, choice	6 @..
State, part skims, large, fair to prime	2 @ 3
State, part skims, fair to prime	3½@ 5
State, full skims	1 @ 1¾

EGGS—A fair trade, but arrivals are liberal and in excess of the wants of the trade, with prices a little easier.

State and Pennsylvania	12½@12¾
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	12½@..
Southern, fresh-gathered	11½@12½
Duck	28 @31
Goose	65 @70

FRUITS—FRESH—Receipts of apples for week, 6,354 bbls. The market has been quiet, but about steady under moderate receipts. Cranberries have had very little demand, and values are almost nominal. Receipts of Florida strawberries have been in liberal supply, but selling very well. Sales of late have been generally at 30@45c per quart, for shipments from the more northerly stations, and 20@40c for those from further south, but at the close prices are lower under advices of larger supplies in transit. A few extra large and fine are, however, placed a little above our top quotations. We quote: Apples, Greening, per bbl, $1.50@$5; do, Baldwin, $3.25@$3.75; do, Ben Davis, $4@$4.25; do, russet, State, $2.50@$3.25. Cranberries, Jersey, per crate, $2@$3. Strawberries, Florida, per quart, 20@35c. Oranges, California, per box, $3.25@$3.50.

FRUITS—DRIED—Receipts for the week, 7,104 pks; exports, 2,273 pks. Neither exporters nor home jobbers have wanted many evaporated apples of late, and the market has had rather a heavy tone, with concessions made in some cases. Stocks here are not large, but there is still a fair quantity in the country, and the season is wearing away. Sun-dried apples have had less inquiry of late, and the market has weakened a little. Chops offered sparingly and feeling firm. Cores and skins steady. Raspberries dragging heavily, and there is very little call for other small fruits. Considerable business doing in California fruits in a jobbing way, but no buyers for round lots. Holders are anxious sellers, as the stocks here are liberal, and the weather will soon be getting warm. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 8@8¼c; do, prime to choice, 7@7¾c; do, common to fair, 6@6¾c; do, sun-dried, 5¾@6¼c; chops, 2@2¾c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 21@21½c; cherries, 12@13c; plums, State, 4½@5c; blackberries, 5c; apricots, 6@10c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 6@9c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3½@10c.

GAME—Plover slightly easier; prime snipe steady; wild ducks dull. We quote: Golden plover, fresh, per dozen, $2@$2.25; grass plover, $1@$1.50; English snipe, $1@$2; wild ducks, red head, $1@$1.25; do, Brandt, 75c@$1.25; do, mallard, 40@65c; do, black, 40@50c; do, common, 15@35c.

HAY AND STRAW—Market firm, with a fair demand. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@70c; do, shipping, 50c; clover, mixed, 55@60c; clover, 40@50c; rye straw, 40@60c; oat straw, 35@45c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Fifty-eight carloads arrived for the Hebrew Passover holiday. Prime fat stock sold fairly, but at low prices; light inferior stock of all kinds was a drug, and went so low as to make very heavy losses for shippers, in some cases $300 to $400 per car. Yesterday and to-day the market was a little better for fowls, steady for roosters and turkeys, and dull and weak for ducks and geese. Pigeons higher. We quote: Fowls, local and Western, 10¼@11c; do, Southern, 9½c; chickens, 10c; old roosters, 6@6½c; turkeys, 11@12c; ducks, per pair, 50@60c; geese, 90@$1.37; pigeons, 40@45c. DRESSED—Receipts for week, 5,946 pks. Market for fowls closed in bad shape last week. Offerings were beyond the demand, and prices fell to 9c and lower for ordinary qualities. The surplus was cleaned up by storing, and this week, with lighter receipts, present and prospective, prices made a slight recovery, and closed firm. Fresh turkeys scarce, but rarely of desirable quality. Philadelphia poultry of fancy quality scarce and firm, except squabs, which show some decline. We quote, for fresh-killed: Turkeys, 10@14c; fowls, 9@9½c; old cocks, 6c; chickens, Philadelphia broilers, 35@45c; do, Fall and Winter roasters, 21@23c; do, yearling, 13@16c; capons, 18@27c; squabs, per dozen, $2@$3.25. We quote, for No. 1 Western, frozen: Turkeys, 12@14c; chickens, 12@14c; fowls, 9@10c; ducks, 14@15c; geese, 8@10c.

SUNDRIES—Peanuts quiet at 3¼@3¾c for fancy, hand picked; No. 1, shelled, quiet at 4¾@5c for Spanish and 3@3¼c for Virginia. Honey dull; we quote: White clover combs, 10@12c; buckwheat, 8@9c; extracted, State, 7@8c; do, California, 7c; do, Southern, per gallon, 50c. Beeswax firm at 31@32c. Very little new maple sugar or syrup; quoted at 7@8c for sugar and 60@65c per gallon for syrup.

VEGETABLES—More liberal arrivals of potatoes, and rather an easier tone, as the demand is light. Onions in good supply and easy on a limited outlet.

Asparagus, Charleston, per dozen	$5.00@$7.00
Beets, Bermuda, per crate	1.25@ 2.50
Cabbage, domestic, per 100	4.50@ 5.50
Cabbage, imported, per 100	7.00@12.00
Celery, State and Western, fair to good, per dozen roots	40@ 50
Celery, State and Western, short, per dozen roots	20@ 30
Kale, Norfolk, per bbl	50@ 1.25
Onions, white, per bbl	3.00@ 6.00
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	2.00@ 2.75
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	2.00@ 2.75
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	2.00@ 2.50
Onions, State and Western, yellow, per bbl	1.50@ 2.00
Onions, Havana, per crate	1.75@ ..
Onions, Bermuda, per crate	1.75@ 1.90
Peppers, Havana, per crate	2.00@ 2.50
Radishes, per 100 bunches	1.00@ 4.00
Spinach, Norfolk, per bbl	1.25@ 2.15
Turnips, Canada Russia, per bbl	75@ 1.00
Tomatoes, Florida, per carrier	1.00@ 3.50
Tomatoes, Havana, per carrier	1.50@ 3.00

POTATOES.

Bermuda, prime, per bbl	$7.00@$7.50
Bermuda, No. 2, per bbl	5.00@ 5.50
Jersey, prime, per bbl	2.00@ 2.15
State, white kinds, per 180 l

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock Speculation Professional and Fluctuations Narrow.

IRREGULARITY THE MARKET FEATURE

Atchison Issues Heavy on the Publication of the Reorganization Plan—Hesitancy of the Coal Stocks—Grangers Quiet,

TUESDAY—P. M.

After a strong opening, the stock market weakened under bear pressure, and continued irregular for the remainder of the day. Trading was largely professional, and fluctuations were narrow.

There was little news of a positive character. The Atchison plan of reorganization was given out, and, as it contained a provision for an issue of prior lien bonds, was received rather coldly. The stock was sold rather freely, and it declined from 6⅛ to 5⅝, closing at 5½, a net loss of ⅝. The unfavorable character of the Burlington statement was further reflected in continued weakness of the stock, its loss on the day being 1⅜ points. The other Grangers were fractionally lower. The coal group hesitated on the delay in carrying out the recently-made proposition to arbitrate the difficulties of the trade. Word from Philadelphia indicated that the Reading receivers have not committed themselves to the proposition. North American was bought on a liberal scale, but it closed unchanged, at 5¾. Its strength is said to be due to favorable developments regarding the Milwaukee street-railway system, which is controlled by the company. The general list was extremely dull, and was only slightly changed either way.

The industrials shared in the general irregularity. Sugar was quite strong, and closed at a net advance of ¾. On the other hand, Distilling and Cattle Feeding was under considerable pressure, the result of the threatened disruption of the recently-formed Distilling Association. General Electric was firm, and Chicago Gas inclined to heaviness. No action has been taken as yet on the matter of the dividend by the Directors of the latter company.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2@3 per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money in sufficient supply to meet the present slight demand. Rates were 3½ per cent. for sixty days to ninety days; 4@4½ per cent. for four to six months.

Commercial paper inactive. No perceptible increase in the demand from either city or out of town. The supply does not increase. Rates were 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days. 4½@5 per cent for high-grade four months' commission house acceptances as well as for four months' single names, 5@5½ per cent. for six months' single names, and 6@7 per cent. for those less well known.

The Clearing House exchanges were $62,200,476, and the balances were $5,338,392. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $477,202.

In London call money was at ½ per cent., closing at ½; short and three months' bills, ⅝@13-16 per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

The foreign exchange market still very dull. The posted rates for sterling were $4.89½ for sixty-day bills, and $4.90½ for demand. Actual sales were $4.88½ for sixty-day bills, $4.89½ for demand, $4.90 for cable transfers, and $4.87½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Boston—10@12c discount. St. Louis—60c premium bid, offered at 75c. Cincinnati—25c premium. Chicago—80c premium.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66¾@67¼. There were sales of 40,000 ounces at 67¾@67¼.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅞c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53c.

In London bar silver sold at 30½d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1 1895, to date.	$30,262,972
Imports for the same period	13,395,536
Net exports	16,867,436
Net exports to date, 1894	5,218,407
Net exports to date, 1893	31,957,780
Net exports to date, 1892	7,026,361

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were moderately active and generally a fraction higher. The market was in some respects a repetition of that of yesterday, the greater part of the business being done in the morning hours. The Kansas and Texas issues were in some demand and made a slight advance, and the Northern Pacifics held firm at last night's figures. The Atchison issues were weak in the early trade, but closed at a recovery. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

E. T., Va. & Ga. cn 5s	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. cfs	1¼
Tennessee Coal & Iron 1st, Birm	1½
Third Ave. 5s	1

DECLINED.

Louisville & Nash. 1st, N. O. & Mob	1
M., L. S. & W. ext. 5s	1
Or. R. & Nav. 5s, t. r	1½

Government bonds were unchanged. The sales on call were $12,000 5s, registered, at 115⅞@115¾, and $1,000 do, coupon, at 115¾. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	..	..
4s, r	111⅝	111¾
4s, c	112	112½
4s, r., new	120½	121
4s, c., new	120½	120¾
5s, r	115¾	116¼
5s, c	115¾	116
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	105¾	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108½	..
Currency 6s, 1899	111	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities, $17,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 84⅝@84½; $35,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, at 6⅜@7, and $70,000 do funded debt 2-3s of 1991 at 59⅝@59⅝.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New-York for the week ending today were valued at $7,332,345, against $6,329,752 in the preceding week and $6,181,940 for the correspoding week of last year. Since Jan. 1 the exports were $95,381,388, against $101,131,228 corresponding period last year.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Refining	⅝
Bay State Gas	1⅝
Denver & Rio Grande pf	⅞
Long Island Traction	⅝
Michigan Central	4
National Linseed Oil	1½
United States Rubber	⅝
United States Leather pf	⅝

DECLINED.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	1⅝
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	⅝
Manhattan	⅝

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	25½	25½	25½	25½	25¼	26	175
American Cotton Oil pf	72	72	71½	72	71	72¼	100
*American Sugar Refining	101⅛	102⅝	101⅛	102¼	102¼	102¼	29,845
*American Sugar Refining pf	94	94	94	94	93⅞	94	317
American Tel. & Cable Co	90	90	90	90	80	91	50
*American Tobacco	96¼	96¼	95½	96	95⅝	96¼	2,032
American Tobacco pf	100½	100¼	100⅛	100⅜	108	109	23
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	6⅜	6⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅝	7,599
Baltimore & Ohio	55½	55½	55	55½	55⅜	56	780
*Bay State Gas	15⅜	15⅝	14½	15⅜	14¼	15	420
Canada Southern	50¼	51	50¼	50⅝	50⅝	51	1,000
Canadian Pacific	40¼	40¼	39½	39½	39½	40½	700
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅛	17½	17⅜	17⅜	17¼	17½	210
Chicago Gas	71¼	71½	70¾	71	71	71¼	5,800
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	93½	93½	93½	93½	94½	96	5
Chicago & Northwestern	92⅛	92⅝	91½	91⅝	91½	91⅝	2,050
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	73	73	71⅝	71⅝	71½	71⅝	13,325
C., C., C. & St. L	38½	38¾	37¾	37¾	37½	38	304
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	58¼	58⅝	57¾	57⅞	57¾	57⅞	7,650
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	116	116	110	116	115¼	116	50
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac	64	64	63¾	63⅝	63½	63⅝	2,341
Colorado Fuel & Iron	24	24	24	24	..	26	10
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol	26	26	26	26	26⅜	26½	200
Delaware & Hudson	127	127	125½	125½	125½	126	650
Delaware, Lack. & West	159	159	158¾	158⅝	158¼	158¾	1,000
Denver & Rio Grande pf	38½	38½	38¼	38¼	38½	39	360
Distilling & C. F	13½	13½	13½	13½	..	..	10
Distilling & C. F. ctfs	14¾	14⅞	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	14⅞	10,485
*Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	8⅞	8⅝	8	8	7½	8	800
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y	98	98	98	98	97¾	98¼	250
Flint & Père Marquette	9	10	9	10	9	14	55
General Electric	33½	34⅛	33⅛	33⅞	33⅞	34	9,600
Illinois Central	90	90	90	90	88	90	10
Lake Erie & Western	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅛	17½	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	75	75	75	75	74	75	45
Lake Shore	137⅜	137⅝	137½	137½	137	138	400
*Long Island Traction	7⅝	8	7½	8	8	8¼	2,102
Louisville & Nashville	51¾	52⅜	51⅝	51¾	51¾	51⅞	3,150
L., N. A. & C	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	7¼	225
L., N. A. & C. pf	20	20	20	20	21	25	75
Manhattan Con	111	111	109¾	110½	110⅝	110¾	1,955
*Metropolitan Traction	88	88	88	88	..	..	30
Michigan Central	93¾	97	93¾	97	97	99	1,461
Missouri Pacific	24¼	24⅜	23⅝	23⅞	23¾	24¼	1,850
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15¾	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	26	26½	26	26⅜	26¼	26⅝	1,840
National Linseed Oil	23	23½	23	23½	23	24	340
New-Jersey Central	94	94⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93¾	93⅞	4,083
New-York Central	96	96⅛	95⅞	96⅛	96⅛	96½	612
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd	37⅜	37⅞	37½	37⅞	37⅝	38	1,723
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	26	26	26	26	25	27	100
New-York, Lack. & West	116½	116½	116¼	116½	..	..	25
N. Y., L. E. & W	9⅞	9⅞	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝	900
New-York, Sus. & Western pf	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	25	36	100
Norfolk & Western	3⅛	3⅛	3	3	3	3¼	200
Norfolk & Western pf	14	14	14	14	13¾	14	100
North American	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5¾	6,445
Northern Pacific	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4½	210
Northern Pacific pf	17¾	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	703
Ontario & Western	16½	16½	16¼	16¼	16¼	16⅝	600
Philadelphia & Reading	13	13¼	12½	12¾	12½	12⅝	4,500
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	46¾	46¾	46½	46½	46	48½	43
Pullman Palace Car Co	157	157	157	157	155	158	620
St. Louis Southwestern pf	10⅛	10⅛	10	10	9⅞	10⅜	300
St. Paul & Duluth pf	85	85	85	85	85	90	6
St. Paul & Omaha	32	32	32	32	32	33	100
Southern Pacific	17	17	17	17	16¾	17¼	200
Southern Railway	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	11½	413
Southern Railway pf	33	33	32⅜	32⅝	32½	32⅝	592
Tennessee Coal & Iron	17¼	17¼	17	17⅜	17¼	17½	1,000
Texas Pacific	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9½	9¾	300
T., A. & N. M	2	2	2	2	1¾	2	100
Union Pacific	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	11½	410
Union Pacific, D. & G	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4¾	400
United States Cordage	6¼	6¼	6	6	5⅞	6¼	525
United States Cordage pf	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10⅝	812
United States Express	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	41	43	6
United States Rubber	39¼	40⅞	39¼	40⅜	39¾	40⅜	630
United States Rubber pf	93⅜	93⅞	93⅜	93⅞	93½	93⅞	500
*United States Leather	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	11½	210
*United States Leather pf	70¼	70⅞	69⅜	70⅜	70¼	71	1,694
Wabash pf	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅜	14½	200
Wells-Fargo Express	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	104	107½	30
Western Union Telegraph	86⅞	87⅛	86⅞	87	87	87½	2,319
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12⅜	12⅜	12	12	11⅞	12⅜	400
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	43	43	43	43	41	43	100
Total sales							142,078

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Silver bullion certificates	67¾	67¾	67¼	67¼	66¾	67¼	40,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Chrysolite	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.17	500
Enterprise	.70	.72	.70	.70	.65	.75	2,100
Horn Silver	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	..	..	130
Phoenix of Arizona	.08	.08	.08	.08	..	..	400
Standard	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.25	2.55	100
Total sales							3,230

Bonds.

A, T & S F 4s	68½	23,000	68⅝
43,000	68⅝	28,000s3	68¼
10,000	68¼	11,000	68
16,000	68¼	5,000	68⅜
A, T & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A	20⅝	15,000	20⅝
10,000	20¼	15,000	20⅜
22,000	20¼	13,000	20¼
5,000	20¼	Atlantic & Pac Inc 3,000	2⅞
2,000	2¾	Atlantic & Pac Gtd 4s 10,000	49
Beech Creek 1st 2,000	105	Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 2,000	109½
10,000	109	Canada So 1st Gtd 6,000	109¼
Cent of N J G M 5s 3,000	112	Cent Pac 6s, 1895 1,000	101
Cent Pac 6s, 1896 2,000	101¾	Cent Pac 6s, 1897 1,000	102¼
Cent Pac 6s, 1898 4,000	104¾	Ches & Ohio 1st Series A 5,000	117½
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 10,000	106¼	1,000	106
Ches & O. R & A Div 1st Cons 4s 1,000	92	Ches & O Gen 4½s 4,000	73⅝
C, B & Q Cons 7s 4,000	119½	3,000	119½
C, B & Q Iowa Div 4s 2,000	96½	Chi & E Ill Gen 5s 2,000	98½
3,000	98¼	Chi & E Ill Gen 5s 3,000	98⅞
2,000	98½	Chi G L & C Co 1st 2,000	94
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 24,000	43	Chi, R. I. & P. Ext 5s 3,000	101
7,000	100⅞	Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s 2,000	102½
Cin, Ind, St L & C 4s 5,000	94½	90,000	83¼
Total sales		10,000	83

C, C, C & Ind 1st 3,000	113¼	Clev, C, Chi & St L St Louis Div 4s 5,000	91¼
Col, H V & Tol 5s 5,000	90	Col, H V & T G M 6s 2,000	92½
Den & Rio G 4s 14,500	82⅝	9,000	83
15,000	83¼	East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 98,000	106
3,000	106½	Erie Cons Gold 7s 1,000	127½
Ga Pac 1st 5-6s 1,000	108	G B, W & St P Inc 26,000	2¾
10,000	2⅞	11,000	3
H & T Cen G M 4s 5,000	62⅜	7,000	62½
7,000	62⅝	Ind, Ill & Iowa 1st 3,000	82½
Kan Pac 6s, 1895 2,000	105¼	Keokuk & B M 1st 2,500	94
Lacledе Gas L Co of St Louis 1st 5s 1,000	93¼	L S & M, So Div Bds 10,000	110½
L I, N S Bch 5s 2,000	104¼	Louis & Nash N O & Mob 1st 3,000	115½
Unified Gold 4s 6,000	77½	4,000	77⅞
Lo & Nash Cons 3,000	107	Manhattan Ry Con 4s 2,000	96½
Metropolitan Elev 1st 9,000	119½	Midland of N J 1st 2,000	116
Mil, L S & W Ext 5s 10,000s3	109	M & St P Ss 1st 5,000	111¼
Mil & St P 1st Mineral Point Div 5,000	107	Mo, K & T 1st 4s Trust Receipts 60,000	83⅛
31,500	83⅛	30,000	83⅛
35,000	83¼	500	84
1,000	83¼	500	84
90,000	83¼	10,000	83

Minn & St L 1st Southwestern Ext 2,000	119	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d 15,000	55⅜
10,000	55½	38,000	55¾
10,000	55½	Mo, Kan & East 1st 22,000	85⅜
1,000	85½	Mo, K & T of Tex 5s 3,000s15F	77
N Y Cen Deb 4s Registered 11,000	102	N Y Cen Deb 5s 3,000	105½
N Y, Chi & St L 4s 5,000	102¼	N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certfs 1,000	139½
N Y, Ont & W Refunding 4s 3,000	89½	N Y, S & W 1st Refunding 5s 5,000	105½
Nor Pac 1st, Coup 5,000	114⅞	5,000	115
10,000	114½	Nor Pac 1st Reg 5,000	114⅜
Nor Pac 2d, Coup 25,000	87½	55,000	88
Nor Pac 3d, Coup 3,000	56	Nor Pac Cons 5s 36,000	28⅜
14,000	28⅜	Trust Co Certs 2,000	28¾
Nor Ry of Cal 5s 4,000	90½	10,000	90¾
Ore Imp Co Con 5s 6,000	49½	1,000	48⅝
Oregon R & N 5s Trust Co Certfs 11,000	84	45,000	83½
Ore, R & N Co Collat Trust 5s 1,000	54½	Ore S L & U N Con 30,000	41½
Penn Co's Gtd 4½s 3,000	112	Peo G & C of Chi 2d Gtd 6s 3,000	106
Phil & Reading 1st Pf Inc 7,000	26	3d Pf Inc 30,000	10
10,000	10	Ore Short Line 6s 1,000	89¼
Trust Co Certfs 2,000	89¼	Phil & Read Gen 4s Trust Receipts 1,000	64½
Pitts & W 1st 5,000	81	50,000	80¾
St L, Kan & N Real Es & R 7s 5,000s3	101½	St L S W 1st 20,000	71
St L S W 2d Inc 10,000	23½	St P M & M 1st Consolidated 6s 10,000	117⅝
16,000	118	Montana Ext 4s 8,000	84½
Savannah & W 1st 5,000	53	10,000	52½
5,000	52⅝	South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated 7,000	90¾
5,000	91	So Ry 1st 5s 4,000	87½
6,000	87¼	11,000	87
Tenn C, I & R 6s Birmingham Div 1st 12,000	91½	Tex & N O Cons 5s 10,000	92½
Tex & Pac 2d Inc 5,000	24⅝	Third Av 1st 5s 1,000	120
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st 2,000	108½	Union Pac 1st, 1896 4,000s3	104
2,000	104½	Union Pac 1st, 1898 2,000	104
3,000	104½	2,000	104¼
7,000	105	W N Y & Penn 2d Trust Co Certfs 10,000	29¾
85,000	30	W N C 1st 6s 1,000	110
Wis Cen Co 1st 5,000s3	52¼		$1,666,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	142	146½
Albany & Susquehanna	168	..
Alton & Terre Haute	38	40
American Coal	90	..
American District Telegraph	30	40
American Express	111	113
Atlantic & Pacific	⅞	1⅛
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	4⅞	6
B. & S. Illinois pf	135	..
Boston Air Line pf	102	105
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts	19	..
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. pf	..	60
Central Pacific	17	17½
Cent. & South American Tel	116¼	123
Chicago & Alton	146	150
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	55
C. & N. W. pf	138	..
Cleveland & Pittsburg	155	158
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev	5½	6½
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	65	..
Col. & Hocking Coal	6	7¼
Col., Hocking Valley & T. pf	65	70
Commercial Cable	137	..
Consolidated Coal	28½	31
Consolidated Gas Co	132	133
Denver & Rio Grande	12	12½
Des Moines & Ft. D	5	7
Des Moines & Ft. D. pf	30	35
*D., S. S. & A	2⅜	3⅜
Erie Tel & Tel	51¾	52¼
Evansville & Terre Haute	40	50
Flint & P. M. pf	30	45
Great Northern pf	106	110
G. B. & W., t. r	..	..
G. B. & W. pf., t. r	½	⅞
Homestake	1	1½
Iowa Central	21	..
Iowa Central pf	7	8
Kanawha & Michigan	22	28
Keokuk & Des Moines	8½	9
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	2¼	3
Lacledе Gas	13	..
Lacledе Gas pf	25¾	26½
Long Island	82	83
Louisville, St. Louis & T	84	85
Mah. Coal R	1	4
Mahoning Coal R.	115	..
Mahoning Coal R. pf	106	..
Manhattan Beach	2	5
*Unlisted.		

	Bid.	Asked.
Maryland Coal pf	50	70
Mexican Central	8¾	9⅜
Mexican Central ctfs	..	..
Mexican Telegraph	179½	190
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd	26½	27½
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd	46	47½
Minn, Iron	46	55
Mobile & Ohio	16	18
*National Lead	31¼	32½
*National Lead pf	85	85⅞
National Starch	7	9
National Starch 1st pf	43	51
National Starch 2d pf	24	28
New Cent. Coal	6	9
N. J. & N. Y	1¼	5
N. Y. & N. H	200	203
N. Y., C. & St. L	12	14
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	55	65
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	20	21½
N. Y. S. & W	12¼	12⅝
Ontario Mining	10	11½
Oregon Improvement	8	11
Oregon Railway & Nav	17	23
Pacific Mail	22	22½
Pennsylvania Coal	300	..
Peoria & Eastern	3½	5
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	4	4½
Pittsburg & Western pf	28	30
P., C., C. & St. L	15½	17⅛
P., F. W. & C	156	..
P., F. W. & C. pf	148	..
Quicksilver	2¼	2¾
Quicksilver pf	14	16
Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	185
Rome, Wat. & Ogdens	114	115
St. Louis Southern	96	..
St. Louis Southwestern	4¾	5¼
St. Joseph & Grand Island	1	2
St. Paul & Duluth	23	28
St. Paul & Omaha pf	107½	110
St. Paul, M. & M	106	110
Southern Cotton Oil	36	45
Texas Pacific Land Trust	7½	9
Toledo & Ohio Central	46	49
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	78	82
United States Cordage gtd	20¼	22
Utica & B. River	150	..
Wabash	5⅞	6
Wisconsin Central	4	4½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	101⅝	102⅝	101¼	102½	17,740
A., T. & S. F.	6	6	5⅝	5⅞	1,230
Cent. of N. J.	93¾	94⅝	93⅜	93⅞	1,490
Chicago Gas	71⅜	71½	70⅞	71	2,100
C. R. I. & P.	64	64	63¾	63¼	930
Ch. & N. W.	92½	92⅛	91¼	91½	2,050
C., B. & Q.	73	73	71⅝	71⅝	7,280
C., M. & St. P.	58¼	58¼	57⅝	57⅝	5,830
Dist. & C. F.	14⅝	14⅞	14¼	14¼	1,720
Gen. Elec.	33¼	34¼	33⅞	34	4,070
L. I. Trac.	7⅞	8¼	7⅞	8¼	920
Manhattan	111¼	111¾	110	110¼	490
Total sales					52,190

	First.	High	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Mo. Pacific	24½	24½	23⅜	23⅜	120
North. Am.	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	1,490
N. Y. Central	95⅞	96	95⅞	95⅞	50
N. Y. & N. E.	37¾	37¾	37¼	37¾	630
Phil. & Rdg.	13⅞	13¼	12¼	12⅜	2,580
So. Ry. pf.	32¾	32¾	32⅜	32⅜	10
Tenn. C. & I.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	20
U. S. Cord.	6	6	6	6	10
U. S. Cord. pf.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	100
Wabash pf.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	10
West. Union	86⅞	87⅛	86⅞	86⅞	1,110
Total sales					6,430

Bonds.

	First.	High	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Can. So. 1st	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	$2,000
C., B. & Q. cn.	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	3,000
C. & E. Ill. 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½	4,000
E. T., V. & G.	106	106	106	106	4,000
Lac. Gas. 5s	93¼	93¼	93⅛	93¼	3,000
Met. Elev. 1st	119½	119½	119½	119½	2,000
M., K. & T. 2d	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	10,000
Total sales					$52,000

	First.	High	Low.	Last.	Sales.
M., K. &T. 4s	83½	83½	83½	83½	5,000
Nor. Pac. cn.	28½	28½	28½	28½	5,000
Or. Imp. cn.	48½	48½	48½	48½	3,000
Roch. 1s, 58.10	101	101	101	101	3,000
St.L. S.W. 2d	23½	23½	23½	23¼	3,000
So. Ry. 5s	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	5,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Ar. Juniata	1.10	1.10	1.05	1.05	600
Brunswick	.05	.05	.05	.05	1,000
Con.,Cal.& Va	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	100
Isabella	.21	.23	.21	.23	900
Mollie Gibson	1.05	1.10	1.05	1.10	500
Total sales					4,400

	First.	High	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Ophir	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	100
Portland	.60	.62	.60	.62	900
Potosi	.55	.55	.55	.55	100
Sierra Nev.	.85	.85	.85	.85	200

Wheat.

	First.	High	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	54⅞	55	54¼	55	440,000
July option	56	56⅛	55⅞	56	38,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit deb	94	100
American Exchange Nat. Bank	157½	165
American Bank Note Company	34	38
American Grocery 1st pf	34	..
American Typefounders	3	5
American Typefounders' pf	20	..
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1885	104¼	105½
†Atlantic Trust	202	208
Barney & Smith Car common	15½	17
Barney Dumpling Boat Co	10½	..
Barney & Smith pf. stock	67½	72½
†Barney & Smith Car com. 6s	90	100
Beckton Construction pf	67	71
*Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	118	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	191	195
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	105	107
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107½	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	..
Brooklyn Elevated	12	14
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext.) 5s	70	73
*Brooklyn City Railroad	157	159
‡Brooklyn Wharf & W'hous Co	103½	104
Brooklyn Traction	9¼	10

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
86 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L.V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.L.SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

I. & S. WORMSER,
BANKERS, MILLS BUILDING,
ISSUE
Circular Letters of Credit,
Available in all parts of the world.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

Kansas Pacific Consolidated
First Mortgage Bonds.

The undersigned, at the request of a large number of the holders of the Consolidated First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, have undertaken to act as a committee for the protection of the bondholders and the enforcement of their rights. The existing condition of the Kansas Pacific Company and the Union Pacific Railway, the necessity for the proper application of the just proportion of the income of the mortgaged properties to the interest upon the Consolidated Bonds, and the protection and enforcement of the principal, render it necessary that the bondholders should at once unite for mutual protection. A bondholders' agreement has been prepared for signature, and deposited with the Mercantile Trust Company, which will issue certificates upon deposit of bonds. Copies of this agreement may be obtained from the Secretary or from the Mercantile Trust Company.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
MILLIS W. ALLEN, Jr., Boston, Mass.,
GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
COMMITTEE.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Secretary, 33 Wall St.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

1ST MTGE. 5 o/o GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Columbus and 9th Av. R. R. Co.,
AND OF THE
Lexington Av. & Pavonia Ferry R. R. Co.
DATED 1895. DUE 1995.
Guaranteed by the
Metropolitan Street Railway Co. of New-York.
FOR SALE BY
REDMOND, KERR & CO.,
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

New-York, April 1, 1895.

To Holders of INCOME BONDS, PREFERRED and COMMON STOCKS of the
GREEN BAY, WINONA & ST. PAUL R. R. CO.

There have been deposited under the protective agreement dated March 12, 1895, a large amount of Income Bonds and Preferred and Common Stock.

The committee hereby extends the time within which holders of Income Bonds, Preferred and Common Stock, may deposit same with the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, and sign said agreement, to and including April 15th, 1895.

Deposit of Bonds and Stock will not be received after April 15 except in the discretion of the committee, and subject to such penalty as may be prescribed.

The sum of $5 per bond is payable at the time of deposit, and also $5 for each 100 shares of stock.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY for deposit of securities.

JOHN I. WATERBURY,
EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
MYER LEHMAN,
LEOPOLD WALLACH, Counsel.
HENRY ZUCKERMAN, Secretary.
} Committee.

No. 350 Broadway,
New-York City, March 25th, 1895.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we have been this day appointed Receivers of the property of the firm of E. S. Jaffray & Co. upon a dissolution thereof, under an order of the New-York Supreme Court. Under the provisions of our order of appointment, the Receivers are authorized to continue the business so far as necessary for the purposes of liquidation. All persons indebted to the late firm are required to make payment to us as Receivers, and all persons holding any of the property of the late firm are required to account to us therefor. Due notice will be given of the mode of exhibiting all claims against the late firm.

HOWARD S. JAFFRAY,
A. D. JUILLIARD,
JAMES G. CANNON,
Receivers of E. S. Jaffray & Co.

WANTED—On first-class leasehold property $25,000 at 6 per cent. for 5 years; principals or their lawyers only will be answered. Address Owner, 161 5th Av., Room 1.

Financial.

THE
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's
First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage Deed of Trust securing the above Bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that 55 Bonds of $100 each, 11 Bonds of $500 each, and 189 Bonds of $1,000 each of the numbers specified below were this day, in our presence, fairly and without preference or discrimination, designated by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, payable out of the moneys pledged to us from proceeds of sales of land, and now available for that purpose. The Bonds so drawn will be paid by us on presentation at the office of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine St., New-York; and the holders thereof are hereby notified that they should be presented on or before 1ST DAY OF JULY NEXT, AS FROM THAT DATE INTEREST WILL CEASE TO ACCRUE THEREON:

55 BONDS AT $100 EACH.

Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
20	120	508	743	860	1179	1342	1423	1795 1898
29	160	530	772	893	1204	1373	1483	1818 1922
39	181	593	779	916	1256	1374	1493	1834 1943
66	365	621	813	1100	1263	1400	1522	1846 1986
100	417	659	821	1138	1339	1406	1540	1887 2023
112	450	671	854	1150				

11 BONDS AT $500 EACH.

3	22	68	86	97	104	126	179	267	313
10									

189 BONDS AT $1,000 EACH.

44	840	1434	1988	2579	3437	4092	4872	5724 6735
122	862	1492	2019	2673	3480	4100	4922	5791 6790
142	907	1552	2020	2682	3541	4125	5078	5968 6793
159	942	1565	2072	2702	3645	4164	5106	5978 6834
169	962	1621	2146	2804	3647	4256	5137	5986 6860
257	966	1633	2150	2876	3675	4280	5158	6030 6864
288	974	1673	2181	2887	3684	4282	5212	6231 6898
325	987	1694	2235	2905	3708	4324	5214	6267 6982
326	991	1722	2244	2917	3744	4342	5227	6301 7075
377	1009	1783	2262	2936	3776	4371	5234	6345 7143
397	1066	1811	2293	2956	3903	4414	5291	6385 7160
439	1161	1829	2340	2978	3912	4557	5367	6422 7239
455	1190	1880	2343	3065	3939	4565	5387	6427 7269
465	1193	1885	2344	3067	3941	4658	5389	6587 7316
610	1204	1886	2351	3309	3956	4665	5418	6641 7328
636	1222	1919	2497	3341	3964	4709	5479	6653 7428
658	1230	1930	2502	3350	3965	4768	5555	6695 7483
775	1332	1936	2504	3353	3970	4770	5605	6720 7571
817	1409	1974	2512	3433	3989	4775	5642	6724

JOHN S. KENNEDY,
J. A. ROOSEVELT,
} Trustees.
New-York, April 9, 1895.
DRAWING NO. 16.

Mexican National Railroad Co.
Six per cent. Forty Years
First Mortgage Bonds.
[PRIOR LIEN BONDS.]
Issue of $12,500,000.
Trustees:
HUGH MACKAY MATHESON, Esq.,
and Capt. WILLIAM G. RAOUL.

Notice is hereby given that the following are the numbers of 46 bonds of $1,000 each of the above issue, amounting together to the sum of $46,000, this day drawn for payment at par in the presence of Mr. John Bridges, Notary Public of the City of London, in accordance with the conditions of the first mortgage or deed of trust, dated June 1, 1887, and a further indenture of same date, pledging certain subsidy moneys. These bonds are redeemable on the 1st day of June next, at the Agency of the Mexican National Railroad Company, in New-York, where the holders are required to present them for redemption, after which date interest on the said bonds will cease.

NUMBERS OF THE BONDS:

4,	1919,	4434,	5874,	8999, 11546
255,	2030,	4524,	5974,	9018, 12091
413,	2306,	4563,	6085,	9353, 12093
586,	2420,	4794,	6800,	9411, 12245
596,	2910,	5032,	7170,	9605, 12387
669,	2922,	5135,	7988	11095, 12402
751,	3449,	5207,	7999,	11346
1724,	3990,	5371,	8823,	11514,

H. M. MATHESON,
WILLIAM G. RAOUL,
Trustees for the Bondholders.
LONDON, 22d March, 1895.

Present:
JOHN BRIDGES,
Notary Public,
Of the Firm of DUFF, BRIDGES & WATTS,
5, Nicholas Lane, Lombard St., London.

NOTE.—Holders of drawn bonds may for their convenience obtain payment in London on 1st day of June, at the counting house of Messrs. Matheson & Co., No. 3 Lombard St., E. C., at the rate of 4s. 1d. per $1, or £204 3s. 4d. per bond, provided the bonds shall have been previously left three clear days for verification.

BOND No. 5052, DRAWN FOR PAYMENT ON 22ND MARCH, 1892, AND BONDS Nos. 5048, 5049, 6851, AND 10637, DRAWN FOR PAYMENT ON 22ND MARCH, 1893, HAVE NOT YET BEEN PRESENTED.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY
7 o/o First Mortgage Bonds,
MATURING JULY 1, 1895,
AND OF
ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY & NORTHERN R. R. CO.
Real Estate & R'way Mtge. 7 o/o Bonds,
MATURING SEPTEMBER 1, 1895.

Office of THE WABASH RAILROAD CO.,
New-York, April 1, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the above bonds will be paid at maturity at the Central Trust Company, after which interest ceases.

O. D. ASHLEY,
President Wabash Railroad Co.

Referring to the above, the undersigned, having purchased the WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, DUE 1939, reserved to provide for the above-mentioned bonds, are prepared to furnish these bonds in exchange for the maturing issues upon terms which may be ascertained upon application.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
27 & 29 PINE STREET.

OFFICE OF THE CANTON COMPANY,
CORNER TOONE AND 2D STS.,
BALTIMORE CO., MD.,
APRIL 3, 1895.

By resolution of the Directors, notice is hereby given to the stockholders that Ninety thousand Dollars will be expended in the purchase of Shares of its Capital Stock.

All offers to sell must be in writing and inclosed in sealed envelopes and indorsed "Proposals to Sell Stock."

All offers received before 12 o'clock noon on the 24th inst. will be considered, and the said sum will be expended in the purchase of shares offered at the lowest prices, the Company, however, reserving the right to reject any or all offers.

Such stock, when purchased, will be canceled, in accordance with the charter.

W. B. BROOKS,
President.

Columbus & Ninth Ave.
and
Lexington Avenue and Pavonia Ferry 1st Gold 5s
bought and sold by
A. A. Housman & Co.,
Members of New-York Stock Exchange
52 EXCHANGE PLACE.
Telephone call, 530 Broad.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
48 WALL ST.
Traveler's Letters of Credit.
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO REALIZE LARGELY ON small investments. Send for prospectus. Dividends in sight. M. E. & J. W. De Aguero, 49 Broadway.

Financial.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD CO.

At the request of the New-York General Reorganization Committee, the London Bondholders' Committee and Messrs. Hope & Co. of Amsterdam, acting on behalf of Dutch bondholders, the undersigned Joint Executive Reorganization Committee has formulated a plan for the reorganization of the affairs of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company, WHICH PLAN HAS BEEN APPROVED BY

The New-York General Reorganization Committee,

The London Bondholders' Committee, and Messrs. Hope & Co. of Amsterdam.

Copies of the plan and reorganization agreement can be obtained from either of the committees or the depositaries named below.

The following securities are now called for deposit under the reorganization plan and agreement:

ATCHISON GENERAL MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. BONDS, WITH COUPON NO. 9 OF JANUARY 1, 1894, AND ALL SUBSEQUENT THERETO ATTACHED.

These bonds will receive under the plan:

75 per cent. of the principal in new general mortgage four per cent. one-hundred-year gold bonds bearing interest from October 1st, 1895;

40 per cent. in four per cent. one-hundred-year adjustment bonds, bearing interest payable only out of net earnings, non-cumulative to July 1, 1900, and cumulative after that date,

and one per cent. on the deposited bonds will be paid in cash at the time of deposit in respect of three months' interest thereon, if deposited on or before the 10th day of June, 1895.

ATCHISON FOUR PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS, CLASS A, WITH COUPON NO. 4 OF APRIL 1, 1894, AND ALL SUBSEQUENT THERETO ATTACHED, and

ATCHISON INCOME BONDS OF 1889, WITH COUPON NO. 5 OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1894, AND ALL SUBSEQUENT THERETO ATTACHED.

These bonds are assessed four per cent., of which two per cent. must be paid at the time of deposit of the bonds, the balance when the new securities are ready for delivery.

These bonds are entitled under the plan to receive 118 per cent. of their par value in five per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock of the new company.

ATCHISON FOUR PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS, CLASS B, WITH COUPON NO. 4 OF APRIL 1, 1894, AND ALL SUBSEQUENT THERETO ATTACHED.

These bonds are assessed four per cent., of which two per cent. must be paid at the time of deposit of the bonds, the balance when the new securities are ready for delivery.

These bonds are entitled under the plan to receive 118 per cent. of their par value in five per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock of the new company.

ATCHISON CAPITAL STOCK.

The stock is assessed $10 per share, of which $3 must be paid at the time of deposit, and the balance in installments of not more than $3 each at intervals of not less than thirty days, when called for by the Joint Executive Committee. The whole assessment may be paid at the time of deposit if desired.

Stockholders will receive for each $100 share and assessment of $10 paid thereon, $100 in common stock, $10 in preferred stock.

Securities must be deposited with and the assessment paid to the following depositaries:

IN NEW-YORK:

Union Trust Company of New-York,
80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company Second Mortgage A and B Bonds.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company Income Bonds of 1889.

New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company,
65 CEDAR STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company Capital Stock.

IN BOSTON:

For all Bonds:

Agency of the Union Trust Company of New-York, 95 Milk Street, Boston.

For Stock only:

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Ames Building, Boston.

IN LONDON:

For all Bonds:

BARING BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED, who will receive deposits of bonds and issue Certificates of Deposit therefor as agents on behalf of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

For Stock:

BARING BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED, who will receive deposits of stock and issue Certificates of Deposit therefor and receive payment of installments of the assessment as agents on behalf of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company.

IN AMSTERDAM:

For all Bonds:

Hope & Company, who will receive deposits of bonds and issue Certificates of Deposit therefor as agents on behalf of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

For Stock only:

Maatschappij tot beheer van het Administratiekantoor opgericht door.

Hubrecht, Van Harencarspel & Vas Visser.

Arrangements have been made to issue in London, Amsterdam, and Boston, as well as in New-York, uniform reorganization certificates of deposit of the Union Trust Company of New-York for General Mortgage Bonds and Second Mortgage Bonds, Class A and Class B, and uniform reorganization certificates of deposit of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company for deposits of stock in New-York, Boston, and London. Application will be promptly made to list on the New-York Stock Exchange all such certificates of deposit wherever issued.

Holders of the above-described bonds and stock desiring to participate in the reorganization must deposit their securities with and pay their assessments to the respective depositaries on or before the 10th day of June, 1895, after which date no deposits can be received without the consent of the Joint Executive Committee.

Deposits will be simultaneously received by the several depositaries beginning with the 11th day of April, 1895.

Dated April 10, 1895.

EDWARD KING,
R. SOMERS HAYES,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
GEORGE G. HAVEN,
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR.,
C. SLIGO DE POTHONIER,
ROBERT FLEMING,
JOHN LUDEN,
VICTOR MORAWETZ,
} Joint Executive Reorganization Committee.

HERMAN KOBBE,
Secretary.

CHARLES C. BEAMAN,
VICTOR MORAWETZ,
Counsel to the Committee.

The plan above referred to having been submitted to the General Reorganization Committee, at a meeting held the 14th day of March, 1895, was unanimously approved.

R. SOMERS HAYES,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
GEORGE G. HAVEN,
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR.,
WILLIAM ROTCH,
B. RODMAN WELD,
} General Reorganization Committee.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
TEXAS & PACIFIC COAL CO.
First Mortgage 6 per cent. Gold Bonds.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that, in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Company, dated October 9th, 1888, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described Bonds at a rate not to exceed one hundred and ten (110) and accrued interest. The total offer not to consume more than Twelve Thousand Eight Hundred and Four Dollars and Twenty-three Cents, ($12,804.23.) The sealed proposals will be offered at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, in New-York City, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 11th day of April, 1895.

The Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

Financial.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
SAVANNAH & WESTERN BONDS

The committee, of which Mr. Louis Fitzgerald was Chairman, has been dissolved, and the bonds deposited with the Mercantile Trust Co. will be returned to their owners.

In order to secure greater unanimity among the bondholders, Emanuel Lehman of New-York, Sidney F. Tyler of Philadelphia, and F. M. Colston of Baltimore, holding and representing a large amount of bonds, have been added to this committee.

An immediate deposit of bonds is essential for the protection of the property.

Bondholders and the holders of the certificates issued for bonds deposited with the Mercantile Trust Co. ARE REQUESTED TO IMMEDIATELY DEPOSIT THEM WITH THE CENTRAL TRUST CO.

Application will be made for the listing of the certificates upon the New-York Stock Exchange.

SIMON BORG, EMANUEL LEHMAN,
R. C. MARTIN, SIDNEY F. TYLER,
H. E. GARTH, F. M. COLSTON,
EDWIN S. HOOLEY, JOS.M.LICHTENAUER.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
—OF—
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Wednesday, April 10, 1895,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By order of the Union Trust Company, New-York, Trustee.)

$2,000 Ches. & Ohio R'way Co. 1st Cons'd Mtge. 5 p. c Bonds, 1939.
$1,000 Ches. & Ohio R'way Co. Gen'l Mtge. 4½ p. c. Gold Bonds, 1992.
$2,000 Western Union Tel. Co. Coll. Trust 5 p. c. Bds., 1938.
5 shares Ches. & Ohio R'way Co. common.
32 shares Natl. Bank of Commerce. (By order of Executors.)
50 shares Lake Shore & Mich. So. R'way Co.
100 shares Adams Express Co.
100 shares American Express Co.
100 shares Chic. & Northwestern R'y common.
120 shares Chic. & Northwestern R'y Co. pfd.
100 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.
50 shares Chic., Mil. and St. Paul R'y pfd.
50 shares Chic., St. Paul, Min. and Omaha R'way Co. pfd.
190 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.
$5,000 Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. (Penn. Div.) 7 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1917.
300 shares Del., Lack. & Western R. R. Co.
100 shares United States Express Co.
300 shares N. Y., Chicago and St. Louis 1st pfd.
100 shares United States Life Ins. Co.
100 shares Morris and Essex R. R.
$5,000 Mil., Lake Shore and Western R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1921.
4 shares Market Natl. Bank.
$800 Morris and Essex R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1914.
$3,000 Chic., St. Paul, Min. and Omaha R. R. Consld. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1930.
$3,000 St. Paul, Min. and Manitoba R. R. 1st Mtge Consld. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1933.
$4,500 Chic. and Northwestern R. R. 1st Mtge. Gen'l. Consld. 7 p. c. Gold Bds., 1902. (By order of Trustee.)
19 shares Gallatin Natl. Bank. (By order of Receiver.)
$20,000 Tol., St. L. & Kan. City R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1916, June, 1893, coupons. (For account of whom it may concern.)
$420,000 Northern Adirondack R. R. Co. 5 p. c. Gold Mtge. Bds., due Jan'y, 1922, (hyp.)
8,380 shares Northern Adirondack R. R., (hyp.)
20 shares First National Bank, Jersey City.
12 shares Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
30 shares City Bank of Brooklyn.
50 shares Fidelity & Casualty Co.
30 shares Greenwich Bank.
25 shares American Exchange Nat. Bank.
30 shares Merchants' Nat. Bank.
$2,000 Lancaster & Hamden R'y 6 p. c. Receivers' Certfs., Nov., 1894, coups., (hyp.)
100 shares Saalfield Publishing Co. common.
70 shares New-Jersey Impt. Co. pfd., (hyp.)
50 shares Lawyers' Surety Co.
30 shares Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
13 shares Nassau Fire Ins. Co.
100 shares Texas & Pacific Coal Co.
3 shares Mich. Peninsular Car common.
2 shares The Fashion Co.
1 share Blooming Grove Park Asso.
50 shares Franklin Nat'l Bank.
50 shares Gray Nat'l Telautograph Co.
100 shares United States Mtge. Co.
$12,000 N. Y. & Perry Coal & Iron Co. 1st Mtge. Bds., (Central Trust Certfs.) (Hyp.d.)
$360 do. do. Certfs. for coupons due Nov. 1, 1892. (Hyp.d.)
44 shares Third Nat. Bank.
$44,000 Birmingham, Sheffield and Tenn. River Ry. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds.
$6,500 Birmingham, Sheffield and Tenn. River Ry. 1st Mtge. cons. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds.
10,256 shares Birmingham, Sheffield and Tenn. River Ry.
$205,000 Cleve., Canton and South. R. R. 1st Con. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1942, Nov., 1893, coups.
$10,000 Rutherford & Boiling Spring Gas Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1911. (Hyp.d.)
$5,000 New-Paltz & Highland Electric R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st Mtge. Bds., 1933. (Hyp.d.)
$1,000 Denver & Rio Grande R. R. 5 p. c. Impt. Mtge. Bd., 1928.
100 shares N. Y. & Perry Coal & Iron Co. (Central Trust Co. Receipts.)
50 shares Atlantic Trust Co.
$1,000 Lancaster & Hamden R'y 6 p. c. Receivers Certf., 1895, May, 1895, coup., (hyp.)
$1,000 Tammany Hall 5 p. c. Mtge. Bd., 1897.
25 shares Lewis Electric Co.
100 shares Standard Oil Trust.

Dividends.

NOTICE.

By resolution of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Traction Company of New-York a dividend of One and One-quarter per cent. per share is declared on the capital stock of this company, payable at the opening of business on Monday, April 15th, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, April 3d, 1895, when the transfer books shall be closed.

The transfer books will re-open April 16th, 1895.

CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, March 27, 1895.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after April 6, prox.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY,
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 19, 1895.

The Directors of this company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the preferred stock of the company, payable on and after April 15. The trasfer books will be closed from April 1 to April 15, inclusive. D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y and Treas.

CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY.
143 Liberty St., New-York, April 8, 1895.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable May 1. For the purpose of the dividend and the election of Directors, the transfer books will be closed from Monday, April 15, till Saturday, May 11.

J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Albany, N. Y., March 16, 1895.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and of three Inspectors of the next election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in the Union Depot, in the City of Albany, on the third WEDNESDAY (being the 17th day) of April next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon, and will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Cleveland, O., April 1, 1895.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 1st day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
Detroit, Mich., April 1, 1895.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 2d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

MR. GUSTAV L. HOPPENSTEDT RETIRES this day from our firm. The business will be continued without change of firm name by the remaining partners, Messrs. HENRY AMY and LOUIS H. AMY.

H. AMY & CO.

New-York, April 1, 1895.

Clerk Fisher in Office.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 9.—John G. Fisher, the second Republican County Clerk ever elected in Hudson County, was installed in office this morning. He succeeds Dennis McLaughlin of Guttenberg fame, who has held the office for two terms of five years each.

THE UTAH SENATORSHIPS

George Q. Cannon Wants One, His Son Longs for the Other.

THE YOUNGER MUST WAIT, HOWEVER

Other Candidates Are Many, but Mr. Cannon Is Likely to Select Editor Goodwin, Who Has Been His Defender.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March 21.—The number of Senatorial aspirants among Republicans in Utah increases with the assurance of success. It is a secret no longer that Mr. Cannon is a candidate. No class of the people attempts to deny that he will be one of the Senators from the new State. His son Frank is also an aspirant, though it may be doubted whether even Mr. Cannon would care to subject himself to the criticism that might follow the occupation of both seats in the Senate Chamber of the United States by his family.

It is said that Joseph F. Smith is disturbed by the buzzing of the political bee and has a longing to fill a seat in the millionaire's club. John Henry Smith is said to be possessed of a desire in the same direction. Col. Isaac Trumbo, who probably has spent more money and time in the effort to gain Statehood for Utah than any other Republican, is also a candidate for the Senate. He relies on Mr. Cannon's influence to secure the place for him.

C. W. Bennett, an attorney of reputation in this community, who found it advantageous to take several sides of legal propositions affecting the political character of the convention in order to keep in line with his party, is building reservoirs for the purpose of gathering Senatorial rainwater. He is already putting men in harness to run as candidates for members of the first Legislature on the Republican ticket, who are to be pledged to his candidacy. He is presumed to have the support of John Henry Smith, but every one understands that the assistance of John Henry Smith, although one of the Twelve Apostles, will be absolutely valueless should it happen to run contrary to the wishes of Mr. Cannon.

Two bankers are said to be ambitious for the position, O. J. Salisbury and W. S. McCornick. They are not generally considered in the race. And last, but not least among the candidates, is C. C. Goodwin, editor of The Salt Lake Tribune.

The Mormon people can hardly feel under serious obligations to Mr. Goodwin, yet, since they have seen fit to reject Mr. Rawlins and to vote for the political son of Mr. Cannon, it would not be surprising if, under Mr. Cannon's direction, the obituary writer should find favor in their sight, and be esteemed the one man above all the other Gentiles who should be worthy the high honor of representing the new State in the United States Senate.

Here, then, are a number of conflicting interests; but whatever aspirations President Joseph F. Smith or Apostle John Henry Smith may have for the Senatorship, as members of the Mormon faith, they are out of the race so long as George Q. Cannon is in. Frank J. Cannon, the political son, may also be fairly counted out of it; for, much as the father loves his children, he is evidently not without ambition himself, and—the children can wait.

This settles the Mormon section, but as to the Gentile section is another question. Mr. Cannon will be Senator. The other Senator will be the man Mr. Cannon selects. C. W. Bennett is building on the conviction that Mr. Cannon will not oppose him. Col. Isaac Trumbo is confident that Mr. Cannon will support him. C. C. Goodwin is equally certain that Mr. Cannon will befriend him. Neither of these would think of entering the race for the position did he know that Mr. Cannon was opposed to his candidacy. While they will not, in print or by public speech, declare they believe Cannon interferes in political concerns, nevertheless each knows, and knows beyond cavil, that his destiny rests entirely in this one man's hands, as do the destinies of all the officers of this Territory, if Mr. Cannon shall succeed in his undertakings.

Col. Trumbo has always been a friend to the Mormon people. He will not receive the suffrages of Mr. Cannon, because Mr. Cannon will hold that the duty of the people is to reward one Gentile and one Mormon by seats in the Senate. Col. Trumbo will be classed among the Mormons, because of his friendship for them.

This is a peculiar way of rewarding a friend, but it happens to be Mr. Cannon's way.

Hence, the choice seems likely to fall on C. C. Goodwin, for the reason that he has been the most implacable antagonist the Mormon Church has had in recent years, and the one who has most effectively discussed Mr. Cannon as "smooth bore," and as a man guilty of a manner of political intrigues and legal evasions.

It is a strange way of rewarding one's enemies, but this is Mr. Cannon's way.

Mr. Goodwin will receive the support of Mr. Cannon for the good Mr. Goodwin can do Mr. Cannon hereafter through The Tribune. In this respect, Mr. Cannon is a very practical man, but it is safe to say that strife, which must inevitably prove extremely bitter, will be engendered by reason of the conflicting interests. The bitterness, however, will not apply to Mr. Cannon. While all the parties to this coming contest are conscious, as before stated, that they can succeed only by Mr. Cannon's consent, yet Mr. Cannon's hand will not appear; and when he is accused of double dealing—if such unhappily should be the case—of course, Mr. Cannon will look up with surprised eyes, and call attention to the fact that he has lived in the community for years, and declare "While it it true that a lie will go a league while truth is putting on its boots, it only requires time for an honest man, whose conduct is straightforward and upright, to outlive any falsehood."

When Mr. Cannon is offered a Senatorship from Utah, he will decline it. He declines everything, and he has already told us; he objects to his children having anything. But Mr. Cannon will be forced to take it. The people that have known him so long will insist on this additional reward to him for his faithful services and self-sacrifices, and he will reluctantly accept. He will accept, not as a Republican, nor as a Democrat, but as a Republican-Democrat, or a Democrat-Republican. Thus he will have preserved in inviolate sanctity whatever political views he may cherish, leaving him so poised, to again quote his own words, that "'no partisanship or even political zeal might cut him off from friendly association with and access to his brethren of either shade of political belief, where proper matters of counsel might require that they come together in amicable consultation."

I venture the prediction that, if the editor of The Tribune is disappointed in his candidacy, his paper, which now denounces the letters appearing in The Times, will be as bitter in its opposition to Mr. Cannon and to the Church at large as it has ever been, and will strive with incessant effort to recreate an anti-Church party, and will wage a battle only to be terminated by the death or destruction of one or the other of these leashed elements. Whether Mr. Cannon realizes the dangerous experiment he is pursuing, I am not sufficiently in his confidence to aver; but I do know that pressure of the iron hand of Mr. Cannon is already felt by Republicans beneath the velvet glove, and that the denial published by him of the things stated in the columns of The Times is accepted purely on sufferance, biding the hour when it shall be disclosed who is to receive the offices and which party shall succeed through his support.

Execution Against the Casino Club.

Deputy Sheriff Loub received an execution yesterday for $2,016 against the Casino Club, at Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, in favor of Hilton, Hughes & Co., for carpets, curtains, draperies, &c.

The summons in the suit was served on Rudolph Aronson as manager.

Seifer's Third Trial Successful.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 9.—Adolphe Seifer of 35 Old Bergen Road was found drowned to-day. He had twice previously tried to kill himself

THE WATCH TRADE WAR

Suit by the Dueber Company for $500,000 Damages.

MANY CONCERNS ARE DEFENDANTS

The Trust Charged with Conspiracy to Destroy the Plaintiff Company—Much Money Spent on Both Side.

The trial of a suit which greatly interests the jewelry and watch trade in this country was begun yesterday before Justice McLennan, in the Supreme Court.

It is the culmination of the war which has been raging for years between the Dueber Watch Case Company and what was known as the "Watch Case Combination," a trust composed of a number of the most prominent manufacturers of watch movements and watch cases in the United States.

The Dueber Watch Case Company was not in the combination, but kept up a warfare against the trust. Large sums of money were spent on both sides. It is asserted that the contest finally resulted in the breaking up of the trust and the reduction of the prices of watch movements and watch cases to so low a figure that the margin of profit was very small. The prices of watch movements and watch cases were brought down lower than had ever been known in the history of the trade. Mr. Dueber, the head of the company which bears his name, was quoted as saying he would break the combination, even if he bankrupted himself in the effort.

The present suit is brought by the Dueber Watch Case Company against the companies and individuals which comprised the alleged trust for $500,000 damages for losses sustained as the result of a conspiracy, which, it is alleged, was entered into by the defendants to destroy the Dueber company. The defendants are the American Waltham Watch Company, the Brooklyn Watch Case Company, the Bay State Watch Case Company, the Cheshire Watch Case Company, the Courvoisier-Wilcox Manufacturing Company, the Elgin, the Howard, the Illinois, the Keystone, and Seth Thomas companies; Joseph Fahys & Co., Bates & Bacon, H. Muhr's Sons, and Duhme & Co.

The suit was begun in June, 1892, when there were several suits pending in the United States courts. This litigation, the keen competition in the trade engendered by the course adopted by the Dueber Company to cut down prices, and the granting of rebates to large dealers by several firms interested in the alleged trust in violation of the terms of the agreement entered into by them when the trust was formed, finally broke up the combination, and there does not now exist any price combination in the trade.

The plaintiff alleges in his complaint that there was a combination formed by the defendants under an agreement of Nov. 16, 1887, in which they agreed that they would thereafter not sell goods manufactured by them to any person who sold or handled any goods manufactured by the plaintiff. He says that notices were circulated in the trade to this effect, and that many of the customers of the plaintiff, in pursuance of this notice, withdrew their patronage. It is also alleged that the defendants agreed to a fixed and arbitrary price for their goods, and that the agreement was made for the sole purpose of coercing and compelling the plaintiff to join them in the combination.

The complaint then goes on to state that the acts performed by the defendants were for the purpose of establishing a monopoly of the watch business, contrary to the principles of the law and against the policy of the Constitution of the United States, and "to cut this plaintiff off from any participation in the business unless he joined in this illegal and vicious conspiracy, and the acts of the defendants thereunder in furtherance thereof, as alleged, and to crush competition for their private emolument, contrary to the benefit of the public, and the said defendants, by the combination, maliciously intending to injure this plaintiff and drive him out of the business and prevent him from selling watchcases, and deprive him from any profit therefrom, and impoverish the plaintiff and all his artists, workmen, and employes, and their families, who would of necessity be reduced to beggary and idleness."

The plaintiff also states that the threats of the combined manufacturers were effectual, and that large quantities of goods that were to have been purchased from the plaintiff were not ordered, the plaintiff being completely ostracised and boycotted. For this the plaintiff says that he was damaged to the extent of $500,000.

After many delays the suit came to trial yesterday. E. C. James and Robert Sewell appeared for the plaintiffs, and the interests of the defendants were looked after by Elihu Root, Lewis Cass Ledyard, and Charles E. Rushmore, the latter appearing for H. Muhr's Sons. Great care was taken in selecting a jury, the jurors summoned being questioned as to their feelings toward trusts, and their connection, if any, with the jewelry trade in any of its branches. A jury was not obtained until the afternoon session of the court. The trial will probably continue during the week.

TO CONSTRUE J. S. TAYLOR'S WILL

Trustees Want to Know What to Do with His Residuary Estate.

A suit for the construction of the will of James Shaw Taylor, who died in York, England, on June 9, 1862, was tried yesterday in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, before Justice Stover.

It involves the disposition of Mr. Taylor's residuary estate, which consists entirely of American securities, valued at $200,000. The estate of Mr. Taylor, who was one of the founders of the firm of Lord & Taylor of this city, was a very large one, and consisted chiefly of British and American securities. When he died he left only one surviving child, Amelia Hannah Taylor, who was not then of age. She subsequently married Joseph Beaumont Atkinson, who now lives at Leamington, in the County of Warwick, England.

In his will, Mr. Taylor made bequests to several sisters and other relatives, and then provided that his only child should have the income of the residuary estate for life. The daughter died on Feb. 11, 1892, without leaving any issue. Her father, in his will, had made no provision for the disposition of this residuary estate in the event of the daughter dying without issue, and this has brought about the controversy which the court is now asked to determine. The present action is brought in the name of William Hyde Simonson, as trustee under the will, who asks the court to construe the provision of the will as to the residue of the estate, and to give him instructions as to the persons who are entitled to it. The English portion of the estate has been distributed and the only property now in the hands of the trustee is the American portion.

Joseph Beaumont Atkinson, the widower of the daughter of Mr. Taylor, claims the entire residue as his. He claims this under the will of his wife, which was admitted to probate in England, and under which he was appointed sole executor and legatee. He claims this to the exclusion of all other relatives of Mr. Taylor.

The other claimants to this fund are the children of Lavina Waller, a deceased sister of Mr. Taylor; the children of Mary Lord, another deceased sister of Mr. Taylor; the children of Sarah Smith, a deceased daughter of Mary Lord, and the children of Hannah Marshall, another deceased daughter of Mary Lord. They contend that, as to the residue of the estate, Mr. Taylor died intestate, and that it should be divided among his heirs at law. One of the claimants to this estate is John T. Lord, a son of Samuel Lord, late of the firm of Lord & Taylor. These persons contend that it was impossible that Mr. Taylor should have ever intended that his large estate should be diverted from his family and given to an entire stranger, such as Mr. Atkinson, whom he never knew, as his daughter had not married until some years after his death.

William Allen Butler appeared as counsel for Mr. Atkinson, and Black & King represented the other claimants. Judge Stover gave counsel an opportunity to submit briefs, and reserved his decision.

TO CONTEST HIS BROTHER'S WILL

Preliminary Steps Taken by William W. Skaats.

The preliminary steps in a contest over the will of Bartholomew Skaats, a lawyer who died on March 6 leaving an estate which is valued at $50,000, were taken yesterday before Surrogate Fitzgerald.

Mr. Skaats was a widower, and for many years lived alone at the Cumberland, in Fifth Avenue. His brother Schuyler Skaats, who was rather eccentric in his ways and for years lived with his wife at the Buckingham Hotel, died on July 23, 1891, leaving an estate which was valued at $1,000,000.

The will of Schuyler Skaats was contested by three nieces, who were not remembered by legacies, and the estate is now in course of settlement.

Under the will of his brother, Bartholomew Skaats received a bequest of $50,000. He executed a will on May 24, 1893, and a codicil on April 21, 1894. In neither of these papers did he mention his brother, William W. Skaats, who is a resident of Jamaica, and who now intends to take steps to contest the probate of the documents. The brother strenuously objects to the appointment of his sister, Elsie Skaats, as administrator, and asks that some other person or corporation be appointed, notwithstanding the fact that she is mentioned as the sole executrix under the will of her brother Bartholomew. The latter left surviving him one brother, five sisters, one nephew, and three nieces. He gives his nephew, Bartholomew S. Noyes, a lawyer, of San Francisco, Cal., all his law books, and, after making several other bequests, leaves the residue of his estate to his sisters, Mary C. Noyes of San Francisco, Eliza P. Foster of Utica, and Sara V. B. Gaylor and Elsie Skaats of this city.

William W. Skaats alleges that the execution of these two documents was obtained by fraud, collusion, and undue influence on the part of his sisters Elsie Skaats and Sara V. B. Gaylor, who, he says, are with his brother constantly for four years prior to his death. He also says that he believes his brother was not of sound mind at the time the papers were executed. Elsie Skaats has made application for appointment as administratrix, and says that the property of her brother does not amount to over $30,000 and consists largely of securities paying good dividends.

Thomas G. Shearman opposed the application of any other person than Elsie Skaats as administrator of the estate and said that, as she was named as sole executrix under the will of her brother, she should be appointed. Charles H. Beckett insisted upon the appointment of some person other than the sister, upon the ground that she was a party interested in the estate and that charges were made against her which would form a basis of the contest over the will.

Surrogate Fitzgerald reserved his decision.

Pretended that He Was John Dolan.

Charles Allen was on trial before Recorder Goff in the Court of General Sessions yesterday on a charge of personating John Dolan.

For the purpose of deceiving Detective Sergeant Reilly, who had a bench warrant for John Dolan for burglary, Allen, it is said, surrendered himself, pretending to be Dolan. Charles L. Jaehne, a brother of ex-Alderman Jaehne of "boodle" notoriety, had previously given bail for Dolan, which bail, it was asserted, was worthless. Jaehne is also under indictment for his share in the transaction. He says he was drunk at the time, and therefore irresponsible.

In the trial yesterday Allen testified that he was drunk when the alleged offense was committed, and had no recollection of what had occurred, but Detective Sergeant Reilly testified that Allen was sober when he surrendered himself.

The trial will be continued to-day.

Verdict Against the Elevated Road.

Otto Neuendorf sued the Manhattan Elevated Railway for $10,000 damages for ill treatment, which he alleged he received at the hands of employes of the road about a year ago.

He was on his way to One Hundred and Twentieth Street, but when the train reached Ninety-ninth Street he got off by mistake. When he attempted to get on the train again the "ticket chopper" demanded a ticket. Neuendorf explained his mistake, but the "ticket chopper" assaulted him and kicked him in the stomach. He also asserted that two guards beat him so that he was confined to his home for several months. He was subjected to a surgical operation, and he says he is crippled for life.

A jury in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Daly, yesterday gave him a verdict for $5,000.

NEWS FROM THE COURTS IN BRIEF

—The Trustees of the Presbytery of New-York have obtained permission from Justice Beach, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to mortgage its property at Second Avenue and Seventy-second Street for the sum of $23,000. The Presbytery finds it necessary to raise $18,000 to make a final payment on the contract for the erection of a building on the property at 15 and 17 Greene Street, and also to pay $5,000 on account of a mortgage on the property of the New-York Presbyterian Church, at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, on which a judgment of foreclosure has been entered, which is part of $55,000 voted by the Presbytery to be raised and paid on account of the mortgage.

—Robert A. Johnson has obtained a writ of alternative mandamus from Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court, requiring the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company to build a fence along its road at Riverdale, so as to prevent horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, or any other animals from the farm of Mr. Johnson from strolling on the tracks of the company at that point. Johnson says that for fear that his horses and other animals may stroll upon the tracks and be killed, he has been deprived of the use of the farm for grazing purposes all Winter.

—A suit was brought against the New Manhattan Athletic Club and the Piqua Club Association, in the City Court yesterday, by Adolph Lucker, to recover $960.68 for furniture furnished by him.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. No day calendar.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Equity calendar for April Term.

14—Clark Thread Company vs. Armitage. 15½—Lauferty vs. Kursheedt Manufacturing Company. 25—Pennington vs. Smith.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

No. 287—The Oakland Electric Light and Motor Company vs. Nathaniel S. Keith.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of California.—Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

No. 286—Clement T. Hyde et al. vs. Andrew Hogue et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of West Virginia.—Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

No. 270—John Simpson, appellant, vs. The Steamer Oregon, &c., and No. 273—The Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company vs. The Ship "Clan Mackenzie," &c.—Argument continued by C. E. S. Wood for Simpson and the "Clan Mackenzie," by Artemus H. Holmes for the Oregon and the railway company, and concluded by C. E. S. Wood for Simpson and the "Clan Mackenzie."

No. 276—Jane M. Teall et al. vs. A. Schroeder et al.—Argued by H. M. Foote for the appellants and by S. F. Leib for the appellees.

No. 277—The Corporation of the Catholic Bishop of Nesqually, in Washington Territory vs. John Gibbon et al.—Argument commenced by Heber J. May for the appellant and continued by Solicitor General Conrad for the appellees.

The call for Wednesday, April 10, will be as follows:—Nos. 277, 278, 282, 285, (and 428,) 284, 228, 289, (and 345,) 290, 292, 296, (and 149 and 214.)

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

In the matter of the judicial settlement of the accounts of Julia L. James, as executrix, &c.—Argued by William W. Goodrich, William P. Quinn, Frank E. Smith, William C. Wallace, Walter M. Rosebault, Robert Mazet, and Charles S. Clark.

Charles T. Barney, as administrator, &c., appellant, vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York.—Argued by James A. Deering for appellant, David J. Dean for respondents.

Emma L. Hirsch and another vs. Frederick Duer, as executor, &c., appellants.—Argued by T. K. Fuller for appellants, C. L. Stone for respondents.

People vs. Charles F. Wilson, appellant.—Judgment of conviction and order affirmed. The opinion is written by Judge Bartlett. All the Judges concur except Chief Justice Andrews and Judges Gray and O'Brien, who dissent on the grounds: (1) That there was not sufficient evidence to justify the court in submitting to the jury the question whether on the day of or on any day preceding the homicide the defendant and Lucius R. Wilson (who fired the shot which killed Harvey) had entered into a joint agreement, conspiracy, or confederacy to resist, to the taking of human life if necessary, any attempt by any person to arrest or detain them, or hold them in custody, and (2) that the charge of the Judge to the effect that if the jury found that such combination or agreement was made, and that the killing of Harvey by the shot fired by Lucius R. Wilson was in execution of such common design, the defendant, Charles F. Wilson, could be convicted of murder in the first degree, was erroneous for the reason that the evidence furnished no sufficient basis for the charge.

Charles M. Titus vs. Charles F. Poole et al., &c., appellants; Jane F. Wheeler, administratrix, &c., vs. Watertown Street Railway Company, appellant; Porter M. French, receiver, &c., appellant, vs. Ezra R. Andrews; People vs. Benton Turner, appellant; Annie Duke, infant, &c., appellant, vs. Tenth and Twenty-third Street Ferry Company; Catherine T. Smith et al., executors, &c., appellants, vs. Thomas Mayor, &c., of New-York; Charles Lane, appellant, vs. Orin S. Bacon, surviving executor, &c.; Matilda Sloan, executrix, &c., vs. W. R. Martin, appellant; M. Wallace Clarke, appellant, vs. Eliza W. Clark; Richard P. Ten Eyck, appellant, vs. Peter Goelet and another, administrators, &c., appellants; City of Schenectady, appellant, vs. Catharine A. Farman and another, executors, &c.; Mark Lithgoe, appellant, vs. Martha Lithgoe et al., respondents; Marie Craig, alias Marie Landon, respondent; Emmett M. Fitch, administrator, &c., vs. Iron National Bank of Plattsburgh, impleaded, &c, appellant; Allie Harmon, by guardian, &c., vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant; L. D. Harmon, administrator, &c., vs. same, appellant; Minna Koch, appellant, vs. Marie E. H. von Bermuth, executrix, &c.; John S. Tholen, guardian, &c., vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Company, appellant in re account of Charles T. Harbeck et al., executors, &c.; Anthony Timony, administrator, &c., vs. Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company, appellant; in re account of George S. Young and another, executors, &c., of Amos Hurlbutt, deceased; Stephen Smith and another, executors, &c., appellants, vs. Town of Greenwich; judgment affirmed, with costs.

Frances B. Scott, appellant, vs. Frances Calladine and another, respondents, and Sarah Ann Kittle, et al., appellants; Keturah Willdig, administratrix, &c., vs. City of Brooklyn and another, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on opinion below.

Peter J. Soderman vs. Troy Steel and Iron Company, appellant; Hugh J. Grant, receiver, &c., vs. Patrick J. Walsh, appellant; George V. R. Lewis, administrator, &c., appellant, vs. President, &c., of Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

In re account of Fred D. Hodgman, deceased; Lillie J. Earle vs. George H. Robinson, trustee, &c., defendants, same appellants; Hiram Hitchcock, executor, &c., vs. Fanny M. Pemble, respondent; Hiram Hitchcock and another, executors, &c., appellants.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

People ex rel. New-York and Eastern Telegraph, &c., Company vs. George W. Plympton and another, Commissioners, &c., appellants.—Order affirmed, with costs.

People vs. George F. Rathbone, appellant.—Order and judgment affirmed.

Louisa M. Gerry vs. William H. Liddle, appellant.—Appeal dismissed on the ground that the order is not final, with costs.

Randolph T. Purdy vs. Agnes Lynch and another, executors, appellants.—Judgment as to the defendants, Devlin and Lynch, reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Henry A. Buck and another, administrators, &c., vs. W. & J. Sloane et al., appellants.—Judgment of General Term and Circuit reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event.

In re estate of Samuel C. Harriott, deceased.—Judgment reversed and motion granted, with costs in all courts.

American Sugar Refining Company, appellant, vs. Charles H. Fancher, assignee, &c.—Order reversed and judgment on report of referee affirmed, with costs.

The Court of Appeals day calendar for to-morrow is: Nos. 156, 192, 199, 200, 206, 179, 212, 216.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P.J.; Follett and Parker, JJ.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

68—Linsly vs. Bogert. 83—Union Insurance Company of Philadelphia vs. Central Trust Company. 51—Mather vs. Smith. 36—The People, &c., vs. Alexander. 72—Dunlop vs. Wilson. 48—O'Brien vs. Smith. 57—Springer vs. Westcott. 43—Sherman vs. Grinnell. 51—Sieburg vs. Massachusetts Benefit Life Association. 52—Markert vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 44—Talcott vs. Wabash Railroad Company. 60—Crimmins vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company. 54—McQueen vs. New. 40—Rogers vs. Rogers. 58—Hinsdale vs. Franklin

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

SOME TRANSACTIONS REPORTED BY BROKERS.

Few Sales at Auction Yesterday—A Long and Varied List of Them Set Down for To-day.

Messrs. Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold another of the lots in the St. Luke's Hospital plot. This one is 25 by 100, on the south side of Fifty-fifth Street, 300 feet west of Fifth Avenue. The purchaser, Dr. Thomas E. Satterthwait, will build a handsome dwelling on it, probably of the American basement pattern.

Dr. William O. Moore has sold to a Mrs. Rowe the three-story brownstone dwelling 133 East Thirty-eighth Street, at $21,500.

Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold to C. E. Hartezell, at about $27,000, the three-story brownstone dwelling 141 West Seventy-eighth Street, 20 by 100.

Mr. Julius Friend has sold for the Kingsland estate the property at 70 West Houston Street, 21.6 by 75, and also 74 West Houston Street, of similar dimensions, for Mr. Nebensahl, to Mrs. Viola Kahn.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, under foreclosure, at $5,700, to Daniel R. Kendall and others, executors, plaintiffs, the property, 50 by 100, on the south side of Hull Avenue, 185.94 feet west of Suburban Street. By order of executors, Mr. Meyer sold to David Christie, at $11,650 each, the four lots, each 25 by 100.8, on the south side of Eighty-ninth Street, 125 feet west of Columbus Avenue.

Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son sold, by order of executors, to Niels D. W. Jurgisen, at $9,450, the four-story brownstone English basement dwelling 356 West Thirty-fifth Street, south side, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, 15.4½ by 98.9.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, at $21,000, to Mandelbaum & Lewine, 104 Cannon Street, southeast corner of Stanton Street, 25 by 100, with four-story front and three-story rear brick buildings.

Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to William H. Hall, at $5,500, two undivided interests in the three-story brick dwelling 4 Barrow Street, north side, 75.4 feet west of Fourth Street, 22 by 45.2 by irregular.

At 59 Liberty Street, Mr. R. V. Harnett sold to J. M. Levy, at $20,000, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 116 East Thirty-eighth Street, 14 by 98.9.

A long list of offerings at auction is set down for to-day. Among them is the business property at 127 to 131 Mercer Street, offered by Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son, by order of executors. Another executors' sale is by Jere. Johnson, Jr., who will offer 118 lots in what was New-Utrecht, but what is now the Thirtieth Ward, Brooklyn. This sale will afford an opportunity to persons of moderate means to buy at low prices lots which must soon become much enhanced in value. The sales, details of which are subjoined, will take place at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., auction sale, 225 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, 295.3 feet east of Third Avenue, 14.9 by 100.11, three-story frame and brick building.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sales, three actions, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 1,881 to 1,885 Second Avenue, west side, beginning at northerly corner of Eighty-seventh Street, three five-story brick tenements, with stores, the corner 24.11, the next 25, and the next 25.6 feet by 100. Due on judgments—On No. 1,881, $20,775; on each of the others, $17,540.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., executor's sale, 127 to 131 Mercer Street, west side, 101.1 feet south of Prince Street, 49.11½ by 99.10 by 49.5 by 99.9, five-story brick building, with one and two story extensions.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., executors' sale, 118 lots on Sixty-ninth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-seventh, and Sixty-eighth Streets and Ninth, Tenth, and Fort Hamilton Avenues, Thirtieth Ward, Brooklyn.

By the Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Gilbert M. Speir, Jr., referee, 767 Courtlandt Avenue, west side, between One Hundred and Fifty-sixth and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, 21.8 by 100 by 23 by 100; also, 94 Lawrence Street, southwest side, 186.10 feet north of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story front and rear frame buildings; also, Boulevard, east side, 21 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 94.9½ by 106.5 by 17.9 on One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street by 42.6¼, frame and brick stable.

By Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William J. Gibson, referee, 310 West One Hundred and Second Street, south side, 169 feet west of West End Avenue, 18 by 100.11, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,610; on prior mortgage, $24,500.

By James B. Wells, foreclosure sale, Alfred B. Hall, Jr., referee, northeast corner of Walton Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 43 by 79.91 by 54.82 by 86.84. Due on judgment, $4,610.

By Frank Yoran, foreclosure sale, John F. Baker, referee, Bainbridge Avenue, north side, 100 feet west of Suburban Street, 75 by 112.29 by 75 by 112.73. Due on judgment, $7,000.

By Hall J. How & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Parris, referee, leasehold of 1,024 and 1,026 Avenue A, east side, 50.5 feet south of Fifty-sixth Street, respectively 25 and 25.5 by 100, and of 506 East Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 100.5, two four-story brick tenements and two-story brick building. Due on judgment, $5,580.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William B. Bristow, referee, 706 East Sixth Street, south side, 80 feet east of Avenue C, 23 by 70 by irregular, three-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $7,950.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Harold M. Smith, referee, 39 Hamilton Street, extending to 34 Monroe Street, 16.10 by 82.9 by 19.7 by 77.4, six-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $16,810.

By J. Montgomery Strong, foreclosure sales, two actions, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 424 and 426 West One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, south side, 165.4¼ feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue, each 18 by 100, two three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgments on each, $4,540; on prior mortgage on each, $9,000.

At 59 Liberty Street—By R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sales as follows: Astor leasehold of 213 West Forty-fifth Street, 20 by 100.5, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also 102 to 106 West Sixty-ninth Street, three four-story brownstone dwellings, respectively 18, 18, and 19 by 100.5; also 43 and 45 West Ninetieth Street, respectively 20 and 19 by 100.8½, two four-story brownstone dwellings; also six lots, together 125 by 99.11, at northwest corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; also 2,305 and 2,307 Second Avenue, 40 by 90, five-story brick tenement.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 153 East Fifty-ninth Street, one-story frame greenhouse, by Lyman G. Bloomingdale on 21 East Sixty-third Street; cost $7,000.

One Hundred and Third Street, south side, 155 feet west of Park Avenue, five-story brick flat, by Callman Rouse of 1,207 Park Avenue; cost, $21,000.

No. 342 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, five-story brick flat, by Louis Lese of 231 East Sixtieth Street; cost, $22,000.

St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, 25.10 feet north of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, four five-story brick flats, by Thomas J. McGuire; cost, $80,000.

Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 375 feet west of Central Park West, seven four-story and basement brick flats, by Thomas C. Edgar & Co. of 76 West Ninety-fourth Street; cost, $224,000.

Nos. 208 and 210 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, five-story brick flat, by Brubacher & Rentz; cost, $18,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Sixth Street, five-story brick flat, by Cummings & Ferguson; cost, $25,000.

Elsmere Place, south side, 400 feet west of Marmion Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, by Henry C. Wyand of 2,128 Washington Avenue; cost, $2,800.

Clinton Avenue, southwest corner of Elmwood Place, two-story frame dwelling, by George Heusen of 4,207 Third Avenue; cost, $3,500.

Riverside Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, six two-story frame dwelling, by Frederick Emanuel of 567 Berry Street; cost, $18,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, north side, 100 feet east of Southern Boulevard, two-story and basement frame dwelling, by Mrs. Rose Lynch of 153 East Fifty-seventh Street; cost, $3,500.

Park Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Tenth Street, five-story brick flat, by Dietrich W. Wehrenberg of 507 Manhattan Avenue; cost, $28,000.

Webster Avenue, northeast corner of Suburban Street, by John Gandolfo, alterations to one-story frame office; cost, $50.

Bainbridge Avenue, east side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, by P. & K. Geisendorfer, alterations to two and one-half-story frame dwelling; cost, $2,500.

No. 13 East Fourteenth Street, by Saalfield Publication Company; alterations to five-story brick apartment house; cost, $1,000.

No. 2,498 Webster Avenue, by John Fitzpatrick, alterations to two-story frame dwelling and shop; cost, $400.

No. 146 East Fifty-ninth Street, by Schaefer Company, alterations to two-story brick meeting room; cost, $600.

No. 118 Pearl Street, by William S. Miller, alterations to two-story brick shop and store; cost, $500.

No 22 West Houston Street, by Paul Sontag, alterations to four-story brick store and workshop; cost, $5,000.

Sherman Avenue, east side, 175 feet north of Academy Street, by Emma Smith, alterations to one-story frame dwelling; cost, $125.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday Mr. Jere. Johnson, Jr., sold to Patrick Morrissey, at $5,450, the two-story frame building, with store, 1,087 and 1,087½ De Kalb Avenue, 33.10 by 73.1.

Mr. Thomas A. Kerrigan sold to A. Rogers Lee, at $2,000, the three-story brick dwelling 82 Hull Street, 18.9 by 100. To G. A. Minasian, at $7,000, he sold the similar dwelling 710 President Street, 17.9 by 100. To Edward Brown, at $2,150, he sold the two-story frame dwelling 74 Cedar Street, 20 by 76.11¾ by 21.1¼ by 79.3. To James Glynn, at $6,150, he sold the four-story brick building, with store, 79 Amity Street, northeast corner of Hicks Street, 20 by 60.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Randolph Street, north side, 125 feet west of Seneca Avenue, four two-story frame dwellings, two families, 25 by 25, $4,000 each; Philip Stark, owner.

South Third Street, south side, 150 feet west of Hewes Street, two four-story brick flats, eight families each, 25 by 70 each, $9,000 each; Matthew Beck, owner.

Ross Street, south side, 275 feet east of Lee Avenue, four-story brick flat, eight families, 25 by 20 by 78, $9,000; George Schrauss's Sons, owners.

Rodney Street, north side, 275 feet east of Lee Avenue, four-story brick flat, eight families, 25 and 20 by 78, $9,000; same owners.

Flushing Avenue, south side, 140.10 feet east of Garden Street, three-story frame shop and dwelling, for two families, 20 by 55, $3,800; Andrew Reilly, owner.

Seventy-third Street, south side, 120 feet west of Third Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, 27 by 25 by 47, $4,000; Laura I. McLatchy, owner.

Seventy-second Street, south side, 320 feet west of Tenth Avenue, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 17 by 43, $5,500; Mary E. Paul, owner.

Fifth Avenue, north side, 75 feet north of Thirteenth Street, three-story frame store and flat, four families, $1,500; Mrs. J. M. Van Brunt, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, April 9.

100TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Columbus Av, 38x100.11; Andrew and Hugh Donohue to John Hallahan.....$15,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 75 ft w of Alexander Av, 25x100; Edward Moore and wife to Matilda Beacock.....1

BROOK AV, e s, 150 ft s of 142d St, 50x100; Anna T. and James S. Dale to Marcus Nathan.....1

ALEXANDER AV, w s, 85 ft n of 136th St, 15x75; Kate Smith to Henry C. Raynor.....8,000

72D ST, n s, 230 ft e of West End Av, 20x102.2; Charles A. Rich and wife to Hugh Lamb.....35,000

75TH ST, 235 East; Karl M. Wallach and wife to Moses Cohn.....22,400

5TH AV, s e corner of 120th St, 20.5 x100; Emil S. Helneman to Mary Johnson.....1

SAME PROPERTY; Mary Johnson to Jared W. Bell.....1

83D ST, 42 West; Charles Noble and wife to Frederick A. O. Schwarz...30,000

SAME PROPERTY; John H. Henshaw to Charles Noble.....1

COLUMBUS AV, n e corner of 108th St, 50.7x100; William Rankin and wife to John Yule.....1

163D ST, or Helen St, n s, 100 ft e of Morris Av, 50x95; Isidor Straus and wife to William Ahlborn.....5,125

163D ST, s w s, 164 ft w of 3d Av, 50x100; Rose Wahlig to Frank A. Wahlig.....1

ELIZABETH ST, s e corner of road leading from King's Bridge to West Farms, 87x irregular; B. John Haskin and wife to Dennis W. Moran.....1

TAYLOR AV, n w s, Lot 146, s ½, Map of Belmont village, (24th Ward;) Clarence W. Gaylor and wife to Thomas Wilson.....1,200

BAINBRIDGE AV, n w s, 193.10 ft n e of Travers St, runs n w 126 ft to Briggs Av, 25x128.11; Elizabeth A. Hanning and another to Charles A. Proffen.....900

ORIENTE ST, n s, 200 ft e of Kepler Av, 50x100; Herman Schmuck and wife to Charles E. Bonwell.....1,500

SAME PROPERTY; Charles E. Bonwell and wife to Mary H. Zeigler..1,500

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 106th St, 100 x 50.4 x 50x100.11x150; Michael Michaelis to Heliner & Wolf and others.....100

150TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of Boulevard, 100x99.11; Elizabeth P. Gardner and another to Bernard Havanagh....1

108TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Henry F. Miller and wife to David Christie.....12,000

147TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 100x99.11; Jacob D. Butler and wife to H. Wheeler Powell.....30,000

146TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Boulevard, 25x99.11; Edward D. Bertine and wife to R. Clarence Dorsett...1

78TH ST, n s, 180.2 ft e of 4th Av, 15.2x100.5; Adolphe Schwab and wife to Edgar B. Van Winkle....20,500

78TH ST, n s, 346.1 ft e of 3d Av, 13.10x102.2; Louisa Jovan to Nathan Mayer.....8,000

5TH AV, s e corner of 120th St, 25.5 x100; Jared W. Bell to Charles Kervan.....1

100TH ST, s s, 180 ft w of 2d Av, 25 x100.7; Elkin Farmer and wife to Francis J. Schnugg.....21,000

MADISON AV, e s, 19 ft s of 122d St, 18x95; Francis J. Schnugg and wife to Wilhelmina Farmer.....20,000

129TH ST, 47 and 49 East, Matthew and Richard Pennefether to Edward Pennefether.....30,000

MADISON AV, e s, 39.11 ft s of 131st St, 40x80; Emeline B. Philbrick to Ellen Brady.....27,000

105TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Henry D. Macdona, referee, to Henry F. Miller.....4,500

108TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11, and other property; same to same.....10,750

COLUMBUS AV, w s, 25.5 ft n of 108th St, 25.2x100, and adjoining property; same to William Rankin.60,300

109TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 100x100.11; same to same.....18,800

108TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; same to David Christie.....10,600

109TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; same to Conrad Schlosser.....9,350

109TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; same to Walter P. Silleck.....11,725

109TH ST, s w corner of Columbus Av, 100.11x150; Henry D. Macdona, referee, to Matilda Michaelis.....90,500

BROAD ST, 51; Frederick P. Forster, referee, to Matthew H. Beers.....56,000

BROADWAY, 10; also, Pier 9 North River, 13-21 part; John Irving and others to Cortlandt, Helen C., and Francis R. Irving.....1

AVENUE A, n e corner of 10th St, 109.4x24.7; Nathan L. Hahn, referee, to Charles J. Smith.....44,750

HUDSON ST, 420; Thomas Eagleton to Mary Flannery.....44,000

6TH ST, n s, 240 ft e of 2d Av, 20x81.9; the executors, &c., of Peter Lyding to Johannette Schepp.....18,500

SAME PROPERTY; Julianna Lyding to Johannette Schepp.....1

GREAT JONES ST, 39; also, part Pier 8 North River; Cortlandt Irving and others to Walter Irving.....1

30TH ST, s s, 140 ft e of 4th Av, 20x98.9; Annette and David Hawley to Augusta D. Moore.....1

86TH ST, n s, 317.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.8; Cornelius W. Luyster to Jonikus Natgan.....1

79TH ST, 162 West; Bradley & Currier Company (Limited) to William J. Nicklas.....25,000

45TH ST, s e corner of Broadway, 134.8x100.5x irregular; Robert G. Ford to Oscar Hammerstein.....850,000

85TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 25x102.2; the executors of Bridget McCabe to Arthur and Samuel Bloch.....12,000

47TH ST, 124 West; Florence B. and Charles T. Ryan to Augusta Wolf..23,000

75TH ST, 235 East; Moses Cohen to Karl M. Wallach.....23,000

109TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; same to Peter Wagner.....15,800

108TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Henry D. Macdona to Patrick Canavan.....9,050

Recorded Leases.

CHRISTY, Nicholas, to John Kelly; 134 and 136 West 25th St, 5 years..$1,100

GRADY, Edward, to Theodore Spengemann; 351 Spring St, 5 years.....480

OGDEN, Francis L., to Hannah A. Pew; s s of 20th St, 141.8 ft e of 10th Av, 16.8x91.11, 21 years.....250

WHITE, Cornelia G., to Gustav Mahler; 182 Essex St, 5 years.....1,152

Recorded Mortgages.

BRADY, Ellen, to Emeline B. Philbrick; e s of Madison Av, 59.11 ft s of 131st St, 3 years.....$8,500

BEERS, Matthew H., to Union Trust Company; 61 Broad St, 5 years....40,000

CANAVAN, Patrick, to Simon Bernheimer; n s of 108th St, 325 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years.....3,167

COHN, Moses, and wife to Josephine Wiegers; n s of 75th St, 178 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years.....15,000

CHRISTIE, David, to H. F. Miller; n s of 108th St, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, and other property; demand and 1 year, (two mortgages).7,120

SAME to Simon Bernheimer; same property, (two mortgages,) 3 years.7,420

CANAVAN, Patrick, to same; n s of 108th St, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years.....3,167

DUX, Barbara, to John Rollmann; 536 West 156th St, (two mortgages,) note.....3,250

FLANNERY, Mary, to Simon E. Bernheimer and another; n e corner of Hudson St and St. Luke's Place, (two mortgages,) demand and 10 years.....21,000

FARMER, Wilhelmine, to F. J. Schnaufer; e s of Madison Av, 19 ft s of 122d St, 2 years.....2,000

HAVANAGH, Bernard, to Elizabeth P. Gardner; s s of 150th St, 250 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years.....15,000

HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar, to R. T. Ford; s e corner of Broadway and 45th St, (two mortgages,) 1 year...390,000

HEILNER, Solomon, and wife to Marcus A. Frank; n s of 124th St, 167 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year.....3,000

HART, Flora, to Louis Angelo; 411 East 123d St, 8 years.....2,100

HARTMANN, Morris, and another to Ignatz Boskowitz; s s of 116th St, 244 ft w of Avenue A, demand....1,500

HOWARD, John, and wife to New-York Security and Trust Company; n e corner of Bowery and Bayard St, 3 years.....30,000

HERCHE, Peter, and wife to the Bowery Savings Bank; 31 and 33 West 3d St and 217 to 223 Greene St, 1 year.....40,000

HOEBERMANN, Elise, to Judson S. Todd; 364 Cherry St, demand.....15,000

HILDRETH, J. Homer, and wife to William Rubsam and wife; n s of 138th St, 550 ft e of Willis Av, 5 years.....7,000

KAPPUS, Gottfried, and wife to Bertha Tim; 161 East 113th St, 5 years.....15,000

KEEVAN, Charles, to Jared W. Bell; s e corner of 5th Av and 120th St, 1 year.....18,000

KEITH, Monroe J., and another to Elizabeth Stark; s s of Summit St, 723 ft e of Anthony Av, 3 years....600

MOORE, Augusta D., to A. G. Cutter; s s of 30th St, 140 ft e of 4th Av, 3 years.....16,500

MERKEL, Henry, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s s of 87th St, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 20 years.....9,000

MAYER, Nathan, to same; 239 East 78th St, 2 years.....4,500

SAME to Flora Marks; same property, 3 years.....1,500

MILLER, Henry F., to James P. Kernochan and another trustees, and others; n s of 108th St, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, and other property, 1 and 3 years.....11,340

MICHAELIS, Matilda, to Simon Bernheimer; s w corner of Columbus Av and 109th St, 3 years.....63,350

NICKLAS, William J., to James C. Gulick; 162 West 79th St, 1 year...16,000

O'BRIEN, Patrick T., to Frederick Sackett; n s of 118th St, 210 ft e of 5th Av, 2 years.....10,000

POWELL, H. Wheeler, to Jacob D. Butler; n s of 147th St, 225 ft e of Grand Boulevard, (two mortgages,) 1 year.....28,800

RANKIN, William, to Simon Bernheimer; w s of Columbus Av, between 108th and 109th Sts, (three mortgages,) 3 years.....42,210

RICHARDS, Laurence, and wife to Carrie E. Chivvis; w s of Crotona Place, 109.10 ft s of 171st St, 3 years.....4,500

SCHLOSSER, Conrad, to Simon Bernheimer; s s of 109th St, 250 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years.....6,000

SMITH, Charles J., to Perry Belmont; n e corner of Avenue A and 10th St, 3 years.....30,000

SMITH, Alexander B., and wife to Theresa Von Amsberg; 133 West 13th St, 3 years.....2,000

SMITH, Charles J., to John Kress Brewing Company; n e corner of Avenue A and 10th St, 1 year.....9,500

SCHRADER, James I. Corsa; n e corner of 144th St and Brook Av, 3 years.....6,500

STURTZ, Lizzie, to Betsey Davis; 176 Clinton St, 4 years.....7,000

SAME to Bernard Magen; same property, 1 year.....3,500

WOLF, Augusta, to F. B. Ryan; 124 West 47th St, 3 years.....17,500

WAGNER, Peter, to Simon Bernheimer; s s of 109th St, 50 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years.....11,060

YULE, John, to William Rankin; n e corner of 108th St and Columbus Av, 1 year.....7,190

Assignments of Mortgages.

BOWERS, John M., executor, to F. J. Middlebrook.....$17,281

COUDERT, Charles, to E. D. Boerquerel.....8,500

ECKHOFF, John, to Caroline F. Peymann.....1,500

GLOVTNER, William, to Edward Glokner and another.....8,000

HEILNER, Emanuel, and another to Jacob Frankenthal.....4,815

KISSAM, Jonas B., to N. A. Crossman.....20,000

KELLER, Cornelia E., to H. S. Trenchard.....500

FORD, Franklin B., to F. A. Gans and another.....17,000

MEHRHOF, Nicholas, to John Eckhoff.....1

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to William Simpson, Jr., and another. 17,302

POWELL, Sarah H., to William M. Powell.....3,000

SAME to Rachel H. Powell.....8,000

POWELL, Wilson M., to Matilda Fisher and others, (7 assessments). 19,000

ROLSTON, Roswell G., and another, trustee to Mary E. Brinckerhoff..15,000

STRASBOURGER, Henri, to August Hassey.....2,971

SCHREINER, John, Jr., to Robert Boyd.....13,000

Lis Pendens.

84TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25 ft front; Stephen J. Clark, administrator, against John H. W. Killeen, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

72D ST, w s, 174 ft e of Madison Av, 22 ft front; Lewis C. Mack against Auguste Franke and others, assignees, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

ANTON ST, 178; Michael C. Miller against Mary E. Bates and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

83D ST and 2d Av, n e corner; Jacob Gundlich against Elise Haenlein and others, (partition.)

ORCHARD ST, w s, 54.6 ft n of Delancey St, 20.10 ft front; 3d St, s s, 350 ft n w of 1st Av, 19 ft front; Charles Dexheimer against Ida Dexheimer and others, (partition.)

AVENUE C, s e s, Lot 47, 24th Ward; William H. Ritter, surveyor, against John Fair, (notice of judgment.)

114TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 17.6 ft front; Adelaide R. Jackson against Julia Herzog, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

86TH ST, 77 West; Hugh J. Grant, receiver, against Louise Schelder and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

62D ST, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 100 ft front; John P. Kelly against Henry C. Kirchner and others, owners and contractors.....$1,450

SAME PROPERTY; William E. Pruden against same.....545

SAME PROPERTY; Thomas J. Kelly against same.....192

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph Kelly against same.....192

HENRY ST, 69; Jacob Edelman against P. H. Samilson, owner; J. Moses, contractor.....100

95TH ST and Columbus Av, n w corner; Johnstone & Cadian against Frederick V. Osthoff, owner; John McDermott, contractor.....76

78TH ST, s s, 130.8 ft e of Riverside Drive, 50 ft front; James G. Wilson against Clarence True, owner and contractor.....2,000

25TH ST, 313 East; Siebrand, Niewenhous against Albert McCord, contractor; A. Dusenberry and others, owners.....687

Cost of the Queen's Holiday.

From The London Figaro.

It has leaked out that the rent paid by the Queen for the Hotel Cimiez is somewhere in the neighborhood of £1,600—a fairly moderate sum, as rents for villas fit for royal occupation go. The rent paid, however, is an insignificant item in the cost of these annual trips to the South. This year, for instance, it is estimated that the expenses of the Queen's Spring holiday will not fall far short of the respectable figure of £20,000.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Real Estate at Auction.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'neer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

WEDNESDAY, April 24, '95,

At 12 o'clock noon,
At the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

EXECUTORS' SALE,

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF

EUGENE KELLY, dec'd.

135 and 137 West 51st St.

Two three-story brick private stables, with all improvements; size of plot, 50x171, irregular.

132 and 134 West 52d St.

Two two-story brick stables; all improvements; size, 50x33.10, irregular.

37 Greenwich Avenue,

Southwest corner of Charles St. and Greenwich Av., 3-story brick building, with store; size of lot, 24.2x50.5x39.2, irregular.

N. E. cor. Riverside Drive & 80th St,

The valuable plot; size, 125.9x102.2x108.9½x 103.6⅞.

149th Street, West.

The valuable plot on the southerly side of the street, commencing 87 ft. 9 in. west of 8th Av.; size, 87.3x98.9x58.8, irregular.

Maps and further particulars at the office of EUGENE KELLY & CO., Temple Court, or Auctioneer's, 66 Liberty St.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

THURSDAY, April 11, 1895

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

At the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Ltd., 59 to 65 Liberty St.

EXECUTOR'S SALE,

BY ORDER OF
WILLIAM B. ISHAM,
FRANKLIN B. LORD, } Executors
of the estate of RICHARD S. ELY, Dec'd,

OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY

Nos. 51 & 53 Beaver St.,

Bet. Broad and William Sts.,

three and four story brick buildings, size as per diagram to be had of the auctioneer, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Terms, 70 at 4 1-2 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for 1, 2, or 3 years.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of Messrs. LORD, DAY & LORD, 120 Broadway, or of the Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine St., or Madison Av., cor. 23d St. Telephone 1,442 Cortlandt.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE

127, 129, & 131 Mercer St.

E. H. Ludlow & Co.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

Wednesday, April 10th, '95,

at 12 o'clock M., at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, 127, 129, AND 131 MERCER ST., extra substantial 5-story brick building, with BOILER, (80 H. P.,) ENGINE, ELEVATOR, and ARTESIAN WELL. Lot 50x100 feet. Building erected by Herter Bros. for their own use and leased to one tenant.

70 per cent. of purchase price may remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 5 per cent. if desired.

For maps and particulars apply at Auctioneers', office, No. 111 Broadway.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

EXECUTOR'S SALE,

Estate of George J. Hamilton, deceased.

102 WEST 69TH ST., 4-story brownstone dwelling, with 3-story extension and lot, size 18x55x extension x100.5. 104 WEST 69TH ST., 4-story brownstone dwelling and lot, size 18x55x100.5. 106 WEST 69TH ST., 4-story brownstone dwelling and lot, size 19x55x100.5. 43 WEST 90TH ST., 4-story brownstone dwelling, with 3-story extension and lot, size 20x55 x extension x 100.8½. 45 WEST 90TH ST., 4-story brownstone dwelling, with 3-story extension and lot, size 18.6x55 x extension x 100.8½. LENOX AV., NORTHWEST CORNER 126TH ST., 6 lots, 2,305 AND 2,307 2D AV., 5-story double brick tenement and lot, size 40x 90.11x150. WM. FORD UPSON, Attorney for the Executors, 59 Wall St. HORACE S. ELY & CO., Agents, 64 Cedar St. Maps at agents' or at auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1895,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

POSITIVE SALE OF THE CHOICE AND ELEGANT

four-story and basement high-stoop stone dwelling, with two-story and basement extension, and lot,

NO. 511 WEST END AV.,
between 89th and 90th Streets.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1895,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

Two-story attic and basement frame house and frame stable, with four lots, north side

133d ST.,
210 feet west of 5th Avenue.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1895,
at 12 o'clock, at the
New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF HEIRS, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE,
three-story and basement stone dwelling with lot,

NO. 238 EAST 49TH ST.

Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

New-Jersey Real Estate.

ONE OF THE

Finest Places in Englewood

for sale or to rent. For Photographs and full particulars apply to JAMES L. LIBBY & SON, 69 LIBERTY ST.

MEDAL OF HONOR LEGION ELECTS OFFICERS

It Commemorates the Surrender of Lee at Appomattox.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—In commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of the surrender of Lee to Grant, at Appomattox, the annual convention of the National Medal of Honor Legion was held to-day in this city.

A banquet was tendered the members of the Legion to-night, and to-morrow Mayor Warwick and the Presidents of Councils will give them a reception in Independence Hall.

Officers were elected as follows: Commander, Col. Charles F. Betts, of Philadelphia; Senior Vice Commander, John H. Cook of New-York; Junior Vice Commander, Richard S. Stout of Oswego, N. Y.; Chaplain, Capt. Edmund English of Philadelphia.

Commander Betts announced the appointment of W. J. Wray as Adjutant General, and the reappointment of James R. Durham as Quartermaster.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of War to allow the wives of comrades of the army and navy to be buried in national cemeteries.

The next annual convention will be held in Boston.

Opera and Florists' Bills.

From The Boston Budget.

Ethel—Have you got any very expensive tastes, Charlie?

Charlie—Well, I don't know—I'm very fond of you.

City Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE

THE PROPERTY OF THE

Free Church of St. Mary the Virgin

ON

West 45th St., bet. 7th & 8th Aves.

COMPRISING

The Fee of plot, 75x100.5, with church building and rectory adjoining, and large brick building in rear,

TOGETHER WITH

NOS. 232 AND 248 W. 45TH ST.

ASTOR LEASEHOLDS.
PARTICULARS OF (4,736.)

GEO. R. READ,

9 PINE ST.
AND 1 MADISON AVE., 23D ST.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

ONLY TWO LEFT

OF THOSE HANDSOME AMERICAN-BASEMENT HOUSES, NOS. 85 AND 87 WEST 68TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.

E. KILPATRICK, Builder,

50 WEST 67TH ST.

AT A SACRIFICE,

3-STORY, 20-FOOT HOUSE—EXTENSION—
near West End Av., and convenient to 72d "L" station.

Owner having purchased large house.
FRED'K ZITTEL, 268 Columbus Av., cor. 72d.

SUYTEN DUYVIL, 24TH WARD, NEW-York City.—A desirable country residence; all modern improvements; high ground; good location and view; one and one-third acres of ground, with barn and stable. For terms and particulars apply to M. VOLKMANN, Times Building, New-York City.

73d St., West.

BET. CENTRAL PARK & COLUMBUS AV.

Desirable four-story houses, fully decorated; steam heat and electric light.
CLARK ESTATE, 25 West 23d St.

BIGGEST BARGAIN.—West side; 100-ft. street; 4-story, 20x55, ex., 100; decorated; gas fixtures; less than $24,000. STEVENS, Col. Av., cor. 93d St.

Long Island City Property.

For Sale—To Lease—Land for manufactories and dwellings very low. For Rent, dwelling houses and flats well located. Apply Union College Land Office, 85 Borden Avenue, L. I. City.

Long Island Property.

COUNTRY SEAT, FRONTING ON GREAT South Bay; about 10 acres; house contains 17 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; stable; five box stalls, carriage house, cow house, icehouse filled; fruit, &c.; one of the best locations on the south side of Long Island; for sale on easy terms, or will rent furnished, with horses, cows, carriages, &c., for the season to acceptable party. H. E. ASMUS & CO., 59 Court St., Brooklyn.

Apartments To Let—Furnished.

Hotel Grenoble Apartments,

57TH STREET AND 7TH AVENUE.
Elegant furnished suites, large and small, by the

Week, Month, or Year.

With or without hotel service. Apply
WILLIAM NOBLE, OWNER.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

"THE CROISIC."

CORNER 57TH AV. AND 26TH ST.

Entrance 7 W. 26th St.

Two desirable suites, two rooms and bath each, to let; also single room furnished.
Apply to SUPERINTENDENT on premises, or

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,

59 Cedar St.,
Agent and Attorney for Owner.

THE YOSEMITE,

Park Av., Corner 62d St.

SEVERAL CHOICE APARTMENT

WARM WORDS IN ASSEMBLY

The Nixon Resolution Causes an Angry Discussion.

MOTION TO RECONSIDER DEFEATED

Messrs. Nixon and Van Keuren Engage in a Heated Controversy in Which Serious Charges Are Made.

ALBANY, April 9.—When the second special order, the Ainsworth bill authorizing the Controller to appoint appraisers in the Counties of New-York, Kings, and Erie on property subject to the collateral inheritance tax, was reached in the Assembly to-day, Mr. Foley opposed the measure. The bill, he said, had been general in its terms, but, through fear that it would not pass, it had been amended so that it would apply only to the three counties named. It should be general.

The bill was defended by Mr. Ainsworth. It was not personally his bill, he said, but it came from the Controller, and proposed an additional revenue for the State of $100,000 or more. It had been amended so as to apply only to the three counties because in those counties the greatest evil had been found to exist. In the large cities the Surrogates had appointed appraisers who had imposed upon large estates. These evils did not exist in the smaller counties.

Mr. Howe did not favor the bill, but moved to recommit it for a further hearing. The people of the State had not had an opportunity to express themselves upon it.

The change in the bill, said Mr. Hennessy, had been made at the request of Mr. O'Grady, and he had not been just in the request.

Mr. O'Grady acknowledged that he had suggested some changes, but he thought the most important amendment had not yet been made. The Governor, and not the Controller, should appoint the appraisers.

This suggestion Mr. Ainsworth agreed to. It was perhaps better to give the power of appointing the appraisers to the Governor. His only desire was to pass the bill. He did not, however, want the bill sent to a committee to be buried. Mr. Ainsworth moved as an amendment to Mr. Howe's motion to recommit that the bill be recommitted to the Ways and Means Committee, to amend so that it would allow the Governor to appoint the appraisers, the bill to be reported back Friday.

Messrs. Foley and Hennessy opposed this, and the former offered an amendment placing the bill back in its condition when originally introduced, and making it apply to all counties. The yeas and nays were taken on Mr. Foley's amendment, and it was lost by a vote of 75 nays to 17 yeas. The bill was then recommitted to the committee for a hearing on Thursday, in pursuance of the Howe motion and the Ainsworth amendment.

One of the most heated arguments of the session came up when Mr. Van Keuren called from the table his motion of last Friday to reconsider the vote by which the Nixon resolution to investigate surface and elevated railroads was adopted. Mr. Nixon was evidently waiting for Mr. Van Keuren to move in the matter, and as soon as the mover of the motion took his seat Mr. Nixon towered up in the middle aisle and began a speech in opposition to the motion.

"I understand," he said, "that last Friday, in my absence, something occurred which has not happened, to my knowledge, in five years." He continued that a gentleman had moved to reconsider a resolution in the absence of the introducer, and at that time had insinuated against the equity and justness of certain measures. Considerable comment had been made upon the resolution, and Mr. Nixon would, he said, leave it to the judgment of the House if, when that resolution was offered, it had not been considered as fairly and squarely as any proposition that had ever come before the Legislature. Any one in the House had had an opportunity to object to the resolution when it had been introduced; they had also a right to move that the resolution should be referred to a committee. Such a motion had not been made. The roll-call had proceeded, and the resolution had received a majority vote.

"I would like to ask Mr. Van Keuren," said Mr. Nixon, "why he made the motion to reconsider."

The question was answered by Mr. Van Keuren saying that he had made the motion after consultation with several members of the House. He and the ones with whom he had held consultations had come to the conclusion that the resolution was unwise, improper, and uncalled for, and at the request of the members he had made the motion.

Mr. Nixon then asked Mr. Van Keuren if he was not directly or indirectly in the employ of one of the railroads of the State.

"I am not and never have been," answered Mr. Van Keuren.

"And also," continued Mr. Nixon, "if the gentleman's previous connections have not been with the Delaware and Hudson Railroad."

"Never in my life," was the answer.

Mr. Nixon said he had been informed differently. He then added: "There are some gentlemen here, Mr. Speaker, who, in the early organization of this House, because they were not placed at the head of all the important committees of the House, or because they and their relatives did not receive all the patronage, have been at loggerheads with every man who took an active part in the business of the House. There are also men here who, because they could not get everything they wanted from committees of which they were members, have threatened to resign."

Then, pointing at Mr. Van Keuren, Mr. Nixon continued, in a loud tone of voice: "This is the same feeling, Mr. Speaker, that the gentleman from Nester has. He does not desire that the Speaker appoint the committee. This is the real reason, his real spirit, and he knows it."

Mr. Van Keuren, as he came down from his seat to a place near the well, angrily said: "I simply say that that statement is false in every particular. There is not a word of truth in it."

"It's a matter of history," interrupted Mr. Nixon.

"And," continued Mr. Van Keuren, "it seems strange to me that the gentleman should make such a charge. I will not say that the gentleman made the statement out of whole cloth, but there isn't a word of truth in it."

Mr. Van Keuren then stated again that he was not identified with any railroad. He was a river man, and had been employed by the firm of the Ronan & Tremper Steamboat Company. He then called the Speaker to witness as to the position he had taken after election and during the Speakership contest. He had then called upon Mr. Fish and told him he could count upon his vote. It was, therefore, unjust to impeach the character of a member by making an untruthful statement. Mr. Van Keuren directly asked the Speaker if he had not promised to vote for him, and the Speaker nodded his head "Yes." Mr. Van Keuren then charged Mr. Nixon with canvassing the House for the resolution. He had not favored the resolution because he had thought the matter could be attended to by the Railroad Committee. Mr. Van Keuren called for the yeas and nays, and his motion to reconsider the vote by which the Nixon resolution was adopted was lost by a vote of 65 nays to 50 yeas.

These bills were passed:

Mr. Pavey's, abolishing the Department of Public Charities and Correction in New-York City, and creating two separate departments.

Mr. Miller's, amending the act creating a Teachers' Retirement Fund in New-York.

Mr. Sears's, amending the game law with reference to fishing for black and Oswego bass.

Mr. Hoop's, providing for the procedure in street openings in New-York.

Senator O'Connor's, providing for the issue of $3,000,000 in bonds for the improvement of streets in New-York City.

Mr. Brush's, to consolidate the governments of the County of Kings and the City of Brooklyn.

In pursuance of a notice, Mr. Conkling of New-York succeded in getting the rules suspended. He then introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, It is alleged that abuses exist in the system of appointing appraisers, and in the methods of said appraisers, in the courts of the Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, under the provisions of Chapter 483 of the Laws of 1885, entitled, "An act to tax gifts, legacies, and collateral inheritances in certain cases," and the acts amendatory thereof, and also Chapter 399 of the Laws of 1892, entitled, "An act in relation to taxable transfers of property"; therefore be it

Resolved, That the clerks of the Surrogates' Court of the City and County of New-York be requested to furnish to this House within twenty days (1) the names of all appraisers appointed during the years 1893 and 1894; (2) how often the same appraiser was appointed, and (3) the exact fees or amounts paid to each appraiser.

In general orders in the Senate, F. F. Schulz's bill reorganizing the Kings County Board of Charities, was attacked by Senator Bradley, who said it turned over an important department to "corrupt pothouse politicians."

Senator O'Connor said the bill was just what was wanted in Kings.

Senator Bradley asserted that, if the bill became a law, it would disrupt the Charities Department, and would be a great calamity to Kings County. The department is now in good hands, but it is now proposed to give the chief place to one who has been spurned by the decent elements of both parties.

Senator Lexow favored the bill, but asserted that, "if the decent, respectable reform elements of Brooklyn are against this bill and make it known, I will oppose it."

Senator O'Connor produced last year's record to show that Senator Bradley voted for this bill then. He scouted a statement made by Bradley that, if the bill passed, thousands of men in Brooklyn would desert the Republican Party and spend any amount of money to beat its candidates. He accused Senator Bradley of meanness in attacking unnamed persons, and asked if the money somebody would raise was to be a corruption fund.

Senator Bradley insisted that he never voted for the bill last year, and said frequently men were recorded as voting who never knew it. He presented petitions signed by over 7,000 people, 6,000 being Republicans, who oppose this bill.

Senator Coggeshall protested against Senator Bradley's "covert attack on ex-Senator Worth," and asserted that Senator Bradley not only voted for the bill last year, but also spoke in favor of it. Senator Bradley made a general denial, and the bill was then advanced to a third reading.

HIGH LIVING FOR BROOKLYN LABORERS

Men at Hospital Ate Porterhouse Steaks, Lamb Chops, and Shad.

Dr. Z. Taylor Emery, Brooklyn's Health Commissioner, expressed astonishment yesterday when informed that the laborers at the Contagious Hospital, in Kingston Avenue, were eating porterhouse steaks, lamb chops, veal cutlets, and fresh shad and halibut. This bill of fare is supposed to be reserved exclusively for convalescing patients.

"Round steak is good enough for laborers," said Commissioner Emery, "especially if they are in good health, and these fellows must be in excellent health to get away with such large quantities of choice cuts. This high living has got to be stopped, and stopped immediately.

"In the army they don't feed the soldiers at any such expense, and the Board of Health of Brooklyn can't afford to do it. I don't object to round steaks for the laborers, and they can be made perfectly palatable if properly cooked. Patients should have the finest meats the markets afford, but healthy laborers should thrive on what lusty soldiers get along on."

These remarks were drawn from Commissioner Emery by the perusal of the monthly bill for supplies at the Contagious Hospital. The bill showed that sixty patients and five employes had eaten 600 pounds of meat of the highest market prices. The bill was sent in by Superintendent Ambler. The Commissioner said he would not sign the bill until he had made an investigation.

DELAWARE'S NEW GOVERNOR SWORN IN

Speaker Watson of the Senate in the Seat Vacated by Marvil's Death.

DOVER, Del., April 9.—William T. Watson, Speaker of the State Senate, took the oath of office as Governor in the Senate at 12:30 o'clock to-day, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gov. Marvil. The oath was administered by Chancellor Wolcott. Watson will still be a Senator, but will not act as such. William T. Records was chosen Speaker pro tempore of the Senate.

The General Assembly will transact no other business except to vote for United States Senator until after Gov. Marvil's funeral.

Every member of the Legislature was present when the one-hundred-and-sixth ballot for United States Senator was taken at noon to-day. The deadlock entered upon its thirteenth week, and the lines are as strictly drawn now as they were when the contest began, notwithstanding the death of Gov. Marvil last night, which, it was thought, would hasten a solution of the question. The vote to-day stood: Higgins, (Rep.,) 9; Addicks, (Rep.,) 5; Massey, (Rep.,) 4; Pennewill, (Rep.,) 1; Ridgely, (Dem.,) 10; Tunnell, (Dem.,) 1.

BIG CLIPPER SHIP LIVERPOOL IN PORT.

She Is the Largest Iron Sailing Ship That Has Ever Entered This Harbor.

The British ship Liverpool, the largest iron ship which has ever visited this port, arrived off Quarantine yesterday afternoon. The ship is from Calcutta and is jute laden. Capt. Whitney commands the craft.

One tug was found to be inadequate to the task of towing the big vessel up to her berth at the Harbeck Stores, Brooklyn. Two tugs will to-day tow the ship up the bay.

The Liverpool is apparently not a very fast sailer. She left Calcutta Dec. 13. The Bengalese, a much smaller vessel, left the same port thirteen days later and beat her into port, arriving here Monday. The Liverpool registers 3,330 tons.

WILDE'S BOOKS TAKEN FROM LIBRARIES

Newark and St. Louis Boycott the Disciple of Aestheticism.

NEWARK, N. J., April 9.—The Newark Free Library has removed all the books bearing the name of Oscar Wilde from the shelves by order of the Library Trustees, and hereafter the name of the London author and playwright will not appear in the catalogue of the library.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 9.—By order of the Librarian, the works of Oscar Wilde—"Poems, Stories, and Plays"—were withdrawn from the Public Library yesterday. The action of the Librarian is backed up by the approval of the Board of Directors.

MRS. MEINECKE BELLIGERENT

At the Hearing of Her Husband's Divorce Suit She Slaps Lawyer Hardy's Face and Threatens to Kill Him.

Mrs. Jessie Meinecke, whose husband, Christian Meinecke, is suing for divorce, was in a belligerent mood yesterday when she appeared before Referee W. N. Loew.

At a previous hearing she assaulted a witness who testified against her, and before the proceedings began yesterday she waylaid C. J. Hardy, her husband's counsel, in the hallway outside the referee's office and assaulted him.

As the lawyer appeared in the hallway the infuriated woman rushed at him and shrieked, as she shook her fist in his face: "You are going to begin this dirty business over again, are you?"

Mr. Hardy told the woman to stop her abuse, or he would have her arrested. This appeared to increase the wrath of the woman, and she struck the lawyer in the face three times. The lawyer took refuge in the referee's office.

Mrs. Meinecke rushed in after him. Clapping her hands together with great glee, she cried: "I slapped him three times."

Hardy protested before the referee against the woman's conduct, but Mrs. Meinecke laughed, and, shaking her fist under the lawyer's nose, said:

"I dare you to come outside again."

The lawyer did not accept the challenge, and the opportune arrival of Mrs. Meinecke's counsel produced a temporary truce.

The proceedings began by the cross-examination of Charles Prior, a district messenger who had been employed by the woman as a protector during the absence of her husband. Mrs. Meinecke frequently interrupted the testimony by denouncing the witness as a liar. The youth said that Mrs. Meinecke had threatened to shoot him if he testified against her.

"Oh, you tramp!" broke in Mrs. Meinecke. "I fed and clothed you all Summer, put shoes and stockings on your feet, and now you come here and lie about me!"

Prior said that when he left the service of the Western Union Company he went to live at Mrs. Meinecke's house, and he paid her $3 a week for his room. He had frequently heard Mr. and Mrs. Meinecke quarreling, but never saw Meinecke strike his wife. "Oh, you perjurer!" interjected the irrepressible Mrs. Meinecke at this point.

She made a rush for Mr. Hardy, and when the bystanders interfered she shrieked:

"I will win against you or I will kill myself."

Mr. Hardy laughed at this threat, and Mrs. Meinecke shouted:

"It will be my turn to laugh soon, Hardy. I hate my husband now, and I would sooner live with a nigger than with him."

The referee endeavored to have the woman conduct herself quietly, but did not succeed. He was compelled to adjourn the hearing until to-day to prevent further trouble.

THE MINNEAPOLIS MAKES A GOOD RECORD

Confounds Admiral Meade by Her Small Consumption of Coal.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Sevenarl months ago Admiral Meade, before the Institute of Naval Architects' annual meeting in New-York, attacked the triple-screw cruisers Columbus and Minneapolis, commonly known as the 'pirate,' claiming that they were unsuccessful experiments, expensive luxuries, and altogether undesirable additions to the navy, and not to e compared with the New-York and other vessels for utility. At that time the two cruisers had not seen actual service, but rested entirely on their laurels as the fastest big ships afloat on the globe. The Columbia had made one cruise as far as Bluefields, but no figures showing her adaptability to naval uses had been secured. The Admiral's remarks were combatted by many naval officers at the time, but until recently, when the two vessels were assigned to the Admiral's command, Admiral Meade continued his antagonism to them on theoretical grounds.

The latest news from the fleet, however, shows that the Admiral is disposed to amend his opinion, as the result of observing their performance under practical conditions in comparison with the flagship New-York, which had hitherto, in his estimation, represented the highest type of naval design.

At Trinidad, where the Minneapolis joined Admiral Meade, all the vessels of the fleet were supplied with the same coal, which made all the conditions equal. On leaving that port the Admiral ordered a 13-knot rate of speed to be maintained to La Guayra.

When half-way over the Admiral signalled to the Minneapolis to learn if she could go any faster without increasing the boiler power which she was using, and on receiving an affrmative reply, at 2 P. M. ordered her to go ahead for seven hours. The Minneapolis immediately went ahead and at sundown had left the fleet hull down. At 9 o'clock, under the orders, her speed was reduced to 8 knots and the fleet caught up with her six hours later. The next day at noon it was learned that she had burned sixty-seven tons of coal in twenty-four hours, while the New-York had consumed eighty-four tons in the same time. So far during the cruise the Minneapolis has averaged twenty tons a day less than the New-York at 13 knots speed. The New-York has had to be pushed to run 15 knots, but this rate to the Minneapolis is declared to have been "child's play."

CAPT. MAHAN WILL HAVE SHORE DUTY

At the Expiration of His Leave He Will Be Stationed in Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Secretary Herbert has ordered that the Chicago be put out of commission on April 20, or as soon thereafter as practicable. The crew will go to man the Amphitrite.

In the meantime Capt. Mahan has been directed to visit Washington to confer with Secretary Herbert in regard to his future duty, and is expected to appear at the Navy Department to-morrow. The Secretary has determined that Capt. Mahan shall be assigned to duty, whether nominal or actual, at the seat of Government, in order that his advice may be available at all times.

Capt. Mahan has already secured two months' leave of absence, to commence when his command of the Chicago terminates. In that period he will visit England on business connected with the publication of his two books, a life of Nelson and a history of the war of 1812. At the expiration of his leave he will undoubtedly be given some attractive duty at Washington.

A Receiver Refused.

Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court, yesterday denied a motion for a receiver for Siebert, Boettger, Stolte & Co., wholesale dealers in woolens at 129 and 131 Grand Street, in the suit brought by Theodore Boettger against the other partners.

The Justice said: "There are no facts disclosed either in the complaint or affidavit which call for the appointment of a receiver. The plaintiff has not yet suffered any wrong at the defendants' hands, nor have his interests been in any way interfered with."

The assets are stated at $115,000 and there are no liabilities.

Must Burn All Refuse.

By order of President Wilson of the Board of Health, Walton & Co., the new city refuse collectors, will have to cremate all refuse collected.

A plant for the purpose is to be built at Houston and East Third Streets.

KNOWS CHRIST, HE SAYS

McDermott Tells Judge Osborne of Trips with the Saviour.

MEETS HIM OFTEN IN BROOKLYN

Claims to Have Traveled the World with Him—Strange Testimony Given in the Brooklyn City Court.

There was some extraordinary testimony in the City Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday, before Judge Osborne. It was given by thrice-married Henry M. McDermott, who is suing his third wife to recover the deed to the house 345 Union Street. McDermott was represented by J. T. Marean, who, in opening the case for his client, did not characterize him as insane, but said he had been addicted for thirty years to severe and protracted semi-annual sprees. The deed was signed, he alleged, during one of these sprees.

McDermott was called to the stand. He was clean-shaven and very solemn. He said he was sixty-five years old, and married his third wife Nov. 12, 1894. He said he went on a big spree a week before last Christmas. He drank whisky of a morning and mixed ale every afternoon. Finally, he took the pledge before the Rev. Father Duffy of St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church. He signed the deed Dec. 31. He claimed he was intoxicated and half asleep. Mrs. McDermott, the witness said, had her lawyer by her side when he signed the deed. "When I signed the deed," said McDermott, "I was in bed, and my hand was all shaking."

"Were you sent to be by any human being?" asked Lawyer Marean. Mrs. McDermott's lawyer objected, and the question was excluded.

"Were you sent to me by the Almighty?" asked Mr. Marean.

The Judge cut out the question.

"The fact is," said Mr. Marean, turning to Judge Osborne, "Mr. McDermott was sent to me by the Creator of the world, with especial instructions to repose the whole case in my keeping—that is, the witness believed so."

The Judge said, promptly, that he would exclude any such testimony.

"Have you held any personal conversation recently with the Almighty?" McDermott was asked.

Judge Osborne flushed and brought down his gavel. "How can you ask such a question?" he demanded.

"Does your Honor not see," explained Mr. Marean, "that this man occupies the position merely of an exhibit in this case?"

Judge Osborne said that if it was claimed that McDermott was insane, the proper way would be to apply for a commission in lunacy. Mr. Marean replied that he was not bound to follow such a course. "Until I do," he said, "my client has the same rights as any sane litigant."

Judge Osborne seemed to be indignant. "It seems to me," he said, "that this is a travesty on justice."

"No, it is not," said Mr. Marean. "It is a serious matter when a man and woman go to this man's room at night, and get from him a deed to his property when he is insane."

"It seems to me a strange proposition," said the Judge, "that any man of sound mind should go upon the stand to testify in such a proceeding.

After further argument, Judge Osborne decided to admit McDermott's testimony. McDermott listened silently to the argument, without making even a sign.

"Have you had a communication from the Almighty?" asked Mr. Marean.

"Yes, I have had communication with the Almighty," replied McDermott, solemnly.

"When?"

"This morning about daybreak."

"Where were you?"

"In bed."

McDermott was asked to relate the conversation.

"I heard a voice," he said, "coming from the direction of my front parlor, about two yards from he, saying: 'This is the day. You will have no trouble in getting your judgment, and He will help you all he can.'"

McDermott said he had heard the same voice several times perviously. Once, he said, he had met the Saviour on Fulton Street, dressed like a priest. The Saviour went home with McDermott. They traveled on a horse car.

"On another occasion," said McDermott, "I was walking with Christ on Fulton Street, and we saw a cripple on Shermerhorn Street. Christ said to me: 'Why don't this man work?' 'I don't think he is able, my Lord,' I said. Christ said: 'Bid him throw away his crutches and walk.' I did so, but the man paid no attention to me. I repeated my command, telling him it was Christ who gave it. The man threw away his crutches, and walked as fast as any man of nineteen I have ever seen."

All of this testimony was admitted, and also McDermott's further declaration that he had visited California, Australia, France, Ireland, and Hoboken, N. J., in company with Christ.

Lawyer Templeton moved to strike out all of McDermott's testimony relating to his talks with the Almighty. The motion was denied.

McDermott was not cross-examined. His daughter, Mrs. Kate Callahan, testified that her father had had delusions for thirty years.

The lawyers handed up briefs, and Judge Osborne reserved decision.

UTAH'S PROPOSED NEW CONSTITUTION

A Clause to Keep School and Municipal Elections Out of Politics.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, April 9.—The Constitutional Convention yesterday passed a measure designed to keep school, municipal, and judicial elections out of partisan politics by providing that they shall take place in alternate years with general elections. The provisions made by Congress to the effect that there shall be complete religious toleration and that polygamous, or plural, marriages shall be forever prohibited were also passed.

The woman suffrage question came unexpectedly to the front again by the adoption of a resolution providing that a motion to reconsider the subject could be carried by a majority vote, instead of two-thirds, as required by the rules. This measure was passed, owing to the increasing number of petitions beginning to pour into the convention against female suffrage.

Judicial Help for Col. Waring.

Commissioner Waring of the Street-Cleaning Department sent the following letter to Mayor Strong yesterday:

Yesterday morning, while employes of this department were seizing unauthorized vehicles in East Broadway, they were interfered with by a citizen, who hitched a horse to a truck and removed it from their custody. The foreman had this citizen arrested. The case came up before Judge Daniel F. McMahon of the Tombs Police Court to-day.

He listened patiently to the long plea of defendant's counsel, but said that he must hold the defendant in $300 bonds for good behavior for one month. If we can have this sort of assistance from the Police Justices I think it will not be long before we can turn the streets of the city over to the people. Respectfully yours,

GEORGE E. WARING, Jr., Commissioner.

MILITARY LANDS ARE THROWN OPEN

Reservations Ready for Settlement in Many Parts of the North and West—Some Reserved for Rifle Practice.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Secretary Lamont to-day turned over to the Interior Department for disposition the following military reservations, they being no longer required for military purposes:

Three and one-half acres near Fort Brady, Mich.; Depot McKinney, Wyo., on the Powder River, near Fort McKinney, containing 640 acres; the timber reservation known as Council Grove, near Fort Reno, Oklahoma, containing 5,706 acres; the Fort Stevenson reservation, North Dakota, on the Missouri River at its junction with Douglas Creek, and all of the Fort Lewis reservation, situated on the west bank of the river, south of Parrott City.

The military lands near Rexford Station, Mich., west of Sault Ste. Marie, are reserved for a rifle range and other military purposes in connection with Fort Brady.

The reservation near Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., in the Village of Edgewater, is reserved and placed under the supervision of the commanding officer of Fort Wadsworth.

No limits have been declared as forming the bounds of the military reservation at Fort Leavonworth, Kan., and the whole reservation is reserved for the exclusive use of the military prison.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending April 13 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

WEDNESDAY.—At 5:30 AM for Ireland, per steamship Teutonic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Teutonic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe per steamship New-York, via Southampton; at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Finance, (letters must be directed "per Finance";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America, (except Costa Rica,) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Colombia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Colombia";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana; at 1 PM for Progreso, per steamship Panama, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Panama";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship New-York; at *3 PM for Belize, per steamship Alert, from Mobile; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Washington, via New-Orleans; at 3 PM for Belgium direct, per steamship Waesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Waesland.")

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship F. Bismarck, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre; at 1 PM (supplementary 1;30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Santiago; at 5 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Manitoba.

FRIDAY.—At *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Suldal, from Mobile; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Gussie, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 3 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Normandie";) at 8 AM for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 8 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Hevelius, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Hevelius";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for other parts of Colombia, via Savanilla, and Cartagena, and Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other parts of Mexico and Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba.") at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Venezuela";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, also Demerara and Paramaribo, via Trinidad, per steamship Gulf of Akaba; at 3 PM for North Brazil, per steamship Amazonense, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Amazonense";) at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 31 and up to April 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to April *15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Sikh, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to April *18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 21 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April *26 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania,) British mails for Australia. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. LAWTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., April 5, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

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Lucania, Apr. 20, 1 P.M. | Umbria, May 11, 8 A. M.
Etruria, Apr. 27, 8 A. M. | Lucania, May 18, 7 A. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $80 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Massachusetts, April 13.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
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Steamers leave Pier 57 N. R., foot West 27th St.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
S. S. Spaarndam....Saturday, April 13, 1 P. M.
S. S. Veendam.....Saturday, April 20, 1 P. M.
First cabin, $45 and upward; second cabin, $30; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

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CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..May 25, 3 PM.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

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J. D. HASHAGEN, E. A. | W. H. RHET, Gen. Agt.
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Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

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Werra.....April 13, 10 A. M.....Genoa
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Werra.....May 18, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Ems.....June 1, 11 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....June 22, 10 A. M.....Genoa
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Lahn, Tu., Apr. 23, 4 P.M. | Saale, Tu., May 14, 9 A.M.
Fulda, Sat., Apr. 27, 11 AM | Lahn, Tu., May 21, 4 PM.
Trave, Tu., Apr. 30, 9 AM. | Fulda, Sa., May 25, 11 AM
Ems, Sat. May 4, M. | Trave, Tu., May 28, 9 AM

SPRING SAILINGS, 1895.
Kaiser W. II, Tu., June 4 | Havel, Tues., July 2
Havel, Thurs., June 6 | Trave, Sat., July 6
Saale, Tues., June 11 | Saale, Tues., July 9
Lahn, Tues., June 18 | Lahn, Tues., July 16
Fulda, Sat., June 22 | Fulda, Sat., July 20
Spree, Tues., June 25 | Spree, Tues., July 23
Ems, Sat., June 29 | Ems, Sat., July 27
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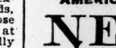
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Columbia, May 9, 11 AM | Columbia, Je. 6, 11 A.M.
A. Victoria, My. 16, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Je. 8, 9 A.M.
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
Cruise to NORWAY and NORTH CAPE, also to SPITSBERGEN, by the AUGUSTA VICTORIA in JUNE, and the COLUMBIA in JULY.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON (London—Paris.)
New-York..Ap. 10, 11 AM | Paris....May 8, 11 AM
Paris..April 17, 11 AM | Berlin..May 15, 11 AM
Berlin..April 24, 11 AM | New-York, May 22, 11 AM
New-York, My. 1, 11 AM | Paris, May 29, 11 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK—ANTWERP.
Waesland..Ap. 10, 5 PM | Noordland..May 8, noon
Friesland.....Ap. 17, M | Waesland..May 15, noon
Rhynland..Ap. 24, 4 PM | Friesland, May 22, noon.
Westernland..May 1, M | Rhynland, May 29, noon.
International Navigation Company.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
*Teutonic, Ap. 10, 8:30 AM | *Teutonic, May 8, 7 A.M.
Britannic, Apr. 17, noon